APOLLINARIS NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

APOLLINARIS MINERAL WATER.

The Apollinaris Company (Limited) have attached but little importance to the scan-islous paragraphs and advertisements respecting Apollinaris Water which have appeared

e of the statements were so absurd that they must have amused those who had any on on the subject; others were not without ingenuity, and evinced a certain sess which was calculated to mislead the public. Their motive and the interests by were intended to serve were sufficiently transparent.
The time has arrived when the Apolinaris Company (Limited) think it desirable to

athoritative, an incontrovertible reply to the slanderous and malignant accusa-

give an authoritative, an incontrovertible reply to the slanderous and malignant accusa-tions which have been leveled against them.

They do so by the publication of the following letter from the United States Treasury,
which they append the certificate of the world-famous Professor Virchow, of Berlin.

These documents will satisfy every reasonable mind, and will leave any future slanarous inventions respecting Apollinaris Water to the contempt which they merit ;

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1879.

TURE.

tion of Officers

n Essay on Rain-

ET, CRICAGO, March

nds me a full report

at Brown's Hotel, Standish, the Presi-

he chair, and spoke

a lengthy and able he following outline and breadth of the

of a very deep sease and have our being, that life-destroying, vegetable and animal it seizes upon these their elements again. e and inconstant. At these of the new-born ness; at the next, it e hurricane and the

equilibrium a column thes in hight. Hence, a stratum of mercury ty inches in thickness, trefore, weighs nearly

out 64 degrees north rents at this point rise become high-moving bound still moving and southward. When is at the Pole, it is preceomes a surface-crargrees of lattinde. At as a high current to laims of Cancer; there id moves as a surface-the air is heated again, higher regions, where ilar phenomenon is to lattindes. Truly the continually, and rescreaits."

elation of wind to

eat agent of rainfall, sea and ocean, come ence we see why south, sast winds bring rain, the ocean in the warm, I saturated with vapor, I and southward, and, om the Poles, the vapor he Temperate Zones as whence we obtain our tern Ocean. The Mismecticat, are abandant North Temperate Zone led. The excess forms back to the sea again, hall diminish evaporaproduce drought in the stabill lessen evaporans, whether it be suns, has a tendency to mail in the temperate us, but I will venture of rain for the last six prevailing and violent reasure, to an increase unfall in the Tropics, according to the theory

TS ON RAINFALL:

mosphere, by its curtor of rain. We have il is modified by elevamountains, the course there causes, likewise, crease or diminish the approach the water afface of the earth into a crease the annual fall; saturated with vapor, osition of rain. The six months necessarily forests, tait prairie-increase the annual mestately forests, cut age that covers the e-mold beneath the the annual amount billy diminished. On its of trees, let our covered with tall wavirly and the latter rains by portion of the earth of the annual amount iven at the time when the panting deer and when the tail prairiesing breeze, and the annual amount iven at the time when the tail prairiesing breeze, and the dinever resounded to ax, you would find, I greater than at presynty events there has of rainfall throughout of this, brooks that have now dwindled to Many of those mountin my boyhood, were crossed at a single of many portions of a. The "oldest in-calls attention to the

ICERS.

rick de Bary & Co., 41 Warren st., Nev York:

GENTLEMENT: The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 18th inst., inquiring the results of the investigation requested by you last spring into the condition of Apullinaris Waters imported into the United States, with reference to the question whether such waters are natural mineral waters entitled to exemption from duty, or are, as had been frequently claimed, justicatally artificial mineral waters, subject to the duty provided by the statue in such cases.

daty provided by the statue in such cases.

In conformity with your request the Secretary of state was sixed to cause a thorough inquiry to be made into the matter by our Consul at Cologne, and copies of documents on file in this Department, which contained statements reflecting upon the manner in which sch Apolitharis Waters were prepared for shipment to the United States, were furnished to the Consul.

A very voluminous report upon the subject has been recived, with accompanying documents, from sciencius and others who have made the matter a study, wet who have fully inspected the Spring. and others who have made the many

Special Sale.

TEILLARD'S

BLACKSILKS

\$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50,

PER YARD.

Ladies, if you will only ex-

amine this lot of Silks you will

ABSOLUTELY BARGAINS.

ORDERS BY MAIL

cheerfully sent on application

121 & 123 State-st.

Branch-Michigan-av. & 22d-st.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

New York

London

Parls,

Stamers sail every Sturday from New York for four form the followest rate.

BATES OF PASSAGE—From New York to South-mapton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, \$100: accede cabin, \$60: steerage, \$30. Return tickets at reduced rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 South Clark-st.,

Ayents for Chicago.

INCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS

WHITE STAR LINE

Carrying the United States and Royal Mail between See Fork and Liverpool. For passage apply to Com-Paysaome, 48 South Clark-st. ALFIRD LAGERGREN, Gen't Western Agent. Bratts on Great Britain and Ireland.

To Glasgew, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, Londonderry, from Pier 42 N. B., foot or Canal.-st., N. Y.

First Cabin, \$55 to \$70, according to accommodation. Return tickets, \$100 to \$120. Second Cabin, \$40; return tickets, \$75. Steerage, \$23.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Ag'ts, 72 Broadway, N. Y.

JAMES WAREACK, General Western Manager, 124 Washington-st., Chicago.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Sailing three times a week to and from British Ports. Lowest Prices.

Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago.

P. H. DU VERNET. General Western Agent.

PENS TRELEAVEN'S
GOLD PEN Mafy, removed from
Briggs House to S1 Clark-st.
Single Pens made to order to suit
any hand. Pens re-pointed.

REMOVALS.

by letter.

be convinced that they are

FULLY 24 INCHES WIDE,

\$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75,

ater to the contempt which they merit:
ings: that no machinery for the manufacture of artificial carbonic acid gas was found on or near the premises, and that no necessity existed for the manufacture of such gas for use in bottling the Waters, for the reason that the Spring fixelf supplies far more gas than is necessary for the purpose of bottling the Waters and preserving the same amount of gas as is contained in the Water while in the Spring. The Corioul concludes his report as follows: "I therefore state that it is my opinion, formed after what I consider a careful and painstaking investigation, that the Apollinaris Water bottled at the Apollinaris Spring, as exported to the United States, is beyond question a natural mineral water." water."

The evidence which accompanies the Consul's dispatch seems to abundantly sustain his conclusion that the Apollinaris Water as heretofore imported is a nat-

H. F. FRENCH, Assistant Secretary. [COPY.] The Natural Apollinaris Water of the Apollinaris pring near Neuenabr is an alkaline gaseous water which may be used habitually as a table water. Its deasant taste and its richness in pure carbonic ac avorably distinguish it from the other similar mineral

TO BUYERS OF

CLEMENT, BANE & CO.,

Cor. Madison-st. and Wabash-av... The only Wholesale CASH CLOTHING HOUSE in the West, OFFER BARGAINS that no Long-Time House

can compete with. TERMS: 5 per cent off - - 60 days. 6 per cent off - - 30 days.

7 per cent oft - . 10 days. LAKE NAVIGATION.

We intend in this sale to excel all previous efforts. We are determined to give our cus-GOODRICH TRANSPORTATION CO.

tomers the best values in BLACK SILKS offered in Ohicago in many years. FOR GRAND HAVEN. 165 Pieces

ALPENA, luesday Evening, 25th inst., at 7 o'clock, Tuesday Evening, 25th Inst., at a venter, And thereafter Tri-Weekly until further notice. Also, Steamer for Racine, Milwankee, Sheborgan, Mantlowee, Ludington, Manistee, semi-weekly. Office and Docks foot Michigan-av. T. G. BUTLIN, Supt.

FINANCEAL. SUCCESS

In Stock Operations is only assured, by a proper union of Capital and Experienced Skill immediately on the ground, so as to reap the profits from daily ductuations as they occur (either buil or bear market) without waiting to incur the hazard of sweeding risks. These benefits are gained by the Mutual Capitalization system, which enables any one to operate successfully, and secures to each participant all the advantages of unlimited capital on large or small investments, while profits are divided pro rata among shareholders every month. Any sum from \$50 to \$35,000 can be used with equal proportionate profit. We recently made over \$17,000 in 30 days by this system for each of 22 business men who furnished only \$2,000 aprice marginal capital. We are now extending our line of customers and will send "Rules for Success" in operating and private information free. Stocks and bonds wanted. Governments supplied. Apply to ADAMS, BROWN & CO., Bankers and Brokers, Nos. 26 and 28 Broad-st., New York City.

GENERAL NOTICES.

All persons are hereby notified not to purchase any of the following warehouse receipts, the same having been stolen, viz: Four warehouse receipts, each for 250 barrels of Pork: said receipts are dated March 1, 1873, and were issued by the Allerton Packing Company, Allerton Packing Company and each of said fout smarked "BE," one "CL," one "DD," one "EE," and said receipts are numbered respectively 54. 55, 56, 57, All of said receipts are deliverable to the order of N. B. Rema & Co., and are unindersed.

\$50 will be paid for the return of said receipts and the other papers taken, and no questions asked.

N. B. REMAM & CO.,

Room 6, No. 181 Washington-st. Will receive our immediate and careful attention. Samples

To whom it may concern:
I hereby give notice that my wife, LYDIA DE KALB
HANDLER, has been living separate and abart fromne since the 8th day of November last, without my
onsent and without my fault, and that I will not pay
ny bills of her contracting. consent and without my fault, and that I will not pay any bills of her contracting. WILLIAM WALLACE CHANDLER. Chicago, March 24, 1879.

One-half of second floor (45x125 feet) in building cor-ter of Fifth-av. and Monroe-st., well lighted, and fur-lished with heating, elevating, and vault. Also lofts bove. Apply at Office in building.

OPTICIANS. MANASSE, OPTICIAN, Tribune Building.

CIRCASSIA. Mch. 29, 10 am | ETHIOPIA, April 12, 10 am | DAVONIA.. Abril 5, 3 pm | TOULIVIA. April 19, 3 pm | New York to London direct.

AUSTRALIA M'h 29, 10 am | ALSATIA, April 5, 3 pm | AUSTRALIA M'h 29, 10 am | ALSATIA, April 5, 3 pm | Cabins 535 to 580. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, 525.

BENDERSON BROTHERS. 96 Washington-st. SIGHT Fine Spectacles suited to all sights on scientific principles. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microcopes, Sarometers, &c.

BRAID. LADIES, STAFFORD BRAID WILL OUTWEAR ANY OTHER.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETINGS. JOLIET & CHICAGO RAILROAD CO. SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

ANNUAL MEETING. The Steckholders of the Jollet & Chicago Railroad Company are hereby notined that the annual meeting of said Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the general office of the Chicago & Aiton Railroad Company. In Chicago, ill., on Monday, the Tth day of April next, at 10 o'clock a. m.

The transfer books will be closed on the 21st instant, at the close of business hours on that day, and respensed on the Stind day of April next. Stn day of April next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

WASHINGTON.

Democratic Senators Proceed to a Distribution of the Spoils.

And in So Doing Violate Many Well-Established Precedents.

But the Confeds, Who Have Hungered and Thirsted Since 1861,

Must Be Repaid for Their Loyalty to the Loved and Lost Cause.

The Outlook as Regards a Possible Compromise on the Election Laws.

President Hayes Firmly Determined to Resist Their Repeal.

The Democratic Caucus Finally Decides Against any Affirmative Legislation.

And Will Fight Fiercely for Free Frauds at All National Elections.

Derickson's Visit to the Capital Not on Bang's Account.

> IN THE SENATE. RECKONED WITHOUT THEIR HOST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24 .- The Dem cratic Senators to-day experienced the responsi-bilities of leadership, and discovered, to their regret and humiliation, what formidable opposition they will have to encounter in the able, skillful, and eloquent Republican minority. In-deed, the Republicans proved themselves a minority only in numbers. They are still the commanding spirits in all great questions, and fore-most in parliamentary leadership. The simule thing that the Democrats had to do this morning was to complete the organization of the Senate by discharging the old officers and ap-pointing ex-Confederates in their places. The Democratic caucus leader indicated by the assurance with which he rose that this would involve but the formal work of a few minutes. The result was a debate of more than five hours, which took a range of topics from the War of the Rebellion until now.

THE MOST REMARKABLE PACT of all was that the triumphant leaders of the majority party in the first year of the ascenlency of the returned Bourbons in the Senate were put upon the defensive, and compelled to make an apology to the country and seek justication for the course. To an observer in the galleries, the thought would certainly never have occurred that Anthony, Blaine, and Conk-The debate was one of the most important and significant that has occurred for many a day in the Senate, and was but a precusor of similar great debates to come.

MR. WALLACE.
Chairman of the Democratic caucus, furnished the pretext for the debate by the presentation of a caucus resolution that the Senate should proceed to the election of officers. To the sur-prise of the Democrats at first, and to their dismay afterwards, Senator Anthony rose to protest against a change then, in a speech which edge of the early history of the Senate. He traced the records of the Senate officers from the foundation of the Government, and showed that it had been left to the Bourbons of to-day to disregard the history of the Senate, to violate its traditions, and to remove faithful officers

without cause. vithout cause.

The speech was delivered like one of those eulogies for which the Senator is noted, and, while it was the obituary of the Republican of-

fice-holding in the Senate, it was A SEVERE ARRAIGNMENT of the Democracy for hypocrisy and inconsistency. Going back twenty years to the time when Mr. Anthony first entered the Senate Chamber, he drew a sketch of the officers of the senate he found there, who had even been twenty years in their places, and who, although Democrats, the Republicans have continued for their knowledge and efficiency to this day. To the surprise of the Democrats in the Senate, he presented a list of thirty such officers, all Democrats, and many of them pronounced and aggressive Democrats, who have been permitted to retain their places through all the days of

Republican rule. It was in which Mr. Bayard placed himself in attempting to reply to Mr. Anthony. A professed Civil-Service reformer, he voluntarily appeared as the apologist of the greatest violation of Civil-Service principles that has been witnessed in this generation of American politics. It was painful to witness his embarrassed, hesitating, shifting, evasive attempt to find a justification for the Democracy in specious excuses, and in a sermon on Civil-Service reform. It was with the great Bayard's strangely misplaced sermon on reform, Mr. Conkling caused the resolution for the removal of the officers to be read, not, he said, that it might appear at the beginning of his own speech, but that it might be

AT THE END OF MR. BAYARD'S. It was in vain that Mr. Bayard protested that the Democrats were actuated by no spirit of narrow partisanship; that they desired purity in the public service. His speech, viewed in its relations to purely partisan removals, which it was to precede, was the most blatant mockery. Senator Conkling took up the gauge of battle which Bayard had thrown down, and laid bare the hypocrisy of the Democratic position. Bay-ard had been unfortunate enough to charge that Secretary Gorham was Secretary of the Republican Campaign Committee. Conkling referred to the fact that John G. Thombson, of Ohlo, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, who had just been re-elected, had been Chairman of the great Democratic Committee of Obio. A man, he said, of grip and gatner, who girded the sword, the blade of which was everywhere, but the hilt in the hands of the Sergeant-st-Arms of the

House of Representatives.

Bayard was still more unfortunate in referring to the fact that the employes of the Democratic Senate of 1861 had applied to him to be rem stated. Conkling was quick to apply the reference which Bayard had inadvertently made, and

replied to it in AN IMPASSIONED PASSAGE which those who heard it will not soon forget.

Washington in 1861. Abraham Lincoln called me. It was at a time of great public exigency, and there were many vacant seats in the Senate. There were many vacant chairs then that are occupied now. Those who held them then did not want them. So much of the Senate as remained after sedition, conspiracy, and rebellion proposed to fill the vacancies, but the Republican Senate then made but one change, and that on account of treason to the flag; and now the subordinates of 1861 who deserted their former fields of use-

PUT IN THEIR ANTE-BELLUM POSITIONS. Here they are, and I am willing to allow that one of the reasons why it is necessary that these places should be made vacant is that this banplaces should be made vacant is that this banisbed company of former occupants have returned. They are coming back to join in
this hot and famished chase of place-hunting.
They have come back to say 'Moab is my washpot; over Edom have I cast my ahoe.'"
The ex-Confederate leaders looked about dismayed when they appreciated the effect of this
simple admission and debate upon Northern
soldiers' votes.

Beck and Eaton were more plain-noken.

simple admission and debate upon Northern soldiers' votes.

Beck and Eaton were more plain-spoken. They wanted no nonsense in business. They wanted the country simply to know that they made the removals for political reasons, and that that was all there was in it. There had been no charge made against the integrity, capability, or efficiency of the Republican officials, and could be nose. It was not to be expected that Ben Hill could make much out of a debate in which Blaine took part. Accordingly, Hill repelled the charge that the Democrats meant revolution, and went over again the dreary story of the Electoral Commission. His speech was not equal to his former efforts, and fell upon a wearied Senate. It is plain, however, that the talk of revolution is having great effect upon the Democrats. Hill and Eaton, in elaborate efforts, tried to make it clear that the Democrate did not intend to attack the Presidential title, or to resort to any revolutionary means to undo the work of the Electoral Commission. They were compelled by Blaine, however, to admit that a large number of Democrats had intended to attack the title through the courts if the results of the Potter Committee had been different. THE DEBATE.

The Western Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—Mr. Wallace offered a resolution that the Senate now proceed to the election of Secretary of the Senate, Chief Clerk, Executive Clerk, and Sergeant-at-

Chief Clerk, Executive Clerk, and Sergeant-at-Arms.

A lengthy political discussion ensued, participated in by Messrs. Anthony, Hamlin, Wallace, Conkling, Bayard, Beck, Voorhees, Blaine, and Eaton. During the course of the debate Mr. Beck read a circular issued during the campaign of 1878, and signed "Sidney A Austin. By order of the Committee, George C. Gorham, Secretary." The circular says that it is almost certain that the next Senate will be Democratic, and asserts that, foremost among the schemes of that party, is the intention to attempt the revolutionary expulsion from his office of the President.

Mr. Eaton referred to the circular read, and asked if it was true that the Democrats contem-

Mr. Eaton referred to the circular read, and asked if it was true that the Democrats contemplated the ousting of the President; as there stated. "Now I have not," he said, "any very high respect for the man that occupies the Presidential chair. I think he is there through fraud; that he has no business there; that a majority of 300,000 freemen in this country say he has no business there. But when the Secretary of this Committee says that foremost among their schemes, the Opposition already announce their intention to attempt the revolutionary expulsion of the President from his office, I, as a Democrat, deny it as false. No body of men, respectable either in numbers or intellect, ever announced such a policy. Therefore, even were it not right and proper for other reasons to make this change, I would advise a change in the Secretaryship of the Senate because of this issue."

MR. BEATING said the pretext that the Scoretary was to be removed because he issued this circular might go for what it was worth. He would have to go just the same if he had never issued a circular. But the gentleman from Connecticut (Eaton) had said that Gorham stated an untruth in the circular when he said it was the design of the Democratic party to remove the President. Now, the struggle in both branches of the last Congress, which culminated in the Potter Committee was avidence of a santiment in the Democratic party of santiment in the Democratics.

Now, the struggle in both branches of the last Congress, which culminated in the Potter Committee, was evidence of a sentiment in the Democratic party which justified the assertion made in the circular. The Potter Committee was organized for the purpose of obtaining, if possible, evidence on which to base proceedings to remove the President.

Mr. Wallace—Does not the Senator know that in a week from the issuance of that circular the Democratic Convention of Pennsylvania declared that it was unwise and impolitic to make an attack upon the title of the President?

Mr. Blaine—Why did they make that resolve if there was not some danger in the air?

Mr. Wallace—Because that assertion was false.

Mr. Blaine—That document had never seen the light then. It did not come out until some sneaking Federal officeholder betrayed the secrets of his party, and is probably now waiting in the corridors for some reward. The Senator cannot base his action in Pennsylvania on that the went up to Harrisburg to make it certain that no such rash step should be taken by the Democratic party.

MR. WALLACE

said that there was some such agitation then, but it was also true that the assertion of the circular was that of a man who declared what was untrue, and was unsustained by any word or act of men worthy to represent the Demo-

or act of men worthy to represent the Democratic party.

Mr. Blaine thought there was an immense exhibition here of virtue after the fact. If anything was in the air at the time of the appointment of the Potter Committee, it was the conviction that it was organized to fish for testimony on which to proceed against the title of the President.

Mr. Kernan My recollection is that con-

hinds on what to proceed against the title of the President.

Mr. Kernan—My recollection is that, contemporaneously with the organization of that Committee, the House passed a resolution that there was no intent to question the title of the President. President.

Mr. Biaine—Some weeks after there came up

from the country a cry of indignant protest. After business communities everywhere dis-countenanced such action, then this House, on motion of a Republican, did adopt such resolu-

charge contained in the circular was baseless.

Mr. Blaine said there were still echoing in his ears the words of the Senator from Connecticut (Eaton), himself denouncing the title of the President to his office.

Mr. Eaton—I say so now.

Mr. Blaine—Then is not the Senator denouncing the Republican party, that is answerable for the situation?

the situation?

Mr. Eatou—I do, but a great many of the Republicans feel as I do about it. The best of them agree with me that the man at the White House has no legal title to this place as President of the United States. dent of the United States.

Mr. Blaine—I will answer the gentlemaniwith
my view of the case. It is that the President of
the United States holds the office to which he
was elected by as fair and honest a vote as
George Washington did, but that it took a sin-

between Senators who had spoken (and a very material one), affecting not only the Democratic party, but the character of our institutions. It was important that the real truth be stated on this question. The charge of a revolutionary purpose made against the Democracy by the circular was denounced by the Senator from Connecticut (Eaton) as false, whereupon the Senator from Meine (Blaine) came to the rescue of the document, and charged there was such revolutionary intent, and to sustain his general charge he specifies the Potter resolution as having that ulterior meaning. Mr. Hill elaimed that the Senator from Maine was as incorrect in his statement as was the Secretary of the Senator in his statement as was the Secretary of the Democratic party ever intended under any contingency a revolutionery movement for the expulsion of the President. When the Electoral Commission bill was passed, it contained a provision as follows:

bill was passed, it contained a provision as follows:

Sec. 6. That nothing in this act shall be held to impair or affect any right now existing under the Constitution and laws to question by proceedings in the judicial courts of the United States the right or title of the person who shall be declared elected, or who shall claim to be President or Vice-President, if any such right exist.

This is a provision of the act of Congress establishing the Electoral Commission. It was embodied there in view of the apprehension that the Commission would, as they in fact did, refuse to look into and investigate the alleged frauds in Louislana and Florida, and that the result of their labors would be a declaration of one of the claimants as President without an examination into the testimony regarding the merits of the case. It was adopted that

THE DOORS MIGHT BE LEFT OPEN THE DOORS MIGHT BE LEFT OPEN

in such case to the proper judicial investigation which should bring out the facts. That there was ground for this belief that the courts of the country would have jurisdiction is manifest from the fact that learned gentlemen and distinguished statesmen on both sides of both Chambers incorporated the provision in the Electoral Commission bill reserving all right to reopen this question and have it investigated before the judicial tribunals of the country. Some of the most able lawyers believe that by proper proceedings the Supreme Court can get jurisdiction to investigate this question. It was on that principle that the Legislature of Maryland passed a memorial to Congress demanding that proceedings of this nature be inaugurated. Some of the most distinguished Republican Iswyers of the country hold that it would be perfectly proper in a competent proceeding for the Supreme Court to reopen and determine this case upon its merits. Every gentleman of his (Hill's) acquaintance, every prominent Democrat of the United States, who desires to investigate this question at all, desires to do so in the courts and under the encouragement and authority of the Electoral law. Was this revolutionary! question at all, desires to do so in the courts and under the encouragement and authority of the Electoral law. Was this revolutionary? Whether that proceeding before the courts should be inaugurated or not, would depend upon the reliable evidence that should be obtained in the case. Therefore all sections of the Democratic party were willing to have an investigation to obtain the real facts. There were Republicans as well as Democrats in the country who, if the facts should thoroughly establish the lilegality of the title of the Presidental incumbent to the Presidency, and if it should appear that the Supreme Court had authority to investigate the subject, were

IN FAVOR OF SUCH INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Hill denied that the Democratic party had ever announced a revolutionary purpose looking to the expulsion of the President. It had never been announced in Legislatures, Conventions, or in Congress. To tell the candid fact, he always believed that the gentlemen raised the cry of revolution to prevent investigation.

Mr. Blaine, in reply to a portion of Hill's remarks, read from the decision of the Speaker of the Honse at the time the Potter resolution was introduced to show that the investigation involved the occupancy of the Presidential chair.

Mr. Hill inquired whether any law had been passed subsequent to the Electoral Commission law which gave parties the right to legally test IN FAVOR OF SUCH INVESTIGATION. passed subsequent to the Electoral Commission law which gave parties the right to legally test the question of the Presidency? Mr. Blaine replied that the entire Potter reso-lution, from its beginning to its conclusion, did

not mention it.

Mr. Hill said the Potter resolution was simply to obtain testimony in relation to the subject. Would the Senator say that the appointment of a committee for this purpose was revolutionary.

lutionary?

Mr. Blaine—The Speaker stated that it in volved the rightful occupancy of the Presidential chair. Did you want the cyldence to be obtained by the Potter Committee to be used by the Surgens Caurt? Mr. Hill—I said no such thing.
Mr. B.aine—How does the Senator connect
the Potter Committee proceedings with the

outside of the Electoral Commission, the resolution was GROSSLY AND BLATANTLY REVOLUTIONARY

from beginning to end.

Mr. Hill—I have asked the question twice

Mr. Hill—I have asked the question twice. Instead of answering mine, he refuses, and ask me a question. My question is first in order. My question is: You charge revolutionary principles on the Democratic party, and say it was manifested in the appointment of the Potter Committee. I ask, Do you hold that the appointment of a committee to make an investigation is a revolutionary movement?

Mr. Blaine—The reason for the appointment of the Potter Committee as construed by the Speaker of the House was revolutionary.

Mr. Hill—Will you say that the appointment of a committee of investigation by the House is revolutionary?

Mr. Blaine—The Committee as construed by the Speaker was revolutionary.

Mr. Hill—Is the appointment of a committee revolutionary?

Mr. Hill—Is the appointment of a committee revolutionary!

Mr. Blaine—Don't be childish.

Mr. Hill—Was your resolution for the appointment of the Teller Committee revolutionary!

Mr. Blaine—No. We wanted to find out how persons had been deprived of their rights. I assume that the object of the Electoral bill was that if there was any wrong there might be a judicial remedy. That contemplated only judicial action before the Court. The Democratic party and friends of Tilden never wanted a remedy, but organized a committee of the side which had no connection with it. The Democrats had startling witnesses, and had been coaching them in order that the country might be treated to their revelations, but

IT DID NOT PAN OUT WELL.

It rather missed fire, and, notwithstanding the decision of the Speaker as to the character of the resolution, which, under his construction, meant revolution, the Democrats resolved subsequently that it did not mean any such thing.

Mr. Wallace offered a resolution declaring John C. Burch elected Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. Conkling said that he would like to record a vote for the present competent, faithful, and accomplished Secretary, and he thought that every. Republican Senator would like to do so. He had noped that Senators not Republicans would be glad to do so, because some of them understood purity, efficiency, and honesty in civil service to mean what he meant, namely, the selection of not a scoundrel, but an honesty had rought such a man for sense; not a pretender, a sniveler, but a man of efficiency; so that when they had brought such a man into office they should keep him there! When they had a man of his character, he should not be removed to make place for some favorite or party claimant. In conclusion, he moved to strike out from the resolution the name of John C. Burch, and substitute that of IT DID NOT PAN OUT WELL.

GEORGE C. GORHAM.

the United States holds the office to which he was elected by as fair and honest a vote as George Washington did, but that it took a singular departure from constitutional modes to make that vote good, and that he was not only entitled to the votes of the three Southern States which he got, but THREE MORE SOUTHERN STATES, of which he was deprived by bulldozing Demorate. [Applause.]

The Chair—The Sergeant-at-Arms will see that the Doorkeepers take into custody any persons the ralleries violating the rules.

Mr. Eaton said he could make no argument upon the belief of his friend from Maine (Blaine). His own belief was that 300,000 majority of the people were defrauded out of the result of an honest election for President. The gentleman states that the Potter Committee was organized to hunt for evidence of that fraud. Dare he say that if such evidence was found Hayes ought not be removed!

Mr. Blaine—The Senstor a while ago alleged that the President dhale has seat by fraud. Now he does not know whether the Committee could find evidence of the fraud.

Mr. Blaine then remarked that the decision of the Electoral Commission was final and conclusive, and was so accepted by the people, and it was an unpatriotic course on the part of the Democracy to seek to disturb that settlement.

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Mr. Wallace officed a resolution declaring for the plant of the factoral commission was final and conclusive, and was so accepted by the people, and it was an unpatriotic course on the part of the Democracy to seek to disturb that settlement.

Mr. Wallace the submitted a resolution of the name of the incumbent, James R. Young. The value of the submitted and the season of the resolution of the name of the incumbent, James R. Young. The was disagreed to—yeas, 25; nars, 35; and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Wallac

G. Bullock elected Chaplain. Mr. Anthony moved the substitution of the name of the incumbent, the Rev. Dr. Sunderland. Disagreed to—yeas, 26; nays, 37. The resolution was then adopted.

The Senate at 5:30 adjourned. DEMOCRATIC PROGRAMME.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE HARD AT WORK AT IT.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON. D. C., March 24.—The Democratic Caucus Committee, at its meeting on Saturday, appointed a Sub-Committee to prepare in proper shape the measures which the full Committee agreed to. This Sub-Committee, consisting of Senators Thurman, Sauls-bury, Bailey, and Kernan, and Representatives session this evening, and will probably com-plete their work before adjourning. A report will then have to be made to the full Committee, and the joint cacus which is to be called to act upon the plan proposed will not probably be held until Wednesday, although it is possible that suffi-cient progress may be made to hold it to-morrow afternoon or evening. The most ardent supporters of the so-called compromise plan admit that they will be able to secure its adoption by the caucus only after a hard fight. A numerous and very influential portion of the

to any modification of the measures which were the cause of the contention at the last session, and will earnestly resist the more moderate bad dilemma with as little damage as possible.
Representative Atkins said to-night that, if the
President would promptly sign the Appropriation bill,—which, Mr. Atkins thinks, will pass the House this week,-Congress will promptly adjourn; but that, if there is delay, general egislation will probably be inaugurated, and the dog-days. He says that he thinks a majority of the Democrats are averse to entering this time, but intimates that, at the next regular session, that party proposes to carry out

THE POLLOWING PROGRAMME: First, equal coinage of gold and silver, either free or on the payment of seignlorage; second, coinage of silver to the full capacity of the mints, which he places at \$4,000,000 a month; third, abolition of the National banking system, the circuistion of the National banks to be replaced by greenbacks or Treasury-notes. Mr. Atkins remarked that he, and he thought a majority of the Democratic party, was willing to let currency matters remain as they are for the present, in view of the indications of a general revival of business and the desire of the country for quiet. He said that he, for one, is not in favor of putting any obstacle in the way of business prosperity for the sake of any supposed partisan advantage to be gained by legislation, and that he should deprecate any present agitation of the subject, such as he feared might arise if the present session should be prolonged. He admits that there is a radical difference of online among the Democrate as to whether greenbacks or Treasury notes should be substituted for the Nationalbank notes, and also that there is a danger that extreme soft-money views may govern the actions of that party. third, abolition of the National banking system, THE DECISION.

The Sub-Committee of the Joint Democratic Caucus Committee to-night, after a long session, decided unanimously not to propose any affirmative legislation in connection with the receal of the Supervisors law, but to stand by the Committee's programme. They reject any attempt to prevent the use of tissue ballots.

to prevent the use of tissue bailots.

THE GREENBACKERS.

Greenback men, numbering thirteen, had a metting at Judge Kelley's rooms to-day, and agreed to stand together on all political questions. In regard to the pending attempt of the Democrats to attach political legislation to the approprion bills, they decided to supose it and take sides with the Republicans. This important action increases theiperplexities of the situation for the Democrats, since only by full success in keeping their entire force on the ground can they hope to carry their contemplated legislation through.

WHAT THE COMMITTER DID.

Washington, D. C., March 24.—A meeting Washington, D. C., March 24.—A meeting of the Democratic Joint Caucus Committee was held this evening for the purpose of considering the proposition suggested at the meeting of the Democratic House Caucus Committee on Saturday, and also the preparation of other measures to be presented to the joint caucus of Democratic members of both Houses to be held to-morrow after the adjournment of the Senate. There was considerable discussion upon the propriety of adopting the full views of the caucus of Saturday, the result being a determination to reject the proposition of Representative Springer concerning the army at the polls and ballot regulations. The disposition of the Committee favored no affirmative legislation. It was agreed to allow two Supervisors, who are not, however, to possess the right of counting the ballots, but only to be present as witnesses at the polls, and they are to be qualified voters at the precincts where they act.

NO COMPROMISE.

THE ELECTION LAWS MUST NOT BE REPEALED. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21 .- In view of the evident fact that stories representing that the President is willing to compromise with the Democrats are being persistently circulated for effect on the Democritic caucus and upon Republicans, the Cabinet officers have been less hesitate to say he fully understands the President's feelings and purposes, and the position of the Cabinet upon the repeal of the Election laws, says in the most emphatic terms that there is not a sign of a desire to compromise on the part of any Cabinet officer, and that, as for the President, nothing could move him in that direction. He says further that the Administration will unhesitatingly accept the challenge of the Democrats, and stay here to

RESIST THE PASSAGE OF EVERY LAW undermining those which guard the ballot-box. passed, whether as a separate measure or as a rider on an appropriation bill, will be vetoed. Matters have reached such a pass that there is little hesitation in Administration circles in talking about this matter. Indeed, there is a very general feeling that it comes with an illgrace from the Democrats, who, to a man, are proclaiming in all public places that unless the President signs these bills THE GOVERNMENT SHALL STOP.

They criticise members of the Administration for intimating that no laws passed solely to promote dishonest elections can ever receive the signature of President Hayes. When the courtesy of this matter comes to be discussed, it will be held by the Republicans that the President has as much right to say to his friends what he will not do as the Democratic Congressmen have to proclaim on every corner what he shall do. They can be certain that he will never sign his name to any law legalizing or promoting dishonest elections.

DERICKSON. HIS BUSINESS IN WASHINGTON.

Special Dispaich to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—Mr. Derick-

son had an interview with the President and the Attorney-General on the subject of the suit of the Government against the Home National Bank, of West Chicago. Mr. Derickson presented in a comprehensive way the situation as it is understood by the bank, and made asug-gestion that the matter be submitted to a ref-erce and the suit be dismissed. The Attorney-General finally voluntarily suggested that, after a plea is made in the case by the bank, the whole subject shall be referred to the United States Commissioner to investigate and report, and that meantime no action shall be taken. and that meantime no action shall be taken.

Mr. Derickson, contrary to the rumors in the hotel lobbies and to the general expectation of Congressmen, did not, in the interview with the President and Attorney-General, mention the name of Judge Bangs. It had been generally expected that he would make a demonstration against Bangs, and that he would present certain documents which he has told several persons he had in his possession, which might

AN AWKWARD CASE FOR MR. BANGS. After consultation with the Chicago members, Mr. Derickson seems for some reason to have reconsidered his determination, and leaves for pocket, without having shown them to any per-son. He stated before leaving that the question as to Mr. Bangs was a mere side issue, and that the important object of his mission was the matter of the Home National Bank. He did not feel that he had full authority to accept the not feel that he had full authority to accept the proposition of the Attorney-General, and will submit the matter to the bank Directory for their sonsideration and approval.

Chicago Congressmen have received telegrams to-day from Carlisle Mason, the representative of the bondsmen of McArthur, and from other persons, showing that considerable interest is manifested in Chicago in Mr. Derickson's movements.

NOTES AND NEWS.

WOODWORTH'S SUCCESSOR.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—The President to-day nominated Dr. J. B. Hamilton, of Illinois, to be Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. John M. Woodworth, of Chicago. The President in this case seems to have followed the wishes of Dr. Woodworth, who, on his death-bed, said "Hamilton ought to succeed me." It was deeded by the President and Secretary Sherman to follow the rule of civil service which Woodworth had thorougly established in the Marine Hospital Service, and to promote the position of Surgeon-General some efficient officer from the corps. It is a marked compliment that, although standing No. 5 is the order of seniority, his seniors all waived their right to the position, and joined in the request that Dr. Hamilton be appointed. Dr. Hamilton has developed rare abilities as an executive officer. He at peared before the Board of Examiners in 1878, an utter stranger to every member of the Board, and in a competitive examination obtained the best record in a class of fifteen.

RAINET.

It is reported that ex-Congressman Rainsy, the death of Dr. John M. Woodworth, of Chi

It is reported that ex-Congressman Rainsy, the ablest colored man that ever sat in Congress, is likely to be appointed Third Auditor, to fill the vacancy created by the recent appointment of Horace Austin, of Minnesota, to the Receivership of the Fargo Land-Office.

INTEREST ON THE 4 PER CENTS.

The quarterly interest on the 4 per cent loan falling due April 1 amounts to nearly \$5,000,000.

FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS.

The President has nominated John B. Hamilton, of Illinois, Supervising Surgeon-General of the United States Marine Hospital Service; John M. Wilson, of Ohlo, Consul at Panama; George Scroggs, of Illinois, Consul at Hamburg; Jefferson P. Kidder, of Dakota, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Dakota.

THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communica-tion from the Postmaster-General, asking for additional appropriations for the pay of letter-carriers; also from the Secretary of the Interior, inclosing a request from the Commissioner of Education for an appropriation of \$25,640 for payment of clerks. The communications were

Mr. Beck introduced a bill providing for the settlement of accounts with certain railroad

By Mr. Harris-To prevent the introduction and spread of infectious diseases into the United States. He subsequently reported a oill on the subject, which was placed on the cal-

ondar.

On motion of Mr. McDonald, a resolution was passed requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the Senate the amounts of money drawn and paid Supervisors of Election, general and special, in 1876 and 1878 as compensation in excess of the fees as allowed by law for Circuit Court Commissioners, and state the amounts expended in New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati for the years aloresaid.

THE WEATHER. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25-1 a. m.-Indications: For the Lower Lake region, cloudy weather, light rain, followed by clearing weather, northwesterly winds, becoming varia-ble, stationary or lower temperature and higher

For the Tennessee and Ohio Valleys, clear or partly cloudy weather, colder northerly, back-ing to warmer southerly, winds, and rising foilowed by falling barometer.

For the Upper Lake region and Upper Mis-

sissippi Valley, warmer, clear weather, followed by increasing cloudiness, possibly by rains; variable winds, shifting to southerly, and lower

yariable winds, santing to southerly, warmer, pressure.

For the Lower Missouri Valley, warmer, cloudy weather, with rain, winds mostly southerly, and stationary or falling barometer.

Cautionary signals continue at Oswego, and Sec. 6, Rochester, Buffalo, Eric, Cleveland, and Sec. 5, Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, and Sec. 4, and Port Huron.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 24.

Time. | Bar. Thr Hu. | Wind. | Vel. Rn. | Weather 6:53 a. m. 29.829 39 82 W. . . 13 .01 Cloudy, 11:18 a. m. 39.012 43 59 N. W. 10 ... 12 ... Cloudy, 2:00 p. m. 39.146 42 60 N. W. 10 ... Cloudy, 3:55 p. m. 39.146 42 60 N. . . 7 ... Cloudy, 9:06 p. m. 39.286 39 78 Calm. 0 ... Clear, 10:18 p. m. 39.281 39 78 S. K. 8 9 ... Clear. Stations. Bar. Thr. Wind. Rain Weather.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 24.—A chapter of local history cropped out to-day in a sunt brought in the Chancery Court by Neill B. Field against Steve F. Chipley. Efforts have been made for a week past to conceal the fact of the suit. Chipley is Clerk of the Chancery Court, and the plaintiff charges is indebted to Court, and the plaintiff charges is indebted to him in various sums reaching to nearly \$30,000, to pay which, it is alleged, the defendant agreed to give plaintiff all the fees of his office from February, 1878, until the debt should be canceled. This, it is charged, the defendant has failed to do. Chipley, it is alleged, is insolvent, and for that reason the Court has appointed Alexander Lucas Receiver. Field prays that he is equitably entitled to the benefit of the fees which have accrued and may accrue till his debt is wiped out. He himself is Commissioner of the Jury Fund.

the experiments that ademy of Sciences in nount of rainfall, and

reading of the paper tory, to the region of st, which, fifty years heavy forest-growth ut-streams and rivue same country had muded of its forests, noticeable a lack of the older streamlets. 's essay on the same ion that followed, we O. L. B.

nced by thousands su-or the cure of coughs, monary complaints.

Sort of "Gilded-Age" Case of Seduction and Homicide.

Mr. Pratt, Highly Respected, of Boston Suburb, Steals \$100,000.

The Money the Savings of Poor People, and the Bank Ruined.

A Philadelphia Boy Who Has a Strong Smell of Brimstone About Him.

A DRAMATIC MURDER CASE. RICHMOND. Va., March 22.—Particulars of the ciest and most sensational court scene on ord have just reached this city. The occasion was the indictment of Miss Amelia Linkhaw, was the indictment of Miss Amelia Linkhaw, a iony young lady of Limberton, Robeson County, N. C., in the Superior Court at that place, for the murder of her seducer, J. E. Hartman. The case was called yesterday, but, owing to the isolated situation of Lumberton, it was impossible to hear from there until to-day.

ober, and caused great excitement then, but October, and caused great excitement then, but the trial promises to be more exciting still. The fair murderess is the daughter of a well-known and highly esteemed merchant of Lum-berton. Hartman, a young blood representing a Baltimore house, had been her accepted lover s Baltimore house, had been her accepted lover for two years, but he betrayed her, and she, to get even with him, shot him. At 10 o'clock in the morning she drove in a hack alone to Rauck's Hotel, and, getting out, she walked quickly to the parlor, where she found Hartman engaged in conversation with a friend. She etepped up to him, and said in a dramatic tone, "You have ruined me, now I will ruin you," and with that she drew a deringer from her cloak-pocket and fired, the ball taking effect in his abdomen. He lingered two hours in terrible agony, and then died. But he made a statement in which he protested his innocence.

Miss Linkhaw surrendered herself to an officer, and was committed to jail to await the apring term of court. She gave premature birth to a child, and public sentiment rose to a high pitch, some believing the statement of the murdered man, but a majority sided with the young lady.

high pitch, some believing the statement of the murdered man, but a majority sided with the young lady.

The Superior Court was opened at 12 o'clock yesterday, Judge Warsaw presiding. Lawyers were present from all parts of the State, and thousands of lalies and gentlemen came from adjoining towns. Hundreds arrived Thursday, and the lail was besieged by a multitude of idle people, anxious to be admitted to Miss Linkhaw's cell. Frilay morning all of the roads leading to Lumberton were filled with vehicles and horsemen, and crowds of pedestrians hurrying to the Court-House. By 10 o'clock nearly 8,000 people had massed around that Temple of Justice, and by noon, when the Court convened, the assemblage was estimated at 4,000; it included the flower and chivalry of the county.

The prisoner was taken from jail at quarter past 11 o'clock, and, accompanied by a Sergeant, rode in a carriage to the Court-House. A company of volunteer soldiers marched in front as an escort, to keep the crowd from pressing on the conveyance. The pageant was inspiring. When the Court-House was reached, it was with difficulty that the military could make an avenue through which the prisoner was to pass. Young men cheered and waved their handkerchiefs, and the ladies cried and shouted by turns. The accused was dressed in deep mourning, and was deeply veiled. The court-room was packed, but only a small proportion of the vast crowd could get in. The larger part remained standing in the court-green.

When the Court was opened solemn silence

get in. The larger part remained standing in the court-green.

When the Court was opened solemn silence reigned. Seated near the prisoner were her counsel, several kinsmen, and three young lady companions. After the jury, which had been takan from a venire of 500, had been sworn, the Clerk read the lengthy indictment,—the accused standing, as is the custom. When the question was asked, "What say you, Amelia Linkhaw, are you guilty of the murder for which you stand indicted, or not guilty?" the answer came in a trenulous "Not guilty," and, turning to the Court, "I am not guilty, sir, but am a miserable woman."

The Judge wept. Then the counsel for defense arose, and called attention to some irregularity in the indictment, and entered into a lengthy argument, after which Judge Warsaw postponed the case until the next term.

It was evening when the Court adjourned, but It was evening when the crowd dispersed.

Miss Linkham was remanded to jail. As her carriage drove off, a multitude ran after it cheering. All of the ladies sympathize with the prisoner, and say that she should be acquitted, and, in fact, the public generally side with ner, although a few still believe that she killed

Miss Linkham's case is a very romantic one. She refused to have any counsel, and declines to converse with the counsel that her father employed. She is a beautiful brunette, black eyes, black hair, and classic features. Every day since ane has been in jail, a former discarded lover has sent her a flower or some little token of regard; but the most romantic incident of all was brought to light yesterday.

It seems, when Kate Southern was in trouble in Georgia for the murder of her husband's paramour, Miss Linkham wrote her a letter of condolence, and sent her money to assist in employing counsel; and, a few days ago, she received a letter of condolence from Kate, dated at the Penitentiary, telling her to be of good cheer. She has received letters and books from strangers from all parts of the South. Miss Linkham is nighly educated, and has spent her time in jail in literary work. Among other things, she has translated "Le Livre a Ferrura," a French story, for the Southern Heraid. She occupies the Jailer's room, which has been fitted up handsomely with velvet furniture and Brussels carpet.

PRATT---BOSTON---\$100,000.

special Dinates to The Tribuna.

Boston, March 24.—A sensation was caused to-day by the defalcation of Nathan P. Pratt, Treasurer of the Savings Bank of Reading, a town about ten miles from Boston. Pratt has always borne a good reputation, and the news fell like a thunderbolt upon the community. The total amount lost is about \$100,000. The first intimation which the Directors received that matters had gone wrong in the affairs of the bank was on Friday, when a gentleman, while examining titles in the office of the Register of Deeds, discovered that certain mortgages formerly held by the bank as tain mortgages formerly held by the bank as security for loans had been transferred to other parties. The President of the bank at once demanded an explanation, and Pratt admitted that he had been financially embarrassed, and that he used the securities of the bank for the purpose of meeting his personal ends. He was very reticent, and, when pressed for residents extractions that it might be the \$20,000. particulars, stated that it might be that \$20,000 had been converted in this way. An official exhad been converted in this way. An official exexamination of the books shows that all the quick assets of the bank had been taken, together with bank stock of which the bank held \$13,800. Of this amount, \$7,000 had been legitimately pledged to provide for a dividend, and the balance of \$3,800 had been converted to the personal use of the Treasurer. These matters were admitted by Brati's daughter, who had were admitted by Pratt's daughter, who had helved her father keep the books. It was upon her admission, also, that it was discovered that her father had been for a long time in the habit of receiving deposits which he noted properly upon the pass-books of the depositors but did not credit them upon the books of the bank. She gave the Commissioner a life of the passes of the commissioner as the passes of the commissioner as th bank. She gave the Commissioner a list of accounts of this nature which will aggregate some \$10,000, which he has embezzled in this manner. Fratu has been in the habit of receiving payments on mortgages which he did not not enter upon the books. The losses which can now be traced are eight mortgage motes, aggregating \$22,500, and two discharged notes for \$3,600, which, not having been canceled, had been put upon the market and sold. As the mortgages must follow the notes, the bank expects to lose the \$25,100. The bank had, in last November, authorized the Treasurer to borrow \$5,000 of the New England Trust Company on collateral. It was intended to use this advance for the purpose of paying the interest, but it now appears that the interest was paid out of the current deposits, which, while noted upon the depositors' books, was not credited to them upon the bank's records. This block of stock has been pledged for \$5,100, and a loan of the Trust Company of \$400

in State Sank stock, which the bank had directed to be paid, is still in pledge. This makes a total of \$40,000 which Pratt has embezzled through pledging the securities. It is seriously questioned whether everal of the mortrage notes found in Pratt's bundle are genuine or not. The bank officers have found in seven instances what purported to be genuine notes of the above missing ones, and will only be able to determine the genuineness after the documents come into their possession. If all the notes in Pratt's bundle should be fictitious, and the genuine ones are porven to have been sold, the loss will be about \$37,000 more. The general impression now is that the deficit will amount to more than \$100,000, and that the bank will have to go into liquidation. The thieving has been going on for years, but has been covered up by the various elerks of the Treasurer, who have all been members of the family. Pratt and his son were arrested in this city to-night. The old man protested against his arrest as an outrage, saying he had committed ne offense. None of the missing papers were found on him, but on the son were found mortgages and insurance policies.

A PROMISING LAD.

PHILADELPHIA. Pa., March 24.—The police got hold of a dangerous young rascal on Satur-day, but did not know how good a catch they had made until to-day. His name was Michael McGowan, aged 26, and the charge against him is disorderly conduct, which consisted in the reckless use of a revolver which he was firing. On examination at the station, it was found that large warts on his hand corresponded with a description of a man charged with robbery of schoolboys, and he seemed rather proud of his exploits. He confessed to half a dozen aliases, and was con-fronted with a dozen witnesses. One 10-year-old boy testified that McGowan had asked him to help him do some work early last week, and when he got him in a private place, but a pistol to his head and compelled him to hand over a watch and chain. Another 13-year-old boy him carry a shutter, and, on arrival at a vacant house, had taken his watch and chain at the point of a pistol. Another still older was rob-bed of a watch and chain in the same way about two weeks ago. Another, 10 years old, was led two weeks ago. Another, 10 years old, was led to a vacant lot on the pretense of buying his watch, and then robbed of that, besides his chain, overcoat, and all the money he had about him. Then came a man who testified that McGowan had allured him a mile away from home on a pretense that his wife had sent for him, having failen and broken his leg, and in his absence McGowan had entered his house and stolen \$100 in money. At this point the prisoner interrupted: "You are mistaken in the amount. It was only \$20." Next came no less than six shoemakers whom he had visited and told that shoes. The dealer would start out with the shoes, and, as soon as he was safely on the way, Mctiowan would come back with a story that the proprietor, or whoever had gone, had sent him to get a certain pair of shoes. After all this, one more charge was entered of stealing wearing apparel, and he was committed. All these crimes were a record of the last three or

A COLD-BLOODED MURDER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

CAIRO, Ill., March 24.—The murder of Carte Newman by Charles Glass, both colored, in this city yesterday afternoon, was the most brutal and cowardly crime ever committed in the city. Both men lived in a house occupied by severa families, and until within a few days past New man, who was a single man, had been boarding with Glass. A few days ago Glass and his wife quarreled, and he attempted to kill her with a hatchet, and Newman interfered. Newman then moved into another room, and commence boarding with a man named McKinney. Yester day afternoon Newman went into the house to get his value, intending to ship on a boat. He packed his things, and, the boat having not then arrived, he laid down on the bed to take a nap, requesting Mrs. McKinney to wake him when the boat whistled. McKinney and his wife then went out to visit friends, and while they were gone Glass entered the house, and, getting were gone Glass entered the house, and, getting an ax, went to the room where Newman was sleeping and killed him, crushing his skull almost to a jelly. He then put the ax behind the door, went out and started up the street. A little later Mrs. McKinney went in to wake Newman, and found him a corpse. She immediately gave the alarm. A vast crowd congregated, and several persons started out to find Glass, supposing he had committed the crime. They met him coming back, and he submitted to arrest without resistance. He acknowledged the killing, but expressed regret that he could not serve a couple of others the same way. He was taken to jail, where he the same way. He was taken to murdered man buried this afternoon. Much excitement exists among the colored people.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., March 24.—This city was thrown into a state of great excitement this morning upon the announcement on the streets of the elopement of Mrs. Dedrickson, wife of Aug Dedrickson, manager of the Forest City Band, with Bradford Peck, a brother musician, and portrait painter, a widower with one child. On Thursday last Mrs. D. left home, as was supposed by her husband, to visit her sister living at Beloit, Wis. She was furnished with plenty of cash and clothing, and was accompanied by her youngest daughter, 9 years of age. The first intimation Mr. D. had of his wife's The first intimation Mr. D. had of his wife's infidelity was the receiving of a letter post-marked Chicago, stating she had left him for-ever, as she had found one whom she loved better than him. Peck had boarded with Dedrickson for a year past, thus winning Mrs. D. by his smooth manners. He left Wednesday, and it is supposed they joined each other at Chicago, and, it is expected, are still there. Steps have been taken by Mr. D. to arrest the fugitives and to restore to him his daughter, for whom he deeply mourns.

BILL YOUNG.

KEOKUK, Ia., March 24.—The preliminary ex-mination of Bill Young for the murder of the Spencer family was resumed at Luray, Mo., this afternoon. Concerning the journey that Young and Laura Sprouse took on horseback a short time previous to the murder, two witnesses testified that to go the route marked out on the map by Laura in her testimony the would have to let down seventeen fences, and could not have reached home until toward midnight. The most of the route indicated west from the Spencer place through the fields was in sight of the public road. This evidence was introduced with a view to breaking down the testimony of Lance Seventeen. road. This evidence was introduced with a view to breaking down the testimony of Laura Sprouse the principal witness for the prosecution. There is less interest in the case since Mrs. Sprouse left the stand, and the only thing people seem to care about now is the decision of the Court as to whether Young shall be held. The almost universal opinion is that the evidence is ample to bind him over, and there is a strong desire to see this done.

SLAUGHTER ACQUITTED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 24.—After being out nearly two days, and receiving instructions from Judge Blodgett twice after retiring, the jury in the case of James L. Slaughter, charged with embezzlement while Cashier of the First National Bank, returned a verdict of not guilty. At noon to-day it was against the inclination of the jury, who stood eight to four for conviction on the first ballot, after listening to a charge very favorable to the defendant, and it was not till directed by the Court in almost so many words to acquit the prisoner, that they did so. Then they were two hours making up their minds. minds.

The trial of C. W. Miller, Teller of the same bank, at the same time, on a similar charge, was then begun.

Recial Dispatch to The Tribune.
FOND DU LAC, Wis., March 24.-Mrs. Marga

ret Garrity, who was to-day sentenced to the State Prison for arson for four years, is a wom-

PETE M'CARTNEY'S WIFE.

Special Dispatch to The Infound.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 24.—As predicted in these dispatches yesterday, Mrs. Martha, wife of Pete McCartney, the "concy-man," appeared in the United States Court this morning and

ote was printed. On motion of the handle had been attorney sentence was suspended, and her personal recognizance taken in the sum of \$300. Two other indictments against her for having counterfeit money in her possession were dismissed. It is understood that she will appear that the confirment in the next

LYNCHING. cial to the Courier-Journa' says: "Jerry Ewing (colored) was seized by twelve masked men and shot to death last night, after which, a bag of sand being tied to his body, he was thrown into the Ohio River. Ewing rayished a 12-year-old white child named Fields, by whose brother he was captured, after receiving two gun-shot wounds.

THE BALDWIN MYSTERY. CINCINNATI, March 24.—The only feature developed in the Baldwin murder to-day was in the testimony of Kitty Bennett, who stated that one of the inmates of her house had received visits from one Barry Baldwin, but she was positive he was not the murderel man, because her visitor was about 50 years old.

THE ST. LOUIS GAMBLERS. St. Louis, March 24.—The Criminal Court this afternoon issued a bepch-warrant for the arrest of A. B. Wakefield on a charge of perjury. Wakefield is the head of the so-called investigation by the Grand Jury. No arrest had been made up to late this evening, and it is easid that Wakefield is out of town.

HELD TO ANSWER. St. Louis, Mo., March 24.—A Leavenworth, Kas., dispatch says the preliminary examina-of C. B. Lattin, who shot and killed D. B. Smith, in the Planters' Hotel, a few days ago, was beld this morning. Lattin was held in the sum of \$10,000, which he readily procured.

BELDEN ARRESTED. New Yorn, March 24.—Henry Belden, Jr., of the firm of Belden & Co., brokers, was arrested and gave ball in the suit of Gen. Eckert, charging sonversion of \$30,000.

RAILROADS.

Mr. W. C. Van Horse, President of the Southern Minnesota Railroad, informed a Tribuna reporter yesterday that his road was about to commence a suit to recover 200,000 acres of land valued at over \$100,000,000, now claimed by the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad. It is claimed by the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company that the St. Paul & Sioux City acquired its title to this land by fraud; that it selected its lands, upon fictitious and imaginary surveys; that the plat of its road was filed in advance of its location, and that the location does not correspond with the plat, but deviates from the respond with the plat, but deviates from the original line by several miles, and that this deviation was made for the purpose of robbing the Southern Minnesota Railroad of lands which of right belong to that corporation. It is estimated that the St. Paul & Sioux City lands demanded by the Southern Minnesota amount to something like 200,000 acres, which is about all the St. Paul & Stoux City Road possess in Minnesota. All the lands sold by the Sioux City Company within certain limits should, it is claimed, be accounted for, and their value paid to the Southern Minnesota, and, if there is anything left of the Sioux City after the Southern Minnesota gets through with it, the owners may hand that over to the lawyers. The Southern Minnesota gets through with it, the owners may hand that over to the lawyers. The Southern Minnesota terminus is at present about twenty miles distant from the line of the St. Paul & Sioux City Road, but will cross that line during the coming summer, and therefore it commences thus early to lay claim to lands that are contiguous to its proposed line. According to the terms of its grant the Southern Minnesota is entitled to ten sections of land per mile, to be selected within ten miles of its road, and if there is not enough land available within those limits, it has the privilege of making up its deficiency within a limit of twenty miles on either side of the line. To make up this deficiency will require the lands claimed by the St. Paul & Sioux City Road. original line by several miles, and that this

THE GREAT TUNNEL. Special Dispetch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., March 24.—Informat undoubted reliability is to the effect that Van-derbilt's tunnel for the Canada Southern Railway under the Detroit River at Grosse Isle is now a fixed fact. Work will be commenced

April 28, and the tunnel, when completed, will cost \$1,500,000. The plans have been fully approved by Vanderbilt. The tunnel will extend from Stoney Island to Anderton, Ont., a track and double arches, each of the latter eighteen feet high and fifteen feet wide. The projectors of the enterprise claim in its favor that it will do away with the present cribs, shipdocks, and fee-breaking cribs at the present Canada Southern crossing, which now evoke protests from ship-owners because they contract the flow of water, and by a diversion of the current carry sailing vessels to the Canada shore; that the present detention of passenger and live-stock traffic by ice-blockades will be obviated; that there will no longer exist a necessity for bridges across a navigable channel, which have been reported against by the engineers of both Governments; that the excavating from the surface through coffer-dams will deepen the channel for a width of 1,000 feet, and to a depth of at least 2 feet, and to a depth of at least 2 feet, and that both the American and Canadian Governments will so save heavy appropriations for blasting and excavating to deepen the channel. The diversion of through traffic to a point below and outside this city is deeply regretted by business men, but not regarded as a heavy blow to the city's growth and prosperity. The worst effect is that the railroad focus of all through lines now in existence or to be built hereafter will ultimately be ten miles below the city, when it might just as well have been here. docks, and fee-breaking cribs at the present

as well have been here.

The war that has been waged for some time past between the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Kansas Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads will no doubt soon come to an end. Both sides have become sick of the fight and the low

sides have become sick of the fight and the low rates resulting from the active competition. Overtures were lately made by the Union Pacific Railroad for a settlement of the troubles, which were readily listened to by the managers of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. Negotiations between the two interests have so far progressed that a final agreement can now be made, and a meeting for the purpose will be held between the interested parties at Kansas City Thursday.

It is understood that the difficulties between the Birlington & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska and the Union Pacific in regard to prorating with the former on business west of Omaha have also been amicably settled. The Union Pacific, it is understood, accedes to the demands of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, and prorates with it from Kearney Junction. It is claimed that the arrangement will greatly benefit Chicago, and much of the business that has been divided by way of St. Louis heretofore will come again this way.

THE RENNSYLVANIA.

Special Dissole to The Tribuna.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 24.—The Pennsylvania Railroad continues to show a large increase in the earnings over last year, which was ahead of 1877. During the last month there was an increase in gross of \$375, 130, and a still further decrease in expenses of \$52,956, making a gain of \$428,086 in net over 1878, which were \$40,847 sheed of 1877. The year so far shows \$40,847 ahead of 1877. The year so far shows \$40,847 abcad of 1877. The year so far shows an increase of over \$500,000 in gross and a decrease in expenses, making an increase in net carolings of \$500,481, which were \$191,524 better than the year before. Western lines show a surplus for two mooths over all liabilities of \$229,936, being a gain over 1878 of \$97,204, and over 1877 of \$248,511. The large increase is due to the increase in passenger business as well as freight, especially from the West,

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna

FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 24.—To-day Thomas
Savage sued the Wabash Railroad Company for
\$10,000 damages for injuries received in being
ejected from a passenger train last September.

ST. LOUIS ITEMS.

ST. LOUIS, March 24.—It appears now that
the Ohip & Mississippi and Indianapolis & St.
Louis Roads have also restored their rates to
the East.

The State Supreme Court to-day decided the
long per 2 ag case of Soi G. Witcher against the
St. Louis. Kausas City & Northern Railway

St. Louis. Kansas City & Northern

ITEMS. It is understood that Mr. Webster Snyder, for meriy Superintendent of the Union Pacific, will be appointed General Superintendent of the Kauras Pacific Bailroad, in place of Mr T. F. Oakes, resigned.

Private information was received here yesterday to the effect that Mr. Vanderbilt had definitely decided to construct a tunnel under the Detroit River, from Grosse Isle to Amherathura, seventeen miles below Detroit. This point is now the regular crossing of the Canada Southern. This will be unpleasant news to the people of Detroit, as it virtually makes their city but a way-station.

city but a way-station.

The Southwesteru Railway Association has issued a new tariff of rates from Missouri River points to East St. Louis and other East-Mississippi points, in order to equalize the through rates. The rates to the above points on wheat will be 22 cents, on other grain 17 cents, and on fourth-class 21 cents. The local rates remain the same as herecofore,—20 cents on wheat and

fourth-class 2I cents. The local rates remain the same as herecofore, 20 cents on wheat and 15 cents on corn.

One of the singular features of railroad traffic in this country, to which the Railroad Gazetic calls attention, is the stagnation of the passenger traffic on nearly all the leading lines of railroad. While the freight traffic has increased more than 75 per cent in the last seven or eight years, the passenger business is at a standstill. There were actually fewer passengers carried to the mile of road on nearly every leading road in the country in 1877 or 1878 than in 1870, or in any of the three years following it.

The managers of the Chicago & Northwestern

the country in 1877 or 1878 than in 1870, or in any of the three years following it.

The managers of the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads held a meeting vesterday at the office of the Chicago & Northwestern in this city to take joint action in regard to the sale of 1,000-mile tickets. After some discussion they found it impracticable to sell 1,000-mile tickets for less than the regular rates, and the Chicago & Northwestern agreed to rescind its action heretofore taken, by which tickets were to be sold at a reduction to commercial travelers.

The Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul Railroad Directors held a special meeting in New York a few days ago, and declared a semi-annual dividend on the preferred stock of 3½ per cent, payable April 15. The following statement of the operations of the road for the year ending Dec. 31, 1878, was presented. Gross earnings, 84,51,767; operating expenses and taxes, \$4,792,313; net earnings, \$3,659,454; interest paid on mortgage debt in 1878 (\$2,135,730), less interest and exchange received (\$13,430), \$2,122, 299, leaving \$1,337,154. Taking from this two dividends of Oct. 15, 1878, and April 15, 1879, \$429,781 each, equal to \$859,563, gives a balance of undivided profits on hand of \$377,590. The annual meeting of the Company will be held Thursday.

FIRES.

AT OELWEIN. IA. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

INDEPENDENCE, Ia., March M.—About ! 'clock Sunday morning a fire at Oelwein, fifteen o'clock Sunday morning a fire at Celwein, fifteen miles north of here, destroyed A. H. Blackman's frame building and stock of farm machinery, Irvine & Bennett's stock of hardware and frame building, a frame building owned by B. Daris, and occupied by E. A. Haskell as a drug-store, and a Masonic lodge-room and fixures. Total loss about \$17,000; insurance, \$6,000. The fire originated in Blackman's building, and was probably incendiary.

CHICAGO. A still alarm to Engine No. 17 at 5:45 yester-day afternoon was caused by a false alarm of fire in a bed-spring factory at Nos. 17 and 1 North Clinton street.

The alarm from Box 823 at 7:45 yesterday afternoon was caused by the explosion of a gaspipe in front of No. 280 Clybourne avenue. Damage trifling.

AT WASHINGTON, IA. Beetal Dimatch to The Tribuna
DAVENPORT, Ia., March 24.—The two-story
frame residence of Theodore Bryant, at Washington, was burned this morning. Loss, \$2,000;
insurance, \$1,500, in the Watertown.

IN PHILADELPHIA. Butchers' Sons' hon-curing house, on North Front street, was damaged this morning by fire. Loss, \$25,000; insured.

POLITICAL.

. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
GENEVA, Ill., March 24.—The office of Cor oner of Kane County is begging for an occupaut. Dr. Bucher, of Aurora, was elected las pressed with an idea that some dis-tinguished individual should wait upon and in grandiloquent language advise him of his election, be tarried, and the distinguished his election, he tarried, and the distinguished party failed to arrive and the Doctor got left. The twenty days' limit having expired, and he having failed to qualify, the office was vacant.

The Board of Supervisors recently became aware that a Coroner was desirable to serve paoers upon the Sheriff, hence they appointed Dr. Blackman, of Geneva, Coroner pro tempore until the special election on the 12th prox. Blackman took no notice of the honor and has failed to qualify, thus "continuing the existing vacancy." The office is not worth much, owing to the recent enactment allowing Justices of the Peace to perform the duties of Coroner. Special Bismatch to The Tribusa.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., March 24.—The Republicans held a City Convention to-night and made the following nominations for city officers: For Mayor, Dr. Henry C. Stewart; Clerk, Henry W-Hunt, renominated; Marshal, John Piatt. It is a strong ticket, and will win. The Democrats and Prohibitionists nominate to-morrow night.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 24.—A caucus of French members was held Saturday, and it was agreed to call upon the Premier to decide upon the Letellier question at once. Some of the Lower Province members say that they will resign their seats if Leteilier is not dismissed. It is said the Government intend to introduce a new system of appraising goods imported from prevent undervaluation.

This afternoon the first train for Manitol

started from this city. The train, when it leaves Brockville, will be made up into two specials, bound for the great Northwest. Ottawa furbound for the great Northwest. Ottawa furnished fourteen freight cars and three passenger cars. Manotic one freight car, and Brockville five freight and two passenger cars. In addition to this, two baggage cars were furnished, which will make two trains of sixteen cars each. Some of the best men of the Ottawa Valley have pulled up stakes and are going to plant themselves in the Northwest country, and others are preparing to follow suit. The party consisted of about 250 persons, who take with them a large amount of freight.

St. Louis, March 24.—A Sedalia, Mo., dispatch says: A shocking affair was enacted Saturday night in the neighborhood of Bethlehem Church, Boone County. James Rowland, a well-to-do bachelor farmer, had a niece, Miss Julia to-do bachelor farmer, had a niece, Miss Julia Rowland, keeping house for him. Sunday morning his brother came on a visit, found the doors bolted and windows fastened, and, hearing groans inside, forced open the door, found his brother in a pool of blood, a revolver by his side, and a bullet-hole in his head. On the bed lay Miss Rowland, dead, with a photograph by her side, on which was written: "Dear Sister: I have taken poison, and am going to my long and happy home. Please forgive me for this."

Rowland is still alive, but refuses to give the reason for the terrible affair. There is a rumor current that Miss Rowland's lover was not acceptable to her uncle, and, rather than suffer separation, she took poison, and that Rowland, viewing the sad consequences, attempted to take his own life.

RELIEF FOR SZEGEDIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Milwauker, March 24.—The movement inaugurated here among former residents of Ausaugurated here among former residents of Austria and Hungary toraise money for the relief of the survivors of the inundation of Szegedin is extending to all classes of our citizens, and making satisfactory progress financially. At their meeting this afternoon, the members of the Common Council organized themselves into a Committee of the Whole, with Mayor Black, to aid in carrying out the relief movement. A monster benefit German theatrical entertainment is being arranged for the purpose of swelling arranged for the purpose FOREIGN.

Persia Recently Visited by Sev eral Destructive Earthquakes.

Thousand Lives Already Known to Have Been Lost.

Yakoob Kahn Marshaling His Forces to Meet the English.

> FRANCE. SAY'S SUCCESS.

Paris, March 24.—The vote in the Chan ber of Deputies—301 pays, 77 yeas—rejecting the motion for an inquiry into the affair of the conversion of the 5 per cent rentes, is regarded as a considerable success for Leon Say, and it is understood that Presiden Grevy has expressed his satisfaction.

On the deputation from the Free-Trade Chamber of Commerce pointing out to Min-ister Waddington that the economic attitude of America was unchanged since 1873 and 1875, when the existing treaties of com merce were discussed or confirmed, Mr. Waddington declared that the Government was favorable to treaties of commerce and free trade, and would do its utmost to solve the economic questions in a liberal and far sighted spirit.

THE GOVERNMENT'S RELIGIOUS POLICY. Pants, March 24.-Minister Ferry, ad dressing his departmental staff, declared that the Republic would respect the rights. conscience, and religious liberty, but would insist upon a complete and formal observance of the concordat, implying that it had hitherto been infringed upon by the clergy.

TURKEY.

THE GREEK PRONTIER. ATHENS, March 24.—The Minister of Forsign Affairs has sent a circular to the Powers invoking their mediation on the frontier question between Greece and Turkey.

PROPOSED OCCUPATION. London, March 24.-A dispatch from Berlin says Russia has proposed the occupation of Eastern Roumelia by a mixed continent or one belonging to a neutral State.

BURMAH.

FORTIFYING. Loupon, March 24 .- A Calcutta dispatch says there seems to be as yet no good ground or interfering with Burmah. The King is fortifying Mandalay, probably through fear. War, however, may be forced on the British at any moment. It is said the King has dispatched secret emissaries to Calcutta to as-sassinate the claimant to the throne, who resides there.

PERSIA.

DESTRUCTIVE EASTHQUAKE LONDON, March 24.-The Times reports that there were shocks of earthquake in Northern Persia during Saturday and Sunday. Minaeh was much damaged, and the adjacent Villages of Tark and Mannan totally destroyed. Out of 1,100 inhabitar only a few escaped death.

> RUSSIA. PLAGUE.

BERLIN, March 24. - A fresh case of plague has appeared at Wetlianka. St. Petersburg, March 24.—Gen, Melikoff has returned to Wetlianka, where it has been decided to burn sixty-seven houses, valued at 45.216 rubles. The Minister of the Interior has ordered the Governors of the various provinces to co-operate vigilantly against the spread of the epidemic during the spring.

AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, March 24.—A telegram from the Vicercy of India mentions the reports that Yakoob Khan has sent detachments to Khord, Cabul, and Tezen. It adds that Gens. Browne and Roberts are concentrating their forces at advanced points.

INCENDIARISM. RANGOON, March 24.—The Government Buildings at Akyab have been burned. It is feared the fire was incendiary.

PINANCIAL UNEASINESS IN LONDON. LONDON, March 21.—The Pall Mail Gazette says: "It would be useless to remain silent longer respecting the uneasy feeling that exists in the city. To those who are accustomed to feel the pulse of Lombard street and vicinity the aspect presented during the last week has been such as to remind one of occasions with which we are far from instituting a comparison. Names of institutions of nigh standing have been made free with in a manner to alarm those who easily lose their heads: the rumors, arising out of very little, perhaps, have become more and more serious by repetition. We do not mean to deny that there may be grounds for some uneashess. Trade generally is notoriously depressed. The Eastern trade, in particular, has been in collapse for years. Bad business, losses, and the lockup of capital were, therefore, to be expected and prepared for. But we would remind those who may be discomposed by the rumors now too general to be any louger disregarded with what facility in the present temper of the public mind a scare can be got up. Only a few months ago a few people stonning to talk at the door of one of the greatest of the London joint-stock banks actually caused a run upon it. Another point that should be borne in mind is, that disasters that do happen are scarcely ever forescen. How many persons heard anything to the detriment of the City of Glasgow Bank before it closed its which we are far from instituting a comparison.

GAMBETTA.

The inner life of the new President of the French Chamber has been sketched by a writer in Le Figaro. Gambetta remains in his bedroom till 10 o'clock, reading the baoers and answering letters. Then begin to arrive the faithful and devoted, those who may be roceived in dressing-gown. He generally receives them altogether. But alas! an inexorable fatality rules that the moment the conversation becomes particularly interesting the door opens quietly and a man with a severe countenance enters with a card. "All right," says Gambetta, "I am coming down," and he tries to continue the conversation. But the man, placid and implacable, romains till his master has changed his dressing-gown for a more solemn attire. He does not withdraw till Gambetta leaves, the room. From this moment the Deputy from Belleville devotes himself body and soul to politics. It is in vain that at 11 o'clock Louis aunounces that breakfast is served. The breakfast must wait. At length, when he tries to relish a counic of fried eggs, his favorite dish, the severe-looking man mentioned above again-presents himself, like a statue, with eard in hand. First of all Gambetta pretends not to see this household Banquo. He buries his nose in his plate. But the man is not to be baulked; and presenting the card with one hand, and pointing majestically to the name it bears with the other, he stands by the side of his master. This means something serious, and Gambetta obeys Banquo. Who is this mysterious individual? He is an old Republican who, it is said, knows all the Republicans of Paris. He is le Pere Dumanzin, as he is familiarly called. He is the watchdog, the reminder, the timepiece of his master and friend. When Dumangin has spoken the matter is settled. Gambetta receives only those who please Dumangin." GAMBETTA.

at Last, but Must Be "Graduated."

Ihiladeiphia Press, March 22.

So long a time has elapsed since anything was neard from Keely and his motor that most people had forgotten him or concluded that be had

the new and powerful force which he claims to have discovered. During all these weeks and months, however, Keely has been diligently at work building what he calls his "vibratory engine," which is to utilize the new motive power. This engine was completed some days axo, and the Directors and stockholders of the Company, who had sald that one revolution of it would demonstrate the practicability of bis invention and insure their fortunes, claim that they are fully repaid for their long and anxious waiting by seeing it run for seven consecutive hours. Ten-horse power was developed, and Keely is now engaged in "graduating" the engine, which peculiar process he says will enable him to intensify the action of the vabor and obtain almost any desired power. Upon the strength of the developments, a stockholder says that the stock has already advanced in price considerably.

THE TEXAS TRAGEDY.

Further Particulars of the Terrible Affair.

Ballas (122.) Commercial.

At 2 o'clock a. m. the members of the Diplomacy troupe, after having performed at Mar-shall the night before, went to the depot for the purpose of taking the east-bound train for Texarkans. Messrs. Maurice Barrymore and B. C. Porter, with Miss Josephine Baker, en-tered the "Waite House" restaurant for the purpose of getting a lunch. Currie was in the place, drunk. He was sitting on a high stool in the saloon, which is in the rear, and divided from the front by a lattice work. The view, owever, of the front room was plain. As the party entered, Currie made a remark to the effect that the lady with the party was a prostitute, adding a profane remark concerning her.
Mr. Barrymore replied: "You had best be
quiet; this lady is under our protection; you re mistaken in what you sav."

Currie, descending from his position, retortyou? Do you want to take it up?" Barry-more answered, "No, I am not armed and can't do it; I have not got even a pocket-knife." Currie responded "Note that the state of the s knife." Currie responded, "Neither have I, but you can't talk to me in that way, but you can't talk to me in that way, you," and with the word he drew his pistol and fired upon Mr. Barrymore. The shot took effect in the left shoulder, ranging back to and coming out behind the shoulder blade. The wounded man staggered, and immediately Mr. Porter junped up, and, placing his hand on Currie's shoulder, said, "Now, hold on; let's settle this, and don't let it go any further. We are all unarmed, and want no trouble with you." Currie turned upon him, and, saying, "You are in it, too, are you!" fired upon him. The ball entered his abdomen, piercing his bowels, and coming out on the left side of the body. Porter fell, and Currie fired another shot at him afters he was on the floor. Just then a railroad man entered the room and Currie fired upon him. Neither of these two shots took effect, however. Mr. Porter expired about fifty minutes after the firing.

Porter expired about fifty minutes after the firing.

The report of the shots attracted to the spot an old man, a policeman, name? Fretz or Fredericks, who walked up to Currie and told him to consider, himself a prisoner. Drawing a brace of revolvers, Currie answered that he'd be d—d if he would; he wouldn't be arrested nor go to the jail neither. The old man said: "Well, I am getting old, and haven't got a great while to live anyhow, and you may just as well make up your mind to go with me or to kill me," at the same time grasping both hands of the prisoner. Currie weakened, and, giving up his arms, quietly permitted himself to be escorted to jail. The old man was not armed at the time of making the arrest, save that he had his billy at his side.

Currie was "as cool as a encumber" about the matter, even going so far with his coolness as to walk into the Texas and Pacific Hotel and ask for his bill; thence go to a saloon, take a drink, and then go to the train-dispatcher's office across the street. Here it was that he made his boast that he would not be arrested, and here he gave himself up when the officer of the law called for him. The good people of Marshall, when they heard of the awful crime, were outraged in feeling, and loudly expressed their strong condemnation of such high-handed violation of the law of the land. So strong did this feeling run that there were many who whispered in tones easily heard the idea of "a quick shift and a short rope."

land. So strong did this feeling run that there were many who whispered in tones easily heard the idea of "a quick shift and a short rope." Other counsels prevailed, however, and the murderer was permitted to remain in his cell in the jail.

James Currie, the cause of all this trouble, is an old railroad engineer. In 1865 he was in charge of a locomotive on the Kansas Pacific Road, but was after a time discharged for reckless running of his engine. It is said that during his stay in Kansas he twice or three times imbrued his hands in the blood of his fellowman. Of this part of his history, however, there is but little that can be correctly stated. There are numerous reports in circulation as to the number of men he has killed, one party even going so far as to state that he was an eyeeven going so far as to state that he was an eve-witness to the killing by him of six negroes. From the Kansas Pacific he next went on the Union Pacific, and there remained until he came to Texas. Here he was engaged for a time running an engine for the T. & P., but as in the Kausas case was discharged for reckless riding. He afterwards was given the position of detective, a place he has held for something like a year. He bears in a certain circle a reputation of being a bold, bad, and dangerous man, but with brave men this does not hold, for they class him among the "bluffs,"—a crowd who fight when they have the "drop," but who "take water" when an even contest is before them. June Peak, on two occasions, gave Currie a fair chance to evince any bravery he had, and clearly found that he was not true grit. that he was not true grit.

THE INQUEST.

MARSHALL, Tex., March 21.—At the inquest the principal witness was Nat Harvey, who keeps the lunch-room. The following is his testimony:

timony:

N. A. Harvey, being duly sworn, deposes and says, after looking at the dead man: I have seen that face. I saw this man in life at about 12 o'clock on the night of the 19th of March, 1879. This man and another one who is now over in my house wounded, and a lady came into my lunch-room. The man who is row in my house wounded, and a lady came into my lunch-room. The man who is row in my house wounded, and a lady came into my lunch-room. The man who is row in my house wounded, and a lady came into my lunch-room. The man who is row in my house wounded, and a lady came in the lunch—beer and coffee—that they had ordered. While they were eating and drinking Jim Currie came in and called for a lunch also. I got it, and when I went to give him (Currie) his change he said: "Keep that: don't you want to buy a dog?" He then walked into the back-room, where my bar is, and called for a drink of ice-water, which I gave him. Then he said: "I guess I had better take a little budge with it." I told him he had better go slow, that he had enough. He said: "No; I must have some; it is too good a thing around here." I gave him the drink. After taking the drink he said, pointing down into the lunch-room: "There is a first-class.—"or "high-toned," but I think it was "first-class." I said to him, "Jim, I don't know whether she is a lady or not. She has behaved herself, and I would rather you wouldn't make any such remarks." Then he said, "That's all right, partner," and walked down out of the bar-room; and as he walked to the front-door of my house (the lunch-room) he turned round and said to the deceased: "Here, you throw your hand up in this way jouting his hand up beside his head) when I passed you a while ago. You can't give me any goff of that kind." The deceased said: "My friend, if you have alluded to me I hadn't thought of you. I was talking to this lady here." Then Currie said: "Hy you say that, you're ad — liar." Deceased said: "My friend, if you have alluded to me I hadn't know have remarks of that kind in he wounded

man ran through the door into the bar-room Currie shot at him again. Before Currie pulled out his pistol (when he put his hand belind him as though he was going to draw a pistol) the decrased man said: "You needn't shoot me. I'm an unarmed man, and don't want any trouble." The wounded man in my house was pulling off his coat at this moment. He said: "I'm unarmed, but I'll protect a lady anyhow." There was no one in the house at the time of the occurrence, except the parties I have mentioned.

CONNECTICUT SENSATION.

The Daughter of an Rx-Governor Links Here Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, March 24.—A Times special from Hartford says the social circles are much execised to-day over the marriage of Miss Nellis, youngest daughter of ex-Gov. Hubbard, to Frederick Shepard, the family coachman. The youth of the girl, not yet passed her 18th birthday, largely excuses her conduct, while nothing so far explains it. She had a delightful home, surrounded by all the luxuries. The coachman is about 30 years of age, of necommonly good personal appearance, and pleasing manners. His parents live in Hartford, and are respectable people. The worst that can be said of him is that before no entered the service of Gov. Hubbard he was a backman. The inference is that his habits could not have been good. that his habits could not have been good.

him at first through desire to instruct his in culture by reading, she be-ing an excellent echolar, and is probable the intimacy was first former

is probable the intimacy was first formed through the well-intentioned designs of the girl. Saturday last the girl suddenly disappeared from her home. Since then it became known that Shepard went to New Haven Friday and waited for her to meet him. Saturday they sent word to her parents and a marriage-certificate, showing the marriage took place in Westfield, Mass., on March 11.

Miss Neline, on returning home, frankly admitted all, and seemed perfectly satisfied with the course she had taken. An effort was made to detain her, but she managed to clude vigilance, and got away in time to take the none extreas train for New Haven, where it is subposed her husband joined her. No effort is being made by Gov. Hubbard to ascertain where they are. If the intentions of Shepard are honorable he will return here probably and take up his abode with his parents, and if he does so he has it in his power to win respect and cast no disgrace upon the family, whose daughter is now his wife. Should his designs be other, a crisis will be soon reached. It is believed the match is one growing out of martinal attachment.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna QUINOY, Ill., March 24.—William Purcell died this city last night, aged 38 years. He was a ormer well-known conductor on the Wahasl Railroad, but for the past two years has been engaged in the livery business in Quincy. He had many warm personal friends in this city, as well as along the line of the Wabash.

well as along the line of the Wabash.

Special Displacion to The Tribonal

TURNER JUNGTION, Ill., March 34.—The conductor of the Freeport night passenger-train, Hawley Casewell, arrived here about 5 o'clock this morning, bound for Chicago. Soon after stepping upon the platform at the deout be fell and immediately expired from heart-disease. Deceased was in the prime of Ille, aged about 32 years, was unmarried, and has a mother and sister living at Belvidere. His remains were conveyed to his mother's home this evening, and the funeral will occur on Wednesday.

MR. WAUKER, March 24.—Marilla Paine, wife of the late Gen. James H. Paine, died at the family residence, No. 197 Prospect street, yesterday. SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—Henry C. Bennett, a well-known journalist, at one time United States Pension Agent, died suddenly

NEW YORK, March 24.-The Rev. T. De Witt almage appeared for trial this afternoon be-ore the Brooklyn Presbytery. The principal not guilty. Dr. Spear, his counsel, moved to quash the principal specifications, as they failed to indicate the time or place. After a warm deate the Moderator granted the motion to strike

out the specifications.

Talmage then demanded an investigation on these very charges. People wanted to know if they were true. If they were not investigated, he would appeal to the King's County Grand Jury. He would waive all technicalities, and show that he had done no wrong. It was finally decided to try Talmage on all the specifications.

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

ANN Arbon, Mich., March 24.—One hundred and sixty-two members of the senjor law class of the University were admitted to the Bar of Washtenaw County this afternoon. Considerable commotion was caused this afternoonamong the students by the announcements that Mrs. Raphalje had procured and issued warrants for the arrest of a senjor law student named W. W. Fratz, charging him with being the student who fired the rifle at her house at the time of the students' riot last fall. Fratz heard the warrant was out, and left town. In order to graduate he will have to return Wednesday.

CORN-CULTURE,

Special Dissacts to The Tribuse.

Lasalle, Ill., March 24.—From sundry inquiries among the farmers of this vicinity it is evident that they propose to devote their attention to corn-growing this year on a much larger scale than ever heretofore, and they think that such will be the case throughout the county.

Special Dissacts to the Tribuse.

St. Joz., Mo., March 24.—The equinox is past without rain. To the consternation of the farmers the weather remains dry and freezing, and the wheat crop suffering greatly. It is now more than six months since this section has had a good rain.

GOLD IN KANSAS.
St. Louis, March 24.—A Globe-Democrat special from Wichita, Kan., says gold has been discorered thirty miles southeast of that place, and great excitement exists among the farmers and others. A New York company is said to have bought a mile square of land, and is trying to secure more. Four companies are already organized. Ore from a shaft sunk some time are is said to have assayed over \$2,000 to the ton. One farmer has been offered \$30,000 for his farm, and refused it.

Special Dispatch to The Tribus-WILKESBARRS, Pa., March 24.—James Grif-fith, a miner, and his laborer, named Mitchell, were instantly crushed to-day by a fall of the roof in the Empire Mines. After a most dif-gent effort the mass of rock was removed, but both men were found dead. Griffith fought, through the Crimean war, and both men leave families.

ZAMACONA IN CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI, March 24.—The Mexican Minis ter, Zamacona, and suite registered at the Grand Hotel this morning. Many citizens called during the day to pay their respects. A public reception will be given the Minister at the residence of Gen. A. T. Goshorn this erening.

THE ROCHESTER CRUSADE.
ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 24.—in the suit in stituted by the Law and Order Society, two Ercise Commissioners have been convicted of maladministration in office. Eighty saloon-keepers, and the Mayor and two Police Commissioners are reported to have been indicted by the Grand Jury.

Becial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

DETROIT, Mich., March 24.—Ex-Gov. Robert McClelland had an attack of paralysis to-nighthis right arm and leg are totally paralysed. His advanced age (over 70) is regarded as unfavorable, but, despite this, his physicans tonight are encouraged to believe that he may recover.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

KEOKUK, Ia., March 24.—The Board of United States Engineers appointed to examine and report as to the practicability of utilizing the water-power of the Des Moines Rapida Canal at this place and establishing dry-docks thereon, has adjourned for thirty days, in order to afford time to present plans for the same.

COUNTY AT

Another Wrangle O Commiss

Information Wanted

Treasurer and C Polling-Places in the Miscellaneous

The regular weekly meet Board was beld yesterday members being present. The Clerk read a commi Mills, Warden of the Cour that a fire at that institution roof of the ice-house, ca about \$300. By the utmost of that building and the The communication was rei

Unfinished business be Mr. Fitzgerald called up h tion was taken at that was to the effect that should be required to first meeting of each mo.
Mr. Stewart moved to the Finance Committee. Mr. Fitzgerald made a

The yeas and navs were

ert's motion prevailed. The Finance Committee quarterly report of the Co been examined, together we everything had been found was accepted and adopted.

The Committee on Ju majority and minority ret Mr. Fizzgerald, calling for the quarter ending Feb. 2 per day.

The majority report, sign of the majority recommend the second per learn of the per learn of the majority report, sign of the majority recommend the second per learn of the majority report, sign of the majority recommend the second per learn of the second

per day.

The inajority report, sign and Fitzgerald, recommend of all the Commissioners changed, or at \$5 per day, the majority of legal gent their opinion that \$5 was white only one lawyer had. The report was as follows. The bill of Commissioner rate of \$5 a day, and is mad the action of this Board of dat which time the Board an report of your Committee in ject now under consideration said report no change in the was made. Your Committee they should change their view the opinions of a large numbernity coincide with the view expressed in the report above your Committee learn of off that of the Attorney-General Your Committee would the adoption of the following references to authorized to make rate of \$5 per day, and that to draw his warrants for the on presentation to him."

Mr. Wood, of the same ted.

That the bill of William Fit and expenses as Commission prior to March 1, 1879, and that an order be drawn in fi sioner for the payment thered

report.
Mr. Fitzgerald moved to report on file. Carried—8 t Mr. Wood was opposed to majority report, on the gre had no authority to fix the projections. had no authority to fix the pusisioners.

Mr. Fitzgerald deprecated bonedness" in the Board stood out in the matter of a tavor with the people and deavored to get in a substitution and the said, to test the sincerity of He thereupon handed up a swhich he had something wr Commissioners covering bather per diem into the Goundard of the majority report, and following vote:

Yeas—Ayars, Boese, Barti Stewart, Spofford, Wood, Sc. Nays—Bradley, Fitzgerale, Miller, Wheeler—8.

bills amounting to \$3.285.50 on Jail and Jail Accounts
\$1,040.33, recommending th
The bills were ordered path
The last Committee als
verse report to the allowing
\$300 which he had retai
hanging Sherry and Concel

soon which be had retain hanging Sherry and Connel he claimed be had a right to the statutes.

This matter called out alon, Mr. Wheeler taking Kern should not be compatiount, and some of the that it was illegal.

Mr. Burling claimed that not taken the right cour recompense at all event turned over all the money possession to the County he should come before the additional fee, and if that him anything additional if that him anything additional fee.

additional fee, and if that him anything additional for it was \$200, \$100, or \$25, had no right to take the a from his receipts.

Accompanying the repor County-Attorney Willett, allowing the money claime he was of opinion that he to pay back the sum kept pose.

On motion of Mr. Fitzg referred to the Committee yote of 8 to 6.

relevant to the Committee vote of 8 to 6.

ELECTION PREGIN

The Committee to who matter of changing an elegation of Lake reported the taken by the Committee, by that Judge Cary was presched heard on the su tallen, and it was decided men to talk. He safd it when to talk. He safd it when polling-place at the Thirty-ninth streets, in ord large number of voters, as the dispresence voting-place was lit was evidently a move Democratic party, as the off the Board fought brave Mr. Fitsgerald particula rehemently. He thought fair that the members ights of those voters, let a Republicans.

Mr. Wood thought the slow in the matter of places. There were now the Town of Lake, where two.

Mr. Bradley moved that

Mr. Bradley moved that Town of Lake to establish the corner of Forty-third Tenue.

COMMISSIO Resolved. That the Coron Courts of record in this coursel, the coron courts of record in this coursel, the course of record in this coursel, the coursel of them results of the coursel of 2. Amount received in the General Fund of 1878-9.
3. Amount received from the General Fund of 1878-9.
4. Amount received from the General Fund.
4. Amount of courty ord and other liabilities paid of up to the date of the repo.
5. Baiance on hand bell and.

9. Balance on hand bell yand.
6. Amount of county ore and other liabilities pays Fund of 1878-9, due and 7. Balance on hand of a smount of Court-House on Hesoteed. That the Treas authorized and directed to the fund known as the Sin debtedness; and replace amount of new Court-Hoo par, and keep sald bonds to County until the money is the bonds for which it was wise directed by this Boar Attorney shall give it as his objection is in the way of Academic That the Find and count the funds below

SENSATION.

Governor Links Her of a Coachman.

The Tribune.

A Times special from ex-Gov. Hubbard to amily coachman. The ot yet passed her surrounded by all the is about 30 years of respectable Deople.

a be said of him the service of Gov.

an. The inference is have been good.

abecame interested in estre to instruct him reading, she became its construct and it is shown as first formed oned designs of the oned designs of the girl suddenly disap-Since then it be-senard went to New waited for her turday they sent is marriage-certificate, ok place in Westheid.

ing home, frankly adperded by satisfied with An effort was made to used to sinde vigilance, aske the moon expressive it is supposed her effort is being made ascertain where they nations of Shepard will return here abode with his parents, t in his power to win see upon the family, is wife. Should his defil be soon reached. It one growing out of mu-

ARY.
to The Tribuna.
—William Purcell died
ed 38 years. He was a etor on the Wabash past two years has, been to The Tribune., March 24.—The con-

the prime of life, aged inmarried, and has a at Belvidere. His re-his mother's home this will occur on Wednesto The Pribuna.
4.—Marilla Paine, wife
H. Paine, died at the
7 Prospect street, yes-

rch 24.—Henry C. Ben Agent, died suddenly -The Rev. T. De Witt

rial this afternoon beesbytery. The principal and deceif. He pleaded his counsel, moved to chications, as they failed place. After a warm de-

e wanted to know if were not investigated, ie King's County Grand all technicalities, and no wrong: It was finally on all the specifications.

UNIVERSITY.
to The Tribune.
farch 21.—One hundred
of the senior law class
admitted to the Bar of
afternoon. Considerased this afternoon among ouncements that Mrs and issued warrapts for iw student named W. W. h being the student who Fratz heard the war-ft town. In order to o return Wednesday.

LITURE.

h to The Tribuns.

h 24.—From sundry incres of this vicinity it is use to devote their attentia year on a much larger fore, and they think that roughout the county.

h to The Tribuns.

24.—The equinox is past a consternation of the mains dry and freezing, tering greatly. It is now since this section has had

KANSAS.

-A Globe Democrat special vs gold has been discov-theast of that place, and theast of that place, and among the farmers and company is said to have of land, and is trying to ompanies are already or-haft sunk some time ago over \$2,000 to the ton. offered \$30,000 for his

CCIDENT.

A to The Tribun.

March 24.—James Grifborer, named Mitchell, to-day by a fall of the ines. After a most dili-rock was removed, but d dead. Griffith fought ar, and both men leave

M. CINCINNATI.

24.—The Mexicas Minissuite registered at the orning. Many citizens to pay their respects. A given the Minister at A. T. Goshorn this even-

ch 24.—in the suit in d Order Society, two Ex-Eighty saloon-keepers, wo Police Commissioners en indicted by the Grand

arch 24.—Ex-Gov. Robert tek of paralysis to-nighties are totally paralyzed for 70) is regarded as une this, his physicians to believe that he may

h to The Tribune.

24.—The Board of United inted to examine and recability of utilizing the s. Moines Rapids Canal at shing dry-docks thereon, by days, in order to afford or the same.

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Another Wrangle Over the Pay Commissioners.

Information Wanted of the County Treasurer and Court Clerks, Polling-Places in the Town of Lake-

The regular weekly meeting of the County Board was held yesterday afternoon, all the members being present.

The Clerk read a communication from D. W.

Miscellaneous Business.

Mills, Warden of the County Hospital, stating that a fire at that institution had burned off th roof of the ice-house, causing a damage of about \$300. By the utmost exertions the rest that building and the barn had been saved. The communication was referred to the Hospital Committee, with power to act.

COUNTY TREASURER'S REPORTS.

Unfinished business being declared in order, Mr. Fitzgerald called up his resolution, offered by him the week before, and upon which no ac-tion was taken at that time. This resolution was to the effect that the County Treasurer should be required to submit a report at the first meeting of each month of the Board. Mr. Stewart moved to refer the resolution to

the Finance Committee.

Mr. Fitzgerald made a long speech. The yeas and navs were called, and Mr. Stew-

art's motion prevailed.

The Finance Committee reported that the quarterly report of the County Treasurer had been examined, together with the vouchers, and everything had been found correct. The report was accepted and adopted. PITZGERALD'S PAY.

The Committee on Judiciary submitted a majority and minority report upon the bill of Mr. Fitzgerald, calling for \$405 for services for the quarter ending Feb. 28, at the rate of \$5 per day.

The majority report, signed by Messrs. Lenzen and Fitzgerald, recommended that the per diem of all the Commissioners should remain unchanged, or at \$5 per day, as it was stated that the majority of legal gentlemen had given as their opinion that \$5 was the legal per diem, while only one lawyer had decided otherwise.

The report was as follows:

The bill of Commissioner Fitzgerald is at the

while only one lawyer had decided otherwise.

The report was as follows:

The pill of Commissioner Fitzgerald is at the stee of \$5 a day, and is made in accordance with the actuen of this Board of date of Feb. 10, 1874, at which time the Board unanimously adopted a report of your Committee in reference to the subject now under consideration. And in adopting said report no change in the allowance per diem was made. Your Committee see no reason why new should change their views on this subject, as the opinions of a large number of the legal fraternity coincide with the views of your Committee expressed in the report above mentioned, while your Committee learn of only one opinion, viz.: that of the Attorney-General, contrary thereto. Your Committee would therefore recommend the sloption of the following resolution:

"Resoired, That the bill of Commissioner Fitzgerald be allowed; also that all the Commissioners be authorized to make out their bills at the net of \$5 per day, and that the Clerk be directed to draw his warrants for the payment of said bills on presentation to him."

Mr. Wood, of the same Committee, submit-

Mr. Wood, of the same Committee, submit-

A MINORITY REPORT, as follows:

That the bill of William Fitzgerald for per diem and expenses as Commissioner of Cook County prior to March 1, 1879, amounting to \$405, and that an order be drawn in favor of said Commissioner for the payment thereof. Mr. Spofford moved to recommit the majority

report.

Mr. Fitzgerald moved to place the minority report on file. Carried—8 to 7.

Mr. Wood was opposed to the passage of the majority report, on the ground that the Board had no authority to fix the perdiem of the Com-

had no authority to fix the perdiem of the Commissioners.

Mr. Fitzgerald deprecated the want of "backbonedness" in the Board. He thought they stood out in the matter of salaries so as to gain lavor with the people and the press. He endeavored to get in a substitute in order, as he said, to test the sincerity of the Commissioners. He thereupon handed up a slip of paper upon which he had something written regarding the Commissioners covering back \$2.50 per day of their per-diem into the Court-House Fund, but no action was taken upon the substitute.

Mr. Spofford renewed his motion to recommit the majority report, and it was carried by the following vote:

Yeas—Ayars, Boese, Burling, Coburn, Meyer, Stewarf, Spofford, Wood, Senne—9.

Nays—Bradley, Fitzgerald, Hoffmann, Lenzen, Miller, Wheeler—6.

BILLS.

The Committee on Thesic Charlies reported bils amounting to \$3,285.50, and the Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts bills amounting to \$1,040.83, recommending the payment thereof. The bills were ordered paid.

The last Committee also submitted an adverse report to the allowing of ex-Sheriff Kern \$200 which he had retained for services in hanging Sherry and Connelly, which extra fee he claimed he had a right to take according to the statutes.

he claimed he had a right to take according to the statutes.
This matter called out considerable discussion, Mr. Wheeler taking the ground that Mr. Kern should not be compelled to pay back the amount, and some of the others contending that it was illegal.
Mr. Burling claimed that ex-Sheriff Kern had not taken the right course to secure an extra recompense at all events. He should have turned over all the money which came into his possession to the County Treasurer first; then he should come before the Board and ask for an additional fee, and if that body decided to allow him anything additional for his services, whether it was \$200, \$100, or \$25, it could do so; buthe had no right to take the amount that he asked had no right to take the amount that he asked

had no right to take the allocation his receipts.

Accompanying the report was an opinion by County-Attorney Willett, which was adverse to allowing the money claimed by Mr. Kern, and he was of opinion that he should be compelled to pay tack the sum kept by him for this purpose. On motion of Mr. Fitzgerald, the report was referred to the Committee on Judiciary by a vote of 8 to 6.

The Committee to whom was referred the matter of changing an election precinct in the Town of Lake reported that no action had been taken by the Committee, but Mr. Bradley stated that Judge Cary was present, and would like to be heard on the subject. A vote was taken, and it was decided to allow the gentlement to talk. He said it was desired to create a new polling-place at the corner of State and Thirty-ninth streets, in order to accommodate a large number of voters, and if the Board did not do this the effect would be to disfranchise about 450 voters, as the distance to their present precinct voting-place was about a mile. ELECTION PRECINCTS IN LAKE.

about 450 voters, as the distance to their present precinct voting-place was about a mile.

It was evidently a move in the interests of the Democratic party, as the Democratic members of the Board fought bravely for the measure.

Mr. Fuzgerald particularly expressed himself rehemently. He thought it was no more than fair that the members should recognize the ights of those voters, let them be Democrats Republicans.

Mr. Wood thought the Board ought to go low in the matter of creating new polling-places. There were now six polling-places in he Town of Lake, where there should be but two.

adley moved that the Board allow the Town of Lake to establish another precint at the corner of Forty-third street and Wentworth the motion was lost.

COMMISSIONER SENNE

commissioner sense

cliered ived. That the Coroner and Clerks of all the courts of record in this county be, and are hereby, requested to report to the Treasurer at the end of each month the amount of jurors' certificates is and by each of them respectively; further Resolved. That the Treasurer be, and hereby is, requested to report to this Board at its first meeting in each month, instead of the fsemi-monthly statement made at present, until otherwise directed, as follows:

1. Total amount appropriated to the General Fund for the fiscal year of 1878-9.

2. Amount received in taxes and credited to the General Fund of 1878-9.

3. Amount received from other sources belonging to the General Fund.

4. Amount of county orders, jurors' certificates, and other liabilities paid out of the General Fund.

5. Balance on hand belonging to the General Fund.

6. Amount of county orders, jurors' certificates, and other liabilities payable out of the General Fund.

7. Balance on hand of all other funds, as also amount of Court-House orders unpaid; further Resolved, That the Treasurer be and hereby is authorized and directed to take \$111, 200 out of the fund known as the Sinking Fund for new independences. and repiace the same with an equal amount of new Court-House 5 per cent bonds at par, and keep said bonds for the benefit of Cook County and the monds for which it was collected, or until otherwise directed by this Board; provided, the County Attorney shall give it as his opinion that no legal objection is in the way of such action; also, Reselect, That the Finance Committee proceed and count the funds belonging to Cook County in

the hands of the Treasurer, as is by law provided, and report to the Board.

Referred to the Board.

Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Fitzgerald offered a resolution to the effect that, as the Board had decided to fix the compensation of members at \$2.50 per day, half of the appropriation of \$35,000 for the per diem of Commissioners, voted by the Board October, 1878, be sowered back into the Treasury, to be applied on the Court-House fund.

This was placed on file, and the Board adjourned.

WHAT NEXT ?

Talking by Thunder and Lightning-A New Autographic Telegraphic System, by Means of Which a Man Cau Transmit His Own Handwriting Hundreds of Miles Away.

Cincinnat Enquirer, March 23.

At the last meeting of the Electrical Society.

of the Ohio Valley, held at their rooms in thi city on the evening of March 19, Mr. James W. See presented a detailed description, illustrated by photographs, of his new autographic telegraphing system, which he terms the Electro-Pantograph. Mr. S. has had his European specification in London over two years, and as the public presentation of the subject before the above-named Society, of which he is a member, was the direct result of an article appearing in our columns some days ago, to the effect that a similar system was soon to be made public in London, we have felt called upon to go over the papers read before the Electrical Society, and digest it for the benefit of our readers.

By means of this system one may walk into

a telegraph office, pick up a lead-pencil, stick its point through a hole in the end of a pointed rod attached to the instrument, and write his message, or letter, or check, or note of hand, in any language, short-hand or long-hand, good writing or bad, and as he does so a similar pencil at a station hundreds of miles away follows every movement, and this peacil coincidently produces a perfect duplicate of the author's writing. This affair opens up fine questions as to what constitutes a legal note of hand. There can be no doubt but what such a note is actually written by the maker. No intermediate precess intervenes between the maker and the distant note, and the law does not say how long or how short a pencil must be, or whether it is to be made of wood and blacklead, or of wire and batteries and retorts, and electromagnets and mechanism.

Mr. See's system is based on the theory, fully demonstrated in his paper, that lines, no matter how complex they may be, possess but two essential elements: direction and length: and there are but two fundamental directions; and that all possible directions are formed by a combination of two of these fundamental directions. The fundamental directions is fully defined by the well-known philosophical laws of resultant forces, the fundamental elements of all lines heater the correct of the content writing or bad, and as he does so a similar pen-

philosophical laws of resultant forces, the fun damental elements of all lines being the compo

neuts.
The intrument consists of four keys closing The intrument consists of four keys closing four electric circuits. These keys are opened by the rotation of toothed bulbons, and the pinnons are rotated by toothed racks having articulated rods attached. The pencil socket is at the puncture of these rods. A movement of the pencil in one direction will affect a series of breaks in one circuit and not affect the other three. The number of breaks is in proportion to the length of the line. If the pencil be moved in a curve it will result in a series of breaks in two circuits, and the relative number of breaks will depend on the relation between the two component directions of the curved line. The receiving features of the the curved line. The receiving features of the instrument are similar to the portions just described save that instead of rotating pinions breaking a circuit breaks in the circuit are caused to rotate the pinions. This is accomplished by means of four electro-magnets whose armatures at each break in the circuit rotate the pinion as terms the pinion which broak the circuit. pinion as far as the pinion which broke the cir

The instrument thus possesses vast executive powers. It analyzes the writing as it is produced; separates it into its compount elements; transmits one of these elements over one circuit and another over another circuit a the same time; and as a receiver it receives separately the component elements of lines, p. operly combines them, and delivers them exactly as received. The author at the sending end places his pencil at the top of his sheet of end places his pencil at the top of his sheet of paper; the weird pencil at the receiving station takes its position at a corresponding spot upon its sheet of paper; the author finishes a line and returns to commence a new one; the receiving pencil returns to commence its newline, and when the sender finishes and gives the final flourism to his signature, the obedient receiving pencil passively does the same and waits for more influences from abroad. When the sender lifts his pencil from the paper, and returns to cross at or dot from abroad. When the sender litts his pencil from the paper, and returns to cross a t or dot an i, the receiving pencil lifts, moves mysteri-ously through the air, crosses its t, etc., and goes on as the sender does.

This lifting of the pencil is effected by means

The Committee on Public Charities reported cil at the receiving office stands normally away cil at the receiving office stands normally away from the paper, but is held down to the paper by an electro-magnet as long as a fifth circuit is closed. This fifth circuit is kept closed by the sender's pencil being down. If the sender lifts his pencil this circuit opens, the electro-magnet loses its force, and the receiving pencil lifts from the paper to return only when the sending pencil does.

But a single instrument is employed, it being both a sender and a receiver, and any number of them may be placed in a single line. The normal condition of the instrument is "out of action." The usual signals are employed upon

normal condition of the instrument is "out of action." The usual signals are employed upon any one of the circuits, and, upon a station being called, a response is given, the sheet placed in position, the pencils placed in unison, and, the receiving lever turned, the pencil begins its magic journey.

WELCOME TO GRANT.

General Plan of the Monster Excursi San Francisco-One Cent a Mile-Fifty Thousand Men Expected to Take Part. By Telegraph to New York Herald.

OMAHA, Neb., March 21.—Letters have been received at the headquarters of the Union Pacific Railroad, written to an officer of the Central Pacific from the manager of the pro-posed excursion to meet Gen. Grant in San' Francisco on his return. It appears from the communications that the movement is sanctioned by the leading Republicans of the Senate and House of Representatives, and letters are pouring in from the Southern States with assurances that every Congressional district will by repre-sented, not less than 200 being from New Orleans, and the response from the Eastern States is not less general. Indianapolis, Columbus, and other cities are also eager for the

Orleans, and the response from the Eastern States is not less general. Indianapolis, Columbus, and other cities are also eager for the scheme, and will have many representatives. The affair is being worked up by Congressional districts, the Chairman of the Central Committee acting as agent, with County Central Committee acting as agent, with County Central Committee, and they to G. W. McMullen & Brother, Chicago. The important question of rates, which will determine to a great extent the number of excursionists, is in the hands of experienced railroad men, who have prepared careful estimates of the lowest rate ever before offered excursionists, for the proposed round trip—which is \$100 from the Pacific roads and \$20 from the Eastern points to Omaha. It is ascertained that the actual expense of carriage for an excursion of the dimensions proposed will not exceed \$3 per capita for 1,200 miles.

It is believed that a rate little more than \$5 for the round trip could be secured between Eastern points and Omaha, while for the round trip from Omaha to San Francisco \$20 will probably be charged, making the railroad fare for the entire trip from any point in the country about \$25, or less than one cent per mile. It is estimated that at this rate not less than 50,000 will make the trip. Correspondence has been opened with the hotels and dining-stations along the line to secure corresponding reductions. It is proposed to occupy three weeks in the trip, remaining one week in San Francisco. Each line of railroad of the standard gauge is expected to furnish coaches for its own passengers, who will be sent through without change, running at the rate of perhaps twenty miles to the hour, making stops only for wood and water. The Pacific railroads will procure the necessary number of additional locomotives from other lines where hundreds are now lying idle. The strictest measures will be taken to protect the railroad and to prevent any but bona fide excursionists taking advantage of the reduction of rates. It is proposed that t

Bilious disorders, liver complaints, costiveness, dyspensia, etc., are speedily removed by Dr. Jayne's Sanative Fills. Thirty years' use has proved them superior to all other remedies for the cure of the various diseases for which, they are recommended. In their action they are mild-and certain, and may be taken at any time without risk from exposure.

THE COURTS.

Opinion in a Hyde Park Assessment Case.

Record of Judgments, New Suits. Divorces, Etc.

The Appellate Court yesterday only filed one opinion, that in the case of the Village of Hyde Park vs. H. F. Waite and others, which was to set aside a special assessment. The Village of Hyde Park, under an ordinance of Jan. 4, 1876, levied a special assessment for laying and con-structing a water-pipe along one of its streets. Judgment, however, was on confirmation on the sole ground that 2871/4 feet of cast-iron waterpipe supply-pipe, mentioned in the ordinance, had been laid prior to the passage of the ordinance. A new assessment was then made in December following, reciting the former one and ordering a new assessment on the de-linquent property for the amount of the deficiency. Numerous objections were made to the confirmation, only one of which was de-cided by the Appellate Court. That was that there had already been an assessment for the identical work and the confirmation of that assessment refused, wherein judgment was final and conclusive in the case. The village, therefore, was established from proceeding, except on on the record of the former proceeding and judgment, from which it should have taken an appeal. The County Court overruled the objec-tion, but the Superior Court sustained it.

The Appellate Court held that the judgment of the Superior Court was erroneous. The argument in support of it was based on the assumption that the issue in the County Court argument in support of it was based on the assumption that the issue in the County Court on the application for confirmation of the first assessment was on the power of the village to assess for an improvement in part made before the passage of the ordinance, and the position taken was that the finding for the objectors on that issue, whether right or wrong, must be conclusive against any attempt to assess for that improvement until it should be reversed in a direct proceeding. There was in the record no sufficient warrant for the assumption. The ordinance described the improvement for which it directed the assessment as certain pipe to be laid, while the proof showed that a prion of that for which the assessment was made had been laid. On that ground alone the Court refused the confirmation, but whether it adjudged as matter of law that the village had no power to assess for such an improvement was not what was described in the ordinance under which the assessment was made, did not appear. The former was not to be assumed, especially as the Supreme Court had declared the law to be the contrary. If the latter, the infirmity was cured by the last ordinance. The issue on the application for confirmation of the first assessment was on the sufficiency of the list ordinance, and of the proceedings under it, as on the application for confirmation of the first assessment it was on the sufficiency of the last ordinance, and of the proceedings under it, while the last ordinance was thought to be made necessary by what was held to be a defect in the first, yet as unthority for the new assessment it was wholly independent of the first, and the pro-

by what was held to be a detect in the first, yet as authority for the new assessment it was wholly independent of the first, and the proceedings under it were de novo as to the objectors. In neither case was the question of power involved, and hence the judgment on the first application could not be a bar to the second. The judgment of the Superior Court would therefore he reversed and the case rewould therefore be reversed and the case re-manded.

Patrice D. Haye filed a bill vesterday against Edward Welch, a former employe, to prevent him from interfering with his business. Complainant states that in February, 1878, he engaged Welch to run one of his milk-routes on the West Side, agreeing to give him \$30 a month and board. Welch left the 18th inst., and the next day set up a route for himself, and went to complainant's enstomers and told them complainant had failed and he had taken his place and would redeem the tickets. By this means he started with a good business, much to Hayes' disgust. The latter now asks for an injunction to prevent this overenterprising employe from taking his customers, or using his tickets, or collecting any money due him. The injunctions were issued as asked, and Mr. Welch will be requested to retire from the business for the present. A MILK-DEALER IN TROUBLE.

from the business for the present.

DIVORCES.

Mary R. Barnett filed a bill yesterday for a divorce from James Barnett, on the ground of habitinal drunkenness.

Henrietta Wolfgramm also asked for a bill of divorce from her husband, William Wolfgramm, on account of his habit of abiting her.

Lastly, Elizabeth Mueller complains that she made a sad mistake when she consented to become the wife of Frederick Mueller, and she world so loudly. They supposed that the mechan-

come the wife of Frederick Mueller, and she wants to atone for her mistake as far as possi-ble by leaving him and earning her own living. Die by leaving him and earning her own living.

TEMS.

A jury has been called for to-day in the United States District Court, and the smaller jail cases will be tried first, then the Custom-House and other cases. The trial of B. F. Allen is set for April 2. There is the greatest uncertainty as to the programme for the trial of unese cases. Judge Blodgett is expected back to-day, but nothing has been heard of him. Friday night he had got through with one of the two cases for hearing which he went to Indianapolis, and probably concluded the other last evening. It is expected that Judge Gresham will hear the Hibbard case, and possibly the Custom-House cases, but nothing definite is known. Judge Drummond, who will make the order requiring Judge Gresham to come here, if necessary, says he knows nothing of the matter as yet.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

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UNITED STATES COURTS.

Augusta C. Smith filed a bill yesterday against Sarah, George, Anna, and Marion Gusler, Francelia Weston, and Jacob Gnsler, administrator of the estate of Anthony Gusler, deceased, to foreclose a mortgage for \$1,500 on the N. W. 40 of the S. W. 42 and the N. W. 40 of the S. W. 42 and the N. W. 44 of the S. W. 42 and the N. W. 44 of the S. W. 42 and the N. W. 44 of the S. W. 42 of Sec. 5, 39, 6, in Kane County.

The attachment suits begun last Friday against the American Bridge Company by divers parties, in the Superior Court, were yesterday dismissed by the plaintiffs having all been settled. Judge Drummond is engaged in hearing the case of Babbit vs. Dalton to recover about \$20,000, which, it is claimed, Dalton embezzled while acting as agent here for Babbitt, the New York soap manufacturer.

Bradford Hancock was appointed Assignes yesterday of Alvin S. Butler.

An Assignes will be chosen this morning for H. L. Hammond and Oswell A. Bogue.

The first and final dividend meeting in the case of John K. Schneider is set for 2 o'clock this afternoon.

case of John K. Schneider is set for 2 o'clock this afternoon.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Richard T. Race began a suit by attachment for \$1.400 against John J. Mastin.

R. G. Stevens and J. S. Barker commenced a suit in attachment against Peter Ragor, claiming \$1,962.50.

The Commercial National Bank of Providence began a suit by attachment to recover \$15,000 of Thomas Davis. Lauriston Towne, George P. Tew, and George H. Sackett.

Anthony Simon sued Heary Schuettler for \$1,000.

Anna Greif, administratrix, filed a bull against Pierre and Marie Kalmus and Maria Kuhn to foreclose a trust deed for \$2,000 on Lot 21, Block 16, in Walsh & McMullen's Subdivision of the S. & of the S. E. & of Sec. 20, 39, 14.

CIRCUIT COURT.

John Burns, arrested on a charge of vagrancy, filed a petition for habeas corpus, claiming he was run in without any warrant.

Cornelius R. Van Wyck filed a bill against Mary A. Jackson, E. Gilbert Jackson, Andrew Jackson, W. O. Jackson, Mary E. Ladd, A. J. Brown, W. C. Dow, and E. H. Whitehead to foreclose a trust-deed for \$5,000 on Lots 1 to 14, inclusive, in Biock 40, in the Village of Rogers' Park. THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—Set cases and general business.

THE APPELIATE COURT—45, City vs. Goudy; 46, City vs. Jameson; 59, Sweet vs. Leach; 60, Willets vs. Cocherson; 61, Goss & Phillips Manufacturing Company vs. People. No. 58, Goldsmid vs. Considine, on trial.

JUDGE GARY—545, 561, and 577 to 625, inclusive. except 585, 591, 593, 599, 609, 610, and 624. A passed case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Assist Judge Gary. No. 535, Regan vs. Callaghan, on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—24, 25, 26, 27. No. 23, Tobin vs. Fleming, on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—Set case 2, 336, Brandt vs. Gallup. No call of calendar.

JUDGE ROGERS—54, 109, 111, 112, 113, 114. No. 40, Widner vs. Hoeber, on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—1, 655, Mitchell vs. Taylor, JUDGE WCALLISTER—1, 655, Mitchell vs. Taylor, JUDGE WCALLISTER—1, 655, Mitchell vs. Taylor, JUDGE MCALLISTER—1, 625, Mitchell vs. Taylor, JUDGE MCALLISTER—1, 655, Mitchell vs. Taylor, JUDGE MCALLISTER—1, 655, Mitchell vs. Taylor, JUDGE MCALLISTER—1, 655, Mitchell vs. Taylor, JUDGE MCALLISTER—1, 625, Mitchell vs. Taylor, JUDGE MCALLISTER—1, 655, Mitchell vs. Taylor, JUDGE MCALLISTER—1, 625, Mitchell vs. Taylor, JUDGE MCALLISTER—1, 625, Mitchell vs. Taylor, JUDGE MCALLISTER—1, 655, Mitchell vs. Taylor, JUDGE MCALLISTER—1, 655, Mitchell vs. Taylor, J JUDGE DRUMMOND Set cases and general busi-

JUDOMENTS.
SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS.—Patrick Sheehan vs. Valentine Schilling, \$262.50.—Edwin Maynard vs. Michael Evans and P. M. Cleary, \$213.68.
JUDOS GARY—A. D. O'Neill et al. vs. Francis M. Walshe, \$3.619.83.—Northwestern chine Company vs. Sireno French and Edward

Mooney; verdict, \$300, and motion for new trial.
CIRCUIT COUNT—CONFESSIONS—J. C. Helbig vs.
Brost Felsien, \$358.30,
JUDEZ BOOTH—C. E. Hill et al. vs. Charles D.
Cone, \$187.50,
JUDEZ MCALLISTER—R. E. Jenkins, Assignee,
vs. John Gunzenhauser, \$200.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

For some time nothing has been heard from Mr. Edison of his progress in dividing and cheapening the electric light. For some months no addition has been made to the experimental lights which are kept burning rather as advertisements than as practical illuminators. The corridor of the Equitable Building continues to be lighted with electricity. but the example set be lighted with electricity, but the example set there has not been followed. Almost the only serious effort made on this side of the ocean to supersede gas by electricity for the usual pur-poses of a light was that made in the Assembly Chamber of the new Capitol at Albany. The Commissioners were understood to be anxious to introduce the new illuminator if its practicability could only be proven, and a single even-ing session successfully held without the aid of gaslight would greatly have encouraged

aid of gaslight would greatly have encouraged the development of the new industry. It was announced that one inventor after another had privately exhibited his apparatus in the new chamber, and for days at a time had had opportunity to study and if he could to overcome the difficulties of successfully lighting a room in which the problem was much simpler than usual. Yet not only has the electric light not been used for a single session, but none of the inventors or patentees have risked a single public exhibition of his device. The inference is that the light, in all the forms in which it has hither-to been introduced here, is a failure even for the purpose of lighting a single great apartment for two or three hours. Much more is there reason to believe that an attempt to apply it to domestic purposes, where it must be much further subdivided, would be a failure.

This is not precisely what we expected when American tourists of a scientific or picturesque turn returned from the Exposition last summer with rosy accounts of the achromatic rays that had turned the midnight of great spaces in Paris into noon. It was reasonable, then, to expect that by this time private enterprise, since muhad turned the midnight of great spaces in Paris into noon. It was reasonable, then, to expect that by this time private enterprise, since municipal enterprise was out of the question would have shown us Usion Square and Madison Square it up by the same solendors which had dazzled tourists in the Place de Popera and on Waterloo Bridge. But the progress of the electric light, which is still only a curiosity here, has not been more rapid within these eight or ten months in Europe. By a curious coincidence the late mails have brought us four articles from eminent men of science in which the electric light is discussed. Prof. Tyndali's interesting account of the light, published in the Portnightly Review, is purely a scientific and historical exposition, and does not deal with the economic or otherwise practical aspects of the

the Portugatty Review, is purely a scientific and historical exposition, and does not deal with the economic or otherwise practical aspects of the actual problem. In the course of his paper he takes occasion, however, to pay this compliment to Mr. Edison:

Such minds resemble a liquid on the point of crystallization. Stirred by a hint crystals of constructive thought immediately shoot through them. That Mr. Edison possesses this intuitive power in no common measure is proved by what he has already accomplished. He has the penetration to seize the relationship of fac's and principles, and the art to reduce them to novel and concrete complished nothing that we can recognize as new in relation to the electric light, an adverse opinion as to his sollity to solve the complicated problem on which he is engaged would be unwarranted.

Knowing something of the intricacy of the practical problem. I should certainly prefer seeing it in Mr. Edison's hands to having it is mine.

in Mr. Edison's hands to having it is mine.

This last sentence does not indicate its anthor's belief that Mr. Edison or anybody else can bring the electric light into use "hand over hand," so to speak. But among the writers who have dealt with the question are several who take the practical view of it which 'rof. Tyndall neglects. Mr. W. Mattieu Williams makes in the Journal of Science" A Contribution to the History of Electric Lighting." Mr. W. H. Preece prints in Nature s paper on "Gas vs. Electricity," and Dr. William Wallace writes, for the Journal of the Society of Arts, an article Preece prints in Nature a paper on "as vs. Electricity." and Dr. William Wallace writes, for the Journal of the Society of Arts, an article on "Gas Illumination." Mr. Williams' paper is mainly an account of the experiments of Mr. Starr, the inventor of the device which was embodied in what is known as "King's patent," an English invention patented in 1845, employing the platinum wire, and well known to all persons who have read upon the subject. The writer was associated with Mr. Starr, of whom and of whose labors he tells the story, from which it appears that the same difficulties that confront inventors to-day were known and attacked by this young Englishman over thirty years ago, and by him found insuperable. At the end of this account and by way of moral to his story Mr. Williams gives his own view of the problem which has arain arisen after a whole generation has elapsed:

I only heard the marmars of the capitalists, who

I only heard the murmurs of the capitalists, who londly complained of expenditures without results. They had dreamed the same dream that Mr. Edison has recently redreamed and has told the world so loudly. They supposed that the mechanically excited current might be carried along great lengths of wire and the carbons interposed where required, and that the same electricity would flow on and do the duty of illumination over and over again as a river may fall over a succession of weirs and turn water-wheels at each. Mr. Starr knew better.

As a matter of fact, the progress made in electric lighting since Mr. Starr's death, thirty-one years ago, has been very small indeed. As regards the lamp liself, no progress whatever has been made.

During the intervening thirty years I have abstained from further medding with the electric light, because all that I had seen then and have heard of since has convinced me that—although as a scientific achievement the electric light is a splendid success—its practical application to all purposes where cost is a matter of serious consideration is a complete and hopeless failure, and must of necessity continue to be so.

Mr. Williams offers his theoretical objection, which seems to have great force, to the notion that electricity can ever come to supersede or even rival gas for general purposes:

There is yet another consideration, and one of vital importance, to be taken into account, viz.: that, whether we use the electric light derived from a dynamo-electric source, or coal-gas, our primary source of illuminating power is coal, or rather the chemical energy is a limited quantity, and the progress of science can no more increase this quantity than if can make a ton weigh 2, 100 weight by increasing the quantity of its gravitating energy. The demonstratole limit of scientific possibilities is the economical application of this limited store of energy by converting it into the demanded form of force without waste. The more indirect and roundaout the method of application the greater

nature of the problem, the power available for illumination at the end of the series must always be but a small portion of that employed at the beginning.

In burning the gas derived from coal we obtain its illuminating power directly, and if we burn it properly we obtain nearly all. The coke residuam is also directly used as a source of heat.

Mr. Preece's paper in Nature begins by saying that gas stocks have for some weeks been rising and that there seems no reason why they should not very shortly resume the position they held last August when the electric panic broke them down. That panic, he adds, was unaccountable. He points out that we know no more? It he electric light now than we did in 1862, when as great a display was made in the London Exhibition as was made in the Paris Exhibition of 1878; that three years ago, after a competitive trial, in which the Gramme machine was represented, gas was chosen in preference to electricity for the illumination of the Victoria clock tower, and that the experiments of the Elder Brethren of Trinity House, the British Light-House Board, which have been in progress since 1857, for some time under the directions of Faraday, have resulted in the application of the light to only three light-houses. It is to be remarked, too, that light-houses present altogether the simplest form of the problem of lighting by electricity. The brilliancy of the light is a primary requisite, the matter of cost is altogether subordinate, and the vexing questions of conveyance and subdivision scarcely arise at all. Mr. Preece quotes from a recent report made by Mr. Schwendler, of the East Indian Railway, in reference to the use of the light in stations on that railway where no gas is to be had:

It has been shown by the writer that the full effect of the current can only be obtained by one import a short circuit, and that when adding to the import of a short circuit, and that when adding to the import of a short circuit, and that when adding to the import of a short circuit, and that when addi

that the day will come when electricity will be laid on in houses as gas now is, and from stations half a mile or so apart, and seems to dispose of the whole question of electric lighting for domestic purposes. Mr. Preece insists with Mr. Williams that "the use of electricity for the production of light is a very wasteful as well as a very costly process," for the reason that "the energy that is generated in the machine is not all consumed in the lamp, but is proportionately distributed over the whole circuit." He concludes his paper by saying:

There are three points which all electric lights for general purposes should be required to attain. The first is a brilliancy far exceeding that of any known lamp; the second is a durability greater than that which would be required for night operations in England; and the third is absolute steadiness, to enable work to be conducted without affecting the eyes. There is no electric light that has yet been introduced which supplies us with these desiderata.

Dr. Wallace's paper on "Gas Illumination"

these desiderata.

Dr. Wallace's paper on "Gas Illumination" is a very thorough and instructive discussion of possible improvements in the manufacture and consumption of gas. He considers gas-light to be susceptible of very great improvement in the points of brilliancy, cheapsess, and healthfulness. His paper only refers to electricity incidentally, but then not in a sangule way:

I have given this matter some attention, and I

dentally, but then not in a sanguine way:

I have given this matter some attention, and I must say that I have no fear that gas interests will suffer in consequence of the introduction of the electric light for many, many years, if at all. The fact is that we have still a long period of experiment and study before us in regard to lighting by electricity, and, although the march of improvement in science is now extremely rapid. I scarcely hope to live long enough to see electricity take the place of gas in the lighting of ordinary dwelling-houses.

place of gas in the lighting of ordinary dwelling-houses.

Upon the whole, it does not seem that the nolders of gas stocks have any immediate fear, or even that their investment is not likely to be good property for their children. One of the authorities we have quoted says deliberately that the makers of gas could afford to give away the gas for the sake of the "by-producta" of combustion, which would rise greatly in price, by the way, if the manufacture of gas were abandoned. In New York particularly, where they are permitted to supply a feeble and filthy vapor at an inordinate price, and practically to do business upon a capital confiscated from their customers, the manufacturers of gas are proper objects rather for envy and hatred than for commiseration.

The Cleveland Iron District in England.

Baltimore American.

The recent amouncement by the London Times that a process had been discovered for the conversion of Cleveland iron into steel has been generally supposed to mean American iron. This is an error. The iron alluded to is from the English Cleveland district in Yorkshire, one of the greatost iron-producing spots on earth. The discovery of the iron stone in the Cleveland hills was made about 1840, and the discovery has converted a district with scarcely an inhabitant into a densely populated one. It now contains a town which in 1874 had a population of over 60,000, the iron product being 1,200,000 tons a year. The ore is the black-band iron, containing considerable sulphur and phosphorous, and these have rendered its conversion into steel impossible. It is found in the midst of coal, and the ore is in such shape that after being dug out it is stacked up and fired, and allowed to burn until in the course of a month the coal burns out, leaving the iron amid the ashes. It is not a high quality of iron at best and when made into steel, if the process said to have been discovered proves ancessell, will only make

is not a high quality of root at cost, and when made into a toel, if the process said to have been discovered proves successful, will only make ordinary steel, such as that used for boiler-plates, rails, etc., and can never prove of the finer quality essential for tools and other nice uses of American steel. THE TRIBUNE ABANCH OFFICES IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as carred at the Main Office, and will be received until 80 clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

Saturdays: J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st. Booksellers and Stationers, 123
S.M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009
West Madison-st., near Western-av.
ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1
Blue laiand-av., corner of Haisted-st.
H. C. Hatraick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy
Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoin.

PERSONAL In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per PERSONAL-NEMO. LILLIE B WOULD LIKE you to call at No. 53 Franklin-st., corner Randolph.

TO RENT_BOUSES. South Side. TO RENT-TO A COUPLE WITHOUT CHILDREN (husband non-user of tobacco), neatly furnished cottage, pleasant location, South Side; half-hour' ride. Owner, whose family is away, wishes board and \$6 a month for rent; will be absent from Saturday morning until Monday morning each week. References required. Address O 21, Tribune office.

TO RENT-\$25 PER MONTH-FINE 2-STORY AND basement frame house, 1-2 Thirty-second-st., in TO RENT-009 WABASH-AV., WILL BE PUT IN good order. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., southwest corner Lake and Clark-sts.

TO RENT-20 AND \$18 RESPECTIVELY—FINE 2-story and basement brick houses, 1020 and 1024 West Adams-st. Inquire of W. Gray Brown, 1008 West Van Buren-st., or Ro

West Van Buren-st., or Room 68, 197 South Clarz-st.

TO RENT-TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK
I No. 634 West Washington-st. Inquire at Room 30,
164 East Washington-st.

TO RENT-HOUSE OF FOUR ROOMS, NEAR
the corner of Hoyne and Van Buren-sts.; rent free
till May 1. For particulars address 0 20, Tribune office.

TO RENT-S18 PER MONTH-FINE T-WO-STORY
I brick houses, 434 Irving-place and 40 Harvard-st.;
also, 2-story frames, 10 and 30 Harvard-st. \$12, 50;
2-story brick, 25 Grenahaw-st., \$12; fine brick store,
435 Western-av., \$8; 6 large rooms over same. Inquire
at 385 Western-av.

North Side.
TO RENT-DWELLING HOUSES 330 AND 336
Huron st., corner Rush-st., at \$40 and 50 per month;
desirable location. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., southwest corner Lake and Clark-st. TO RENT-AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED STONE-front house on Dearborn-av., north of Chicago-av. House and furnisure both in first-class condition. Ap-ply to WM. C. DOW, Room S Tribune Building. TO RENT-2-STORY AND BASEMENT DWELL-ings, 12 rooms each, 3 rooms deep, 284 and 286 ohlo, corner of State-st. Inquire at 183 Superior-st. T) RENT-A FIRST-CLASS 3-STORY AND BASE-ment brick, 363 Ohlo-at. Till modern improvements. Inquire at 347 Ohlo-at. Atter 6 p. m., or at 28 Chamber of Commerce. D. F. BAXTER.

TO RENT—AT LAKE FOREST, ILL., FOR A TERM of one, two, or three years, a 28-room house, with good stable and four acres of shaded grounds, inclosed. Well located and adapted for hotel or summer boarding-house. No other hotel in the place. Apply at C. & N. W. Railway general office building, Boom 3. TO RENT-IN KENWOOD, CORNER OF FORTYsixth-st and Woodlawn-sr, two 2-story cottages
containing 6 and 7 rooms, with cellar and gas, lake and
soft water. C. B. DUPEE, corner of Clark and Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT-AT EVANSTON-BRICK HOUSE OF 11 Trooms, in a fine location; has hot and cold water, bath-room, furnace, speaking-tubes, gas, etc., with carriage-house. Wh. BLANCHARD, 242 South Water. TO RENT-STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 108
State: st.; possession at once. Apply to GEO.
NICHOLS, 146 Madison-st., Room 8.

TO RENT-FROM MAY 1, 420 PER MONTH, DE-la strable stores in building northwest corner van Buren and Sherman-sts. Inquire at 133 Dearborn-st., in bank. TO RENT-FIRST-CLASS STORE, 25X70 FEET, IN Thompson Block, on West Madison-st., opposite Carson & Pirie; business centre of the West Side: plats glass front, and suitable for any first-class business; from May 1. WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

Madison-st.

TO RENT-STORE AND BASEMENT AT NO. 171
East Randolph-st., 20 or 40x160 feet. Inquire at
Room 30, 164 Kast Washington-st.

TO RENT-830 PER MONTH-FINE STOKES,
with rooms, in rear Nos. 516 and 518 West Madisonst. Inquire 133 Dearborn-st., in bank. TO RENT-14 SOUTH CLARK-ST. THREE-ST ry and basement building; I will rent the entil building to one tenant or the different floors separatel, Apply to THOMAS LONERGAN, 89 Centre-av.

TO RENT-SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS OF 263 and 264 Wabash-av. Apply to M. B. GOULD,

WANTED TO RENT-HOUSES, COTTAGES, WANTED-TO RENT-HOUSES, COTTAGES, Watores, and lofus, in all parts of the city. The demand is very great. FIRRCE & OUTHET, Heal Estate, Renting, and collecting Agency, 182 LaSaile-18.

WANTED-TO RENT-BRICK OF STONE HOUSE on West Side; will pay \$30. Address O 18, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-IN GOOD LOCATION ON South Side, a house of 8 or 10 rooms; rent not to exceed \$50 per month. Prompt paying, permanent tenant. Address N 57, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-IN SOME SUBURB, 1, 2, or 3 acres of land, with house of 6 or 7 rooms; state location and price. N SS, Tribune office.

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Address N 51, Tribune office.

A TEST-NO IMPOSITION-LOOK HERE-THE greatest independent business and medical clair-voyant is MRS. POSITER, born with a natural gift. She has been tested by some of the great nobility of Europe and America. Tells you the name of the one you will marry; that of her visitor; also, deceased, and friends in full; shows likenesses; has that great French secret for such as jove and speedy marriages; cures all diseases; she succeeds where all others fall. Fees, 50c and 51. Parties residing out of the city can consult MRS. PONTER by letter, inclosing a lock of hair, 81, and stamp. Office 632 Wabsah-av., near Thirdenth-st. No gents.

FOR SALE-BUILDING BRICK, IN ANY QUAN tity desired. P. J. SEXTON, 58 and 80 Pacific-av OFFICE FURNITURE. FOR SALE-AT A BARGAIN, PARTITION 5 feet long and 7 feet high, in the very best condition lauvire on premises. No. 70 East Handolph-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE No. 422
West Washington-st., near Adams-st., at a bargain; house has three stories, basement, and cellar;
thoroughly built, with all modern improvements; lot
25x170 ft; house 25 by about 70 ft; furnace, range, and
gas-fixtures included. Address WM. C. REYNOLDS,
95 Dearborn-st., Room 8. POR SALE—OR RENT—SEVERAL HUNDRE.

feet of dock property, fitted up complete with rail
road track, office, and planking, for immber business
for particulars inquire of GEO. P. DERICKSON, Ash
landers, south of Iwenty-second-st., or R. B. MASON.
40 Dearborn-st.

OR SALE -60 FEET AT NORTHWEST CORNER FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THE ELEGANT 4 story marble-front house, No. 356 Michigan-av. containing 14 rooms: has all modern improvements and will be sold at much less than its value in order to close out an estate. Inquire of JOHN L. WOODCOCK

Matteson House.

POR SALE—TWO-STORT AND BASEMENT MAR ble front. 405 Forest-av.: terms easy. PIERGE to UTHET. Resi-Estate Renting and Collecting Agency, 162 LaSaile-st., Chicago.

POR SALE—LOT AT BRIDGEPORT, ON QUIN. St., north of Steams-st., \$450. Lot at Egandale grove, near Pifty-third-st. very fine location; \$850. B. A. ULRICH, 50 Washington-st.

POR SALE—SEVERAL OF THE CHOICEST RESIdences and lots, in the very best localities on the South Side, JOS. R. PUTNAM, 23 Portland Block. South Side, JOS. R. PUTNAM, 25 Portland Block.

FOR SALE-PLEASANT COTTAGE AND LOT 1830.

South Dearborn-st.: in perfect repair. Cottage on Drexel boulevard. By H. J. BECKWITH, corner of Drexel boulevard and Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE-GOOD FRAME HOUSE. SANGAMON, near Congress, \$3,500; 25 feet and two houses on Green-st., near van Buren, \$3,600; rent for \$40 per month. H. C. MOREY, 95 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR RXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED farm in Illinois or lows—An elegant villa in the City of Waukeran. Ill., with 60 acres of isnd, highly improved beautifully situated on the bind, with a commanding view of Lake Michigan PIEKCE & OUTHET, real estate, renting and collecting agency, 162 LaSalis.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE, HOUSES With 1 to 10 acres of land, on small monthly payments. The highest and cheapenst land of any suburo. Come and see. O. J. STOUGH, 127 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE - \$650 CASH - 80-ACRE FARM, 40 deres in meadow, 40 acres ander plows. 3-room dwelling, barn for 10 horses, 6 head of castle, all the farm implements, and 1 mile from Meadow Valley in Juneau County, Wis., farm and stock for \$750.

Sactor-lab-acre farm, 7 miles from the bondard, and is first-class land; 5 log houses, barns and good orchard. So-acre farm, in a 11-room frame dwelling, good barns and fences, 8 miles from Court-House in Cook County, III.-1 mile from County-House. Will sell or trade for city property.

\$12,000-haif cash-\$40-acre farm 50 miles west of Chicago, all under fence. 2 large barns, fine dwelling, cost \$4,000, fine orchard, 100 acres good timber: 3 miles from depot. This is one of the best dairy and stock farms is Illinois.

T. B. BOYD, Room 7 179 Madison-st.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 ftan delph-st., near Clark. Rooms 5 and 6. Established 6836. ANY SUMS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND planes without removal. 151 Randolph-st. A NY SUM-\$50 TO \$500-TO LOAN ON FURNIA NY SUM-\$50 TO \$500-TO LOAN ON FURNIMALKER, 194 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

A NY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, Plance, etc., without removal, at lowest rates. C.
B. WILSON, 95 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

A NY AMOUNTS LOANED ON FURNITURE AND planos without removal, or other good securities.

152 Dearborn-st., Room 18. 132 Dearborn-st., Room 18.

A DVANCES MADE ON FURNITURE WITHOUT removal; planos, warehouse receipts, machinery, etc W. H. King, 89 East Madison-st., Room 9. A NY SUMS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND PI-anos without removal. 151 kandolph-st., Room 4. A anos without removal. 151 namospires.

ASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER.

Cash PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER.

Cash Paid For Annual Silver of Paid Silver o OFFER THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE PSECURI-ties: Keckuk, Muscatine, Quincy, and Dubuque City Bonds-Atchison City, Kan. Lee, Warren, and Montgomery Counties, Iowa. Destrable 10 per cent school bonds. Loans on first-class sccurities.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 PER CENT ON IMproved property in Cook County, or on Illinois
farms within 100 miles. B. L. PEASE, 142 Dearborn. MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS machinery, warehouse receipts, and any good collaterals. 127 East Adams-st., first floor. NICKELS AND PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EX change for currency at the counting-room of the SILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES of \$10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of Tribune Company.

of Tribune Company.

WANTED—THREE \$1,000 AND ONE \$1,200 YOUNG & ROWLEY, 122 Fifth-av. \$2.000 \$2.000, AND OTHER AND LARGER amounts to loan on improved Chicago real estate at lowest rates. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st. Washington-st.

\$25,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED FARMS
and city improved, at 8 per cent interest. W. P. DICKINSON, 90 and 101 Washington-st. \$70.000 TO LOAN AT 7 PER CENT ON NER, northeast cor. Dearborn and Randolph, first floor.

MUSICAL LISCHER UPRIGHT PIANOS ARE THE BEST I moderate priced instruments in the market. They have stood the test of time, over 1,000 being in use in Chicago and vicinity, all of which have given perfect satisfaction. Planos to rent. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Second-hand UPRIGHT PIANOS.
NEW SQUARE PIANOS.
Second-hand SQUARE PIANOS.
WORKLANS.
Second-hand SQUARE PIANOS.
Cash or monthly payments.
Largest stock in the city to select from.
Every new instrument warranted for five years.
Second-hand instruments taken in exchange for new.
American, Freuch, German, and Scandinavian salesmen to accommodate chatomers.
W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-sis. NIEW

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS FOR RENT AT \$5
per month at STORY & CAMPS, 188 and 190
State st.

PIANOS, \$125, \$150, \$175, \$200; ORGANS, \$60, \$75, \$85, \$100. Largest stock in the city. Every instrument warranted five years. REED'S Temple of Music, 191 and 1985 State-st. BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FLOURING MILL FOR SALE—STEAM POWER, four runs of stone, main building (frame) 30x00, 24 storica with brick basement, brick engine-room, 20x00, building and machinery new; new process, complete in all respects; located in a flourishing town in Western flows, at junction of milled half interest of whole. Address MAYNE & KEY, Council Bluffs, is.

FOR SALE—SALOON AND RESTAURANT; A good location, opposite West Side Market. 134 West Randolph-st.

\$\frac{1}{2}\$\text{TOT}\$\text{T

A UCTION SALK—A LARGE STOCK OF GROCEN-les, 1160 South State-st., consisting of tea, coffee, spice, and a general line of groceries, shelving, coun-ters, scales, one large refrigerator, one stone, one horse, one wayon, and a lot of loose lumber. Tuesday, March 25, 1878, at 9 o'clock a. m. JOHN LEFFLER. A LAWYER; ADVICE FREE; WILL GAIN YOU something or charge nothing; private matters confidential; money loaned on anything. C 5, Tribune. A. LESTER'S DOLLAR HAT HOUSE, 103
A. Randolpu'st.—All the spring styles. \$1: finest,
\$1.25 to \$2; best silk hat, \$3 and \$4: capa, 25c, 50c, 75c.

GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARrience.

Ch. born-st., Chicago. Advice free; la years' experience.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—THE FIRM of Rubens & Zuckeroerg has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. L. RUBENS. M. ZUCKERBERG.

RHEUMATISM POSITIVELY CURED—VAN BUcares. Sold by all druggists. Dupot, 1248 Madison-st.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between Jordan & Fisher is this day dissolved by mutual consent; either party authorized to sign in liquidation. Chicago, March 24, 1879. THOMAS M. JORDAN, HART C. FISHER.

TO EXCHANGE. EXCHANGE—GOOD REAL ESTATE SITUATED In Lamar of Red River County, Texas, for a stock of dry goods, groceries, or boots and shoes; will pay a part cash. Abstracts of title furnished. Address W. J., Lock-Box 114. Paris, Texas.

FOR EXCHANGE — FIRST-CLASS FARM IN Addrsin Co., Mo.: 25 miles hedge fence, etc. Owner is in city for this week, and will exchange for city property. H. C. MOREY, 85 Clark st.

OHOICE EQUITIES, EACH FOR \$10,000, \$15,000, \$5000; will exchange for improved farm, city or suborban residence, or other clear property. 200 barrels dried apples, cost \$2,400, will exchange for nice cottage. Address J. D. S., Windsor stotch. HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PENNOYER & CO., 390 TO 398 WABASH-AV.,

PENNOYER & CO., 390 TO 398 WABASH-AV.,

now have in stock a full line of their celebrated
slide-apring business buggies, the acknowledged standard for general excellence and style. The demand for
these wagons exceeds that of any vehicle ever put on
the market, and results solely from its merits. Alsoshow a line of our unequaled clitptic-spring plane and
low-front pleasure wagons and phactons.

LANDAULETTE ROCKAWAYS.

COUPE BOUGHAMS,

FINE GLASS LANDAUS.

FINE GLASS LANDAUS.

BERLIN CABRIOLETS.

Prices reduced to correspond with the times.
Also, variety of second-hand buggies and carriages
that will be sold very cheab.

WANTED-TWO-SEATED CARRIAGE FOR ONE
to the state style and lowest cash price. Address RG, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH CAPITAL IN AN established good-naying lumber business; a rare chance, as I have control of an immense business, and have the best of references. O 23, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH \$10,000 TO \$20,000, in an established, safe, legitimate business. Address, for one week, Not. Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—\$3,000—FOR COLORADO. Legitimate business. More money than in mining. A sure thing as Leadville and clsewhere. Engineer preferred. Address N 55, Tribune office.

MACHINERY. WE HAVE \$13,000 WORTH OF WOOD-WORKING machinery, steam engines, and supplies that we will sell at cost. C. L. RICK & CO., 217 Lake-st.

WANTED_MALE RELP. this cohumn, three lines or less, 25 cents per on. Back additional line, 10 cents.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c. WANTED-A YOUNG MAN COMPETENT TO keep a set of books in a furniture house: German preferred; wages \$25; good references required. O 19, Tribune office. WANTED-A DRUG CLERK. INQUIRE AT 607
South Canal-st., in the grocery, listerences re-

WANTED-GOOD BOOT AND SHOE CLEEK
Wanted. Must speak German, Corner of Sedgewick and North-av., under Millor's Hall. A KAHN.

WANTED-A GOOD BOOKKEEPER; MUST BE A
first-class penman and understand his business.

Apply at 78 Market-st.

WANTED—20 GOOD CABINETMAKERS ACCUStomed to passenger-car work, and a few good
wood machine hands. Can find steady employment at
Ohio Falls Car Company, Jeffersonville, Indiana.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—ONE GOOD CARriage trimmer at City Carriage Works, corner of
Nason and Milwaukee-six. Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MILLER, TO GRIND
for starch: also, competent stone-dressers. Adfor starch; also, competent stone-dressers. Ad-WANTED-SEVEN GOOD COAT AND ONE good pant maker, to go in the country, Call at FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.'s, Wabash-av., corner Madison-at. Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS EMBROIDERER ON the Bonnaz machine: steady employment and gret-class pay. BEIFELD BROTHERS, 240 Madison-st.

WANTED—GORDON PRESS FEEDER, AT 112 Dearborn-st. WANTED - THREE OR FOUR GOOD CALCI-miners and painters can find steady work. Apply at 100 Randolph st., Rooms 8 and 9.

Miscellancous.

Wanted-Arbspectable Protestant old man well acquainted in this city. Call at Clarence House. Room 88, between 7 and 9 a. m. and 6 and 7 p. m.; only at these hours. WANTED-EXPERIENCED ADVERTISING SOlicitors for the Morning Heraid, Cilicago ADVERTISING BURKAU, Room 23 Times Building,
WANTED-THE AGENCY FOR A RELIABLE
house by a gentleman with first-class references. Address N. 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY IMPORTERS—TEA AGENTS, MEN
and women, city and country; sell to families;
small capital. Garden Tea Co., P.O. Box 283, Chicago. W and women, city and country; sell to families; small capital. Garden Tea Co., P.O. Box 295, Chicago.

WANTE-ONE SALESMAN FOR EACH STATE; salary \$75 to \$100 per month and expenses. La Belle MFG. CO., as Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED-AN ENERGETIC SALESMAN FOR Chicago and vicinity, to sell on commission Jacquand's Freuch Blacking and Ladles Dressing. Address Box 138, Station A, New York City. WANTED-AT THE NEW DELAVAN HOUSE 102 North Clark-st., a boy of 16 or 18, to worl in hotel and take care of horse; bring references. m hotel and take care of horse; bring references,

WANTED-ONE BOSS CANVASSER TO SELL
cheapest and best clothes wringer in the world.

Price, \$1. Call at 128 Washington-st., Room 50.

WANTED-MEN TO SELL NEW HOUSEHOLD
articles, pass books, chromos, etc. Prices always the lowest. AMERICAN NOVELTY CO., 186
State-st.

WANTED-A GIRL TO COOK WASH, AND Iron: wages &; references required. Corner of Forty-sixth-al. and Woodlawn-av.

WANTED-TWO GIRLS-FIRST TO DO COOKING, second to do general housework. Apply at 121 WANTED-A GERMAN, NORWEGIAN, OR SCAN-dinavian second girl, with satisfactory reference, at 1003 Michigan-av. at 1063 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HGUSEWORK.
First house east of Grand Boulevard, on Bowen-av. WANTED-A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR GEN-tecond-st. 1415 Wadssh-av., corner Thirt-WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; bring reference to 314 Thirty-sec-WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work; references required. Inquire at No. 120 WANTED-GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK
in small private family. Apply at 7 Lincoln-av.

WANTED-TEN ARTIFICIAL FLOWER BRANCH-ers. Apoly to DALY, HENBOTIN & CO., 144 and WANTED-TEN MACHINE GIRLS FOR SEWING pants; forty women for finishing pants, and room furnished for finishing in shop; in rear 25t Mohawkest.

WANTED-FIRST-CLASS SHIRT MAKERS; WE pay the highest price for first-class bands. BROWN & PRIOS, 183 Wabadh-av. 1

WANTED—A NEAR RELIABLE NURSE-GIRL to take care of a child; one who is affectionate to children and willing to be generally useful. Answer in own handwriting, stating age, nationality, name of jest place, and other references, and wages espected; no notice of answers unless above particulars are given. O 22, Tribune office. Laundresses WATTED-A FIRST-CLALL WOMAN AT THE French laundry, 137 Fourth-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-50 GIBLS FOR PRIVATE AND boarding-nonser and restaurants, and vessels, and boats. MRS. REISS, 597 State-st. WANTED-A NEAT, TIDY GIRL FOR LIGHT housework and sewing in private family at Hyds Park. Apply at Employment Office, 145 Twenty-sec-ond-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MARRIED
man in the dry-goods or clothing busines; 5 years
experience, and best of reference given. Address N
61, Tribute office. CITUATION WANTED-IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE furnished. N 66, Tribune office.

rumished. N 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR OUR PRESENT BOOKKeeper, a faithful, competent, and reliable man,
Address N 61, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TARE CARE OF
horses, Address N 69, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; BEST OF
reference; or as porter in a store, Address Q 9,
Tribune office. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

Domestics.
SITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO GOOD GIRLS, one as second girl, the other as cook. Please call at 94 Welsand-st., near Liscoin Park.
SITUATION WASTED-BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO second work or general housework in a small family; good reference. Call at 131 Bresmer-st. Second work or general housework in a small family; good reference. Call at 131 Bresmer-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GEBman second girl. Address N 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK,
washer, and fronce in private family. Inquire at
430 Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE
woman to do general housework in a small family.
Please call at 308 South Park-av., two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE
girl to do general housework in a private family;
references if required. Please call at 78 Hubbard-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE
Girl who understands cooking, washing, and ironing thoroughly. Please call at 193 West Adams-st., upstairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FAMILIES WANTING help can find excellent cooks and second girls at MRS. WHITTAKER'S, 246 North Clark-st. SITUATIONS WANTED-FAMILIES IN NEED OF good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S Office, 125 Milwaukee-sv.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

3 TRIBUNE BUILDING—RELIABLE PROPLE
or in the best boarding-houses, can be friend information at the ROOM-REN TRIBUNE BUILDING.

CHANGE, ROOM 5 TRIBUNE BUILDING.

CHANGE, ROOM S TRIBUNE BUILDING.

5 AND 7 NORTH CLARK ST.—FIRST CLASS board, \$4 to \$6 per week, with use of plane and bath. Day board, \$3.50.

217 ILLINOIS-ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD, WITH from State and Madison-sts.

CLARENCE HOUSE, COKNER STATE AND HAR-rison-sts., dve blocks south of the Palmer House—100 rooms; board and room per day, \$1.30 to \$2.00; per week, \$6 to \$10: furnished rooms rented without board.

E. NGLISH HOUSE, 31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—Single warm rooms, \$4.50 to \$40 per week. Twenty-one meal-tickets, \$5.50. Transients, \$1 per day.

BOARD WANTED.

DOARD—THE DEMAND PROM THE BEST CLASS
of people (mostly business-non) for first-class
board and rooms is increasing every day, and we cannot
supply the demand from the piaces now on hand.
Those wanting boarders or roomers should call on us at
once. Private families can leave descriptions of their
accommodations with us in condidence, with the assurance that they will be shown only to such as they
desire to accommodate. We will call when requested,
Reliable people only. References required. HOUM
RENTING AND BUARDING EXCHANGE, ROOM,
Tribune Building.

DOARD—BY TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN IN CATHin fitteen minutes' walk of Lake-at. State terms, location, etc. Address N.SS, Tribune office.

DOARD—UNFURNISHED BOOM, WITH BOARD,
In private family for lady. Address 773 Rush-st.

DOARD—AT REASONABLE RATES FOR GENthema and wife in private family, convenient to
First Congregational Church; references exchanged.
Address N.22, Trioune office.

LOST-NOTE DATED MARCH 14, 1879, TO THE order of Joseph Kollanf, of no value except to owner, as payment has been stopped. A smitable reward will be paid for its return to JOSEPH KOLLANF, 149 West Fourteenth st.

LOST-GENT'S GOLD LOCKET, CONTAINING photo, Finder will please return to C.F. MILLER, 334 Division-st., and receive reward.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS. AT THE UNION FURNITURE CO., See WEST Madison-st., complete outfift upon special-payment plan; household goods of every description.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR CASH. A MARble-top chamber set; must be in good condition and cheap. Address N 36. Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

INSTRUCTION—A YOUNG MAN WITH A COLlogiste education will teach in a private family
during evenings for his board; the best of reference
given. N.S., Tribune office.

CAST OFF CLOTHING.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AT L. GELDEN'S, 804 State-st. Orders by mail prompt-

es sent free. emittances may be made either by draft, express, t-Office order, or in registered letter, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS. Dally, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
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Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY.
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, III.
Orders for the delivery of The Tribune at Evanston,
Englewood, and Hyde Park left in the counting-room
will receive prompt attention.

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MARLER, Agent.

LONDON, Eng. - American Exchange, 449 Str

HENRY F. GILLIG. Agent.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Palace Hotel.
WASHINGTON D. C.—1319 F street. AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre Haverly's Theatre

John McCullough. "The Gladian Hooley's Theatre.

dolph street, between Clark and LaSalle.

ent of Mme. Modjeska. "Camille." Hamlin's Theatre.

McCormick Hall.

borth Clark street, comer Kinzle. Dissolving
mic Viewa. Afternoon: Tour Through Pale
ening: Palaces. Parks, Art-Galleries of Paris.

TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1879.

A New Orleans dispatch announces tha the banks of that city have resumed full pay

There was but one branch of the Illinoi Legislature in working condition yesterday, and there might as well have been none at all, so far as progress in necessary legislation

The Rhode Island House of Repres tives yesterday failed to pass by the necessary two-thirds majority the resolution to nit to a popular vote an amendment to tion granting to women the right

The rumors of a compromise between the resident and the Democratic members of reas in relation to the political amendbecome daily more alarming. The President ought not to make such an agreement without the full knowledge and conof the party that elected him and put him

There is another strike among the Monor gahela River coal-miners near Pittsburg, their mand being for an advance from two and one-half to three cents per bushel for mining. The strike is as yet not general, but the dis bers are in the majority, and serious trouble is anticipated if the miners now at work should refuse to join the strike.

Our local reports this morning show an ans throughout the city with reference to approaching municipal election. The etings are largely attended, and evidences are increasing that voters have begun to re-alize that hard work is necessary to prevent the City Government from falling into dis-

the stepping down and out or the stepping down and out or the stepping of that body and the filling of their ping down and out of the Republi ces by Democrats. It was a debate which the t party in the Senate had not looked for and were not prepared for, and one which covered a wide range. It brought out Messrs. ANTHONY, BLAINE, and CONKLING in full strength, and gave the Democrat a taste of what they must expect hereafter at the hands of the men who for nearly twenty years have held the reins of power in the Senste, and who in the future will continue to hold the supremacy in brains and capaci-ty, if not in mere numbers.

It is but a few days ago that the sentiment of the Baptist clergymen of San Francisco on the Chinese question was very emphatically expressed by their unanimous action in the expulsion from the local Association of a clergyman who had incorrectly represented that sentiment in an Eastern city. The Rev. Oris Gibson would seem to be in some dan-ger of a similar rebuke from the Methodist clergy of San Francisco on account of the representations made by him yesterday at the Ministers' Meeting in this city. It is impossible to believe that the Methodists alone of the religious denomination on the Pacific Coast regard Chinese immigra tion as a blessing, and the brethren in Chiwill do well to inquire further before making up their minds as to the views of the California

Ald. ToLEY's assumption that there ar more Democrats than Republicans in the Common Council was very effectually dis-puted by the votes cast last evening on the adoption of the majority and the rejection of the minority reports of the Special Committee on Election Officers, which Ald. Tuley, in defiance of precedent and parliamentary courtesy, undertook to pack with a Democratic majority. The minority report was rejected vote of 16 yeas to 18 nays, and the majority report was adopted by yeas 21, nays 13. The Council is not Democratic on a strict party division, even counting the Democrats elected by Republican constituencies, Ald. Tuley being among the number. Ald Pearsons also represents a Republican ward, but is able to sink partisanship and vote according to the his convictions of right and propriety. The contrast between the

The end of the kid-glove controversy New York is a complete victory for the Western merchants and the Treasury Depart ment in their protest against dis dervaluation. The Collector at New York sustains the valuation of 52 francs per dozen made by the General Appraiser, being 10

france higher than the valuation placed upo the gloves by the importers. The testimony given on the subject by foreign manufactur-ers and dealers left no room for doubt that any less valuation than 52 france would be below the foreign market value of this make and grade of gloves, but the local pressure upon the Collector to reduce the valuation was such that he is entitled to credit for doing his duty in the face of adverse influences. The substantial fruits of the victory include a gain by the Government in the revenue, a gain by Western merchants who have found it impossible to compete with importers who had the benefit of the fraudulent undervaluation, and a gain to fair play and honesty in the discom of the New York ring.

There is reason to believe that a large proportion of the business men, propertyowners, and conservative classes who usually vote the Democratic ticket, will refuse to vote for Carter Harrison for Mayor. This defection will not be because of any desire to abandon their party convictions, nor even an indication of any personal hostility to Harrison, but because the feeling is constantly growing that the classes which are seeking to elect HARRISON are dangerous to the well-being of the community, and that Harrison will not be able to cut loose from the very same elements, and largely the very same people, that made Colvin's Administration so disreputable and so costly. Demo crats who have large interests at stake in Chicago are averse to making any change in the organization and policy of the City Gov ernment at the present critical juncture. It s admitted that the policy of the last three years has been conservative and beneficial and there is a sense of security in a pledge continuation of that policy under mate the same organization. A change of party necessarily involves a change of men pretty much all around, and it contains a threat or at least presents the danger, of a change for the worse; and it is no time for exper ments. If a large number of Demo feel this way, and we are confident they do,—and if they are disposed to vote for WRIGHT in preference to HARRISON on this ground, certainly no Republicans ought to be influenced by any personal considerations to vote for Harrison in preference to

JOHNSON AND HAYES-A COMPARISON. THE TRIUNE has charged that the pro-gramme of the Democratic Congress, in seek-ing to coerce the President into an abandonment of his constitutional prerogative of veto, is guilty of violating the spirit and purpose of the Constitution, which is but one step removed from a deliberate violation of the very letter of the supreme law. Without undertaking to controvert this position, the St. Louis Republican endeavors to justify the action by asserting that a Republican Congress holding similar relations to a Demo cratic President would do the same thing and cites the long and bitter controversy be tween Andrew Johnson and the Republican Congress of his time in confirmation of its ssertion. The reckless way in which the Republican perverts history to serve its own theories may be sufficiently gathered from the following extract:

"As to 'the two branches of Government (Con gress) forcing their views upon the third branch (the President), THE TRIBUNE may, perhaps recollect that something of the kind occurred be-tween 1865 and 1869. Jourson's Administration still lives in history as the first deliberate attempt on the part of Congress to crush the President. The Republican majority then claimed to be doing Gon ervice in fighting an Executive whose only crim was a desire to carry out the policy of his martyre redecessor. Jourson was simply trying to do that Lincoln would have tried to do, and for this and relentless persecution that has ever dis American politics. If Democrats were no better than Republicans, Mr. Harrs would have a very ional action,—not because Democrats lack the ower, but because they lack the inclination. It the Republican organs are wise they will not create the inclination by denouncing Democracy in ad-vance. The majority are in no mood for advice or

The main idea sought to be conveyed by the misnamed Republican is that the Repub-lican Congress of 1865, et seq., threatened, intimidated, and coerced the Acting President, and encroached upon the constitutional powers of the Executive, to a degree which t would be impossible for the present Democratic Congress to exceed, even if it were so oclined. What are the facts? The fact of chief bearing is that the encroachment came from the Executive and not from Congress Mr. Lincoln was assassinated by a Democratin April; but, notwithstanding the extraordinary necessities for legislation which grew out of the termination of the War and the work of reconstruction, Johnson, in his capacity of Acting President, refused to call an extra session of Congress. Congress did not convene till the next December, and, in the meantime, Johnson had usurped its legislative powers. He had not merely presumed to prescribe and carry out a policy of reconstruction, but a policy which he knew would not receive the sanction of the majority in Congress directly representing the popular sentiment. It was to provide himself with an opportunity for applying system of reconstruction which he knew to obnoxious to the loyal people of the Union, and to their representatives in Congress, that he had refused to convene Congress in extra session. When Congress came together at last in the regular course of things, Johnson announced to that body in an imperious way the things that he had done, announced the fait accompli, and then defied opposition. In point of fact, he was playing Emperor or Dictator, and no Czar of Russia or other absolute ruler ever trampled upon the legislative function with more arrogance than he assumed. When Congress began to reassert its constitutional function of passing the laws, Johnson in turn sought to circumvent and defeat that function. He vetoed all the laws that were passed in opposition to "My Policy."the Reconstruction acts, the Freedmen's Bureau bill, the Civil-Rights bill, the Tenure-of-Office bill, etc. It may be claimed, perhaps, that, in doing so, he merely exercised his constitutional prerogative of veto; but Congress, in nearly every case, was able to pass the bill over his by more than two-thirds majority. After this had been done, it certainly cannot be claimed that any further resistance on his part, or any attempt to defeat the execution of the laws, was justifiable. But Johnson continued to use his position and the patronage attached to Executive power to bring these laws of Congress into disrepute and to defeat their operation. He denounced Con-gress in his public harangues as an unlawful body, because it has refused to admit Sen-ators and Representatives of his special ere-ation at his dictation from seconded States that had not complied with the terms of the

lated the Tenure-of-Office act by his removal

of Secretary Stanton, and by his persistent efforts to organize and direct the vast

required him, as President, to issue his orders relating to military operations through the General of the Army. So flagrant was Jounson's defiance of Congress, and so persistent his efforts to override and defeat the law-making power, that he was finally impeached; and he would undoubtedly have been convicted had not the terror of a "precedent" in this direction influenced a few timid men among those who had previously resisted his unc

The effort is simply preposterous and

irrational which seeks to institute any com

parison between the relations which Johnson

bore to the Congress of his day and those which exist between President Haves and the present Congress. It is not alleged that HAYES has endeavored to arrogate to himself, or in any way to encroach upon, the law-making power; he has not even had an opportunity to veto the measures in dispute. and no man can say with consistency whether he will veto them or not. It must be conceived to be his duty to execute and enforce the laws as he finds them. Yet, in this condition of things, an opposition Congress is determined to attach the obnoxious measures to the delinquent appropriation bills as a means for coercing the President to approve the former so as to save the latter. This is in spirit, and may prove to be in effect, an assumption by Congress of the right of veto which the Constitution vests in the President. It is worthy of note that, notwithstanding the flerce struggle between JOHNSON and Congress, and the strong provo-cation which the Republican majority had to resort to any and every possible means of resistance, there was but one instance which we can recall where Congress endeavored to enact as part of an appropriation bill legisla-tion which would meet with Joenson's disapproval, and this was a measure cognate to the appropriation bill of which it was made a part. In the Army Appropria tion bill of 1867 Congress incorporated the provision requiring the President to issue military orders through the General of the Army and otherwise restricting the President's personal use of the army. This was certainly a very different proceeding from that proposed by the Democrats of the present Congress, who threaten to out off the supplies for the maintenance of the Civil Government unless the President will assent to a repeal of the only United States statutes which afford any protection for the national elections against ballot-box stuff-ing, fraud, and violence. The only way in which the conditions of the Johnson Administration could be compared with those of the present Administration would be through a reversal of the relative positions of President and Congress. From 865 to 1868, Johnson placed himself in a nostile attitude to Congress, and left no neans untried (1) to usurp the law-making cower himself; (2) to defeat the execution f laws passed by Congress; and (3) the en roschment was that of the Executive upon the Legislative function. Now it is just the reverse : Congress is seeking to destroy the veto-power vested by the Constitution in the President, and threatens to cut off his salary and to refuse supplies for the support of his Administration if he shall decline to yield to their partisan and unfair exactions. The encroachment is that of Congress upon the Executive function. The Democratic Congress of to-day is guilty of the same kind of unconstitutional and outrageous conduct that the Democratic Acting-President was in

1865, '66, and '67. LEGISLATIVE BLACKMAILING.

We can hardly credit the report that comes to us through various sources, apparently enary and corrupt ring in the present Legissture that is "on the make." Rumor has that this conspiracy against the good name of the people and State of Illinois has its nead in the Senate and its tail in the House, or, to be more explicit, that the clique of corrupt members who are using their posi-tion and opportunities for the purposes of evying blackmail are principally Senators, with some sly confederates in the popula branch of the Legislature to look after their interests in that body. It is also alleged, in corroboration of the general charge of corruption, that all the bills, or nearly all of them, and their name is legion,—that have been introduced this session whose pretended object to "regulate," restrain, or restrict busiess corporations have emanated from this one fruitful and vicious source, and for purposes that are wholly incompatible with the oaths of office or motives that ought to inspire an honest law-maker. The atch of bills of this character already introduced relating to telegraph companies, rail road companies, fire and life insurance organizations, savings banks, and other corporations and interests that can afford to pay money to be let alone, number over forty, and, as the session is not more than half through, it is but reasonable to suppose that the resources of the syndicate are no yet exhausted, and that they have other ways nd means for raising the wind not yet de veloped. Another evidence of a systematic ttempt to make certain interests pay tribute r submit to unfriendly legislation is found in the large number of gentlemen at Springfield last week representing those nterests who were hastily summoned thither by their pretended friends in order to protect their companies. Last of all comes our usually well-informed correspondent, who gives credence to the rumor that a member of the Legislature has already pocketed \$1,500 as the price for abandoning a certain scheme he was pressing that was considered antagonistic to the prosperity of certain organizations. It is further alleged that this corrupt ring is composed of both political parties, which, if true, will give their nefarious schemes a non-partisan appearance, and enable them to rope in to the support of their measures the unsophisticated nembers on both sides.

These are some of the rumors that are flying through the air, and these are some of he reasons that are given for believing them to have some solid foundation. The charges are certainly serious enough to fill every honest mind with grave apprehensions, and to call a halt on the part of the unprincipled persons at Springfield who greatly misap-prehend the temper of the people of Illinois if it is magined that they will look upon such venal and immoral proceedings with the least degree of allowance. Any attempt on the part of a legislator to prostitute his office for the purpose of accomplishing mer-cenary and selfish ends is a sin against the public conscience and public morality that the people will neither tolerate nor forgive.

For our own part, the good opinion sent Legislature induces us to discredit as to the possible action of the Democratic reports of its vensity and corruption, and party on the subject of the currency. Had

persons and corporations that are well able to pay for special privileges, either for a new lease of power, or to be let alone to enjoy the franchises already acquired; but this may have naturally happened in a legitime. may have naturally happened in a legitimate and honest desire to protect the people from the indifference or the selfishness and aggressiveness of so-called corporations. very large proportion of the present Legis-lature are lawyers, and some few among the pumber are no doubt shysters and mere pettifoggers who think that the function of a lawmaker is to mak special acts to cover particular cases that may have occurred in his meagre practice. If each one of these gentlemen should bring in a bill to redress some client's grievance, or to rectify some case of hardship that may have fallen under his personal observa tion, the legislative mill would grind for ever and forever, and our statute-book wou become overloaded with acts not genera in their application. And it is probabl that it is just here that an explanation may be found for this influx of a ce class of bills that look as if they designed! aimed at certain great corporate ests, and that they were introduced for sinister and corrupt purposes. Above all, let us not prejudge the nor seek to put the worst struction possible upon the conduct of tain members whose course in the end wil demonstrate the purity of their motives and their patriotic intentions. We have als great faith in the integrity and ability of the Chairmen of some of the standing com mittees in both branches of the Legisla and to them the people will confidently lool to thwart the designs of the venal and corrupt, and to protect them against the evils of hasty and vicious legislation. During the two months and over that the Legi has been in session these committees have incontinently squelched a good many back bills, and we hope they will keep on killing them with as little compunction of con science as the drowning of superfluous kit-

BUSINESS PROSPECTS IN 1879. There is a general agreement in all part of the country that the improvement is

tens and puppies.

trade, which has been somewhat fitful and subject to suspension, has of late assumed degree of permanency which is full of promse. The increase of trade, outside of articles of food, tells the story of the increase of consumption, and an increa means of purchase, which means are ne sarily in the form of wages or the compen-

In all the large cities the current transactions of the banks indicate a steady gain of the ordinary payments by checks; that is, that the amount of money paid daily in the way of exchange for commodities is steadily increasing, and this is one of the best, though not infallible, marks of the condition of trade. In all the great jobbing centres there is at least what appears to be a permanent and increasing activity. The jobbers orde more goods of the importers and manufac-turers and sell more goods to the merchants the merchants distribute more goods amon the retailers; the retailers sell more goods to the consumers; the consumers purchase more of everything; and, to enlarge their purchases, the consumers must have an in-crease of means, which, as we have said, inligates not that each man has in every cas an increase of wages, but that the number of persons receiving wages has been largely increased. With increased consumption there must be increased production; the greater mand for raw material and for labor : herein is the great benefit to the country.

There is great encouragement among manu-facturers. In many branches there is a strong activity succeeding comparative dullness. The hopes that have been so long deferred have at last had substantial responses. The iron manufacture, which has to some extent suffered a longer and severer depression than most of the others, has largely recovered Mills and furnaces long idle have resumed and the manufacturers are doing more bus ness than they have enjoyed for years. While this is general, and the improvemen is felt in all parts of the country, the South is adding its demands upon the productive industries of the country. The Southern people are again purchasers, not only of pro-visions but of manufactures. Despite the calamity of last year, there is a Southern de mand for building materials, machinery, and the whole range of manufactures. Money is

becoming plenty in that region as compared with the stagnation which has almost been ontinuous for years.

In Chicago there has been more than th usual activity of trade. It is true that the States immediately tributary to this city have a population whose production has never and whose crops can always find s sale. The producers of breadstuffs and provisions are always purchasers, and they sell for cash. To this circumstance is due the fact that the trade of this city has never experienced that degree of prostration which has attended that of other cities. There is another healthful change that is rapidly taking place, and that is the purchase by farmers of all that they need for cash. The Granger organizations taught the lesson that he who bought for cash and ran no bills made a large saving and this lesson has been extensively carried into practice. Country dealers, therefore, as their cash sales increase, can in turn pur chase stocks on shorter time and on better terms than was possible under the exclusive credit system. The greater the extent to which farmers and all others can purchase all they need for cash, the greater and more profitable to consumers, to merchants, and to manufacturers will be the exchanges that take place. We are informed that the preparations for building during the coming sea-son in this city are more than usually large. This activity and improvement will be both in the number and general character of the buildings, and already there is a demand for mechanics, whose wages will all perhaps be advanced from the rates of last year.

The great mass of the people who had be-lieved the predictions of national disaster and ruin as a consequence of "resump have been happily undeceived. Resum took place without the slightest distu and was followed by an unexampled growth of confidence in the Government and in the stability of the finances. The Government was promptly offered all the money it needed at 4 per cent, and has been able since Janua ry to take up \$80,000,000 of 6 per cent bonds and replace them with the new bonds,—a saving of one-third of the annual charge for

There is, however, a degree of uncertainty

adjourned until December next, the business of the country would have become by that time so settled, and prosperity have become so general, that the popular will would then If, however, Mr. THURMAN and Mr. Ewino will restrain their lunacy until resumption has had one year's fair chance to demonstrate its wisdom and its restorative influences, the country a year hence will not tolerate the inflation and depreciation of greenbacks, nor any step backwards in the way of financial credit. Should Congress at its present session let the currency alone and abstain from any legislation calculated to disturb the peace and business of the country, the country during the present year will see industry in prosperous activity, labor employed, and rade in progress, such as has not been witsessed for many years.

THE NEGRO EXODUS FROM THE SOUTH TRIBUNE the affidavits of a large number of the fugitive negroes from the South in St. Louis, en route to Kansas. The plain and simple statements in these affidavits confirm the reports that have been made from time to time in a general way of the persecution of colored men in the South by bulldozers. They show that some of them fled to save their lives; some of them because they want to vote but cannot do so with out being shot; some because they were not only afraid of being shot, but because they apprehended starvation. Some of them had tried to educate the illiterate blacks, and were threatened with death if they persisted. One quite intelligent colored man said: "The condition of the black people down South for the past few years has been very bad—the ill-treatment of the which men; no matter how good a crop you made, you couldn't make anything." Another says: "I made a very bad living there, be-

cause I was charged so high for rent and provisions that at the end of the year the and-owners had it all." Another says: "I left the South because I couldn't make a living there, and couldn't vote as I wanted to, because the planters, on whose land we were, made them vote as they wanted or we would have to leave." How they made then vote as they wanted them to, or altogether prevented them from voting, is told by on of them as follows:

'The reason I left the South was because I was President of the club on Widow Chanz's place; was accused of teaching the people to leave the South for Kansas, and heard that threats had been made against my life: was afraid they would make away with me at night. A young man wh had lived right next to me moved into Tensas Par ish, and told me that the bulidozers along in August or September, 1878, came into that parish and hilled and slaughtered men there just for fun. His name was Ep Darsy; he was a greacher, and said that if he told the people how to vote he would be shot. He (Darsy) also told me that after the riot in Tensas Parish the Democrats compromised the matter with the colored people, and the colored men went to work sgain. While they were in the fields the white men, about 200, mounted on horse back, went around, broke into their houses, tool their guns, and, going to the fields, shot and hung some of the men; the others were afraid to str there, because they had no protection."

These poor wretches in St. Louis, the they were induced to go to Kansas by fals reports, and have been cruelly deceived nevertheless rejoice that they have escape from the South, and are at last free from persecution. Not one of them expresses regret at leaving, though they have been de ceived. They prefer their wretched, home less, penniless condition, and their dark prospects in future,—they prefereven to wanprospects in future,—they prefer even to wan-der off into a strange country to earn a scanty subsistence, or even to subsist on and endure afresh their terrible ordeal of persecution and the daily uncertainty of life. Starvation and every form of hardship in the North they are willing to accep rather than return again among the bull-The general reports hitherto received have

appertained to outrages during election campaigns, in which shooting, hanging whipping, and every form of threat and in-timidation have been successfully employed to prevent them from voting, but these affidavits show that persecution is kept up just as persistently when there is no campaign pending. The bulldozers are determined not only that the negroes shall not vote, but that they shall not enjoy any of the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution They are determined not only that they shall not be citizens, but that they shall not be freemen, and that if they remain in the South they shall be reduced to the conditions of servitude, without being nominally chattels. They can no onger own them as slaves, but they are deermined that their relations to the white nce shall be of a servile character. To this end their schools are broken up so that they shall not be educated. They are not allowed to vote unless they cast their votes coordance with the directions of the exslave masters. They are debarred from acquiring property, and, if they rent property, the rental and other charges are made normous that they cannot earn a living They are not allowed to serve upon juries and they are denied justice in the courts in any case where a white man is party to suit. If any one of them dares to assert his rights, he is killed, or persecuted, or warned o lesve. In fine, the negro is still treated is a slave, though not as slave in fact, and, though all the conditions have changed since the days of slavery, almost an entire generation has been born and grown up in freedom since the negroes were mancipated, and still the old slave-masters continue the practices of the system. Except that they are freed from the name of

slave and have the liberty of going and coming, their condition is not improved. It is not remarkable that under such circumstances they eagerly seize every opportunity to escape from their persecution and fly to the North for protection and the right to live and enjoy the fruits of their labor, If this persecution is continued and is followed by any considerable exodus, the people of the South will have an opportunity, as they look upon their untilled fields and decaying industry, to reflect that they have ex-tinguished the very source of their prosperity

The second annual publication of the "Amer can Almanse and Treasury of Pacts, Statistical Financial, and Political, for the Year 1879," has come to hand. The editor is, as before, Ains-worth R. Sporpord, the Librarian of Congress. We regret to hear that the first issue did not meet its expenses, owing to the heavy cost of tabular matter and the small number sold; and the continuance of the publication is still prob-lematical, depending upon the encouragement received in the sale of the present volume. The essation of the undertaking would be, under the circumstances, a public misfortune. The The

It covers the same ground as the political al-manaca, and does for American silairs what the Statesman's Year-Book does so fully for Euro-pean affairs. The leading articles of this num-ber are "Some Facts Concerning the Census," "Taration, its History and Principles," "The Climate of the United States," "The World's Stock of the Precious Metals," "The Cotton Production of the United States," "Silk Manu-factures of the United States," "Popula-tion of Cities Having 100,000 inhabitants," "Logislative Bodies of the World," "Paper "Legislative Bodies of the World," "Paper Money in Antiquity," "Homestead and Exroduction in the United States," "History of the Confederate Currency," "The Budgets of Nations," "Population of the United States, by tates, at each Census, 1790-1870;" tables of Nativity, Illiteracy, Acreage, Value of Cereal, Domestic Animals, Public Indebtedness, Manufactures, Statistics of Churches, Immigration, Lowest and Highest Prices of Commodities Record of Business Fallures, Specie Resumption in England, Statistics of Coal, Pensions Land Grants, Foreign Trade, Insolvent Laws, Consular Service, Organization of Congress, the Executive Department, Judiciary, Speakers, Presidents pro tem., etc., etc. This partial list of contents exhibits the value of the publication to every person who has occasion to use political or economical statistics. Besides the genral information on these subjects, the Almana contains tables of election returns which we tave to suppose are more accurate than those printed in some of its esteemed contemporaries. Indeed, the name of Mr. Sporrord is a suffilent guarantee of the accuracy of his work.

The tramp question has become so important and serious in Wisconsin, that Gov. SMITH called attention to it in his annual message, and the Legislature has enacted a very strin gent law upon the subject. The tramps that have invaded and infested that State have been in the habit of taking possession of railroad trains, driving barvest bands out of the fields, burning reapers, intimidating women and children, and stealing and robbing at their own sweet will and pleasure; in short, they have become s public nuisance that the Legislature felt imelled "to provide for the common defense," and enact a law that would discourage sort of business. It provides that any ableoodied male person, over 16 years of without visible means of support, shall be regarded as a ragrant, and if found in any town, city, or village where he is not a resi-dent, shall be deemed a tramp. For this offense he is liable, on copyiction, to be sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for six months, or for a period of thirty days in solitary confinement on a diet of bread and water. Municipal authorities are authorized to et these tramp convicts at work on the streets and other public improvements, and, if they reuse to work, may be sent to the Penitentiary for two years. Any tramp who is found on th premises of any citizen without permission, or kindles a fire without leave, or carries fire-arms, shall be sent to State's Prison for two years. Any five tramps that congregate together for the purposes of encouraging vagabondage are to be sent to prison for two years, upon conviction. Other features of the act have a sharp grip upon this class of loafers, and, under its rigid enforcement, the tramp business is not likely to prove a very profitable industry in the State

The St. Louis papers are trying to stimulate he Legislature of Missouri into being honest comparing its vicious conduct with that o other States. The Globe-Democrat even holds up he Illinois Legislature as a model which the dissourians will do well to pattern after, which is a comparison, we are constrained to admit, that ought not to discourage anybody. "Missouri," says the G.-D., "will find out to her cost when she sees the neighboring States of Illinois and Kansas grow, flourish, and advan in wealth and population, while she recedes to a position below that which she held ten years ago. For every dollar stolen from public credit ors by vicious legislation the farmers and prop erty-owners will pay \$10, in the depreciation values from one end of the State to the other."
This is all true, and some other Legislatures ought to take warning by the frightful example that Missouri presents.

Some of the counties to Missouri are trying to play the same game of repudiation that severa counties and cities in Wisconsin tried some years States Court against the County of Buchman and the Treasurer ordered to pay. This fused, and, when arraigned for contempt, pleaded the State statute which forbids county officials to pay such indebtedness. But Judge KREKLE, after hearing the arguments, fined the County Treasurer \$1,000 for contempt of court, and sent him to jail, where he now is. If he obeys the mandate of the United States Court and pays the judgment obtained against the count*, he will then be liable to be punished for violating the statute of Missouri "in such cases made and provided." It is a little touch of State-Sovereignty, you observe.

Ex-Goy. PALMER has unintentionally don Corporal ABENAN a great injustice. He has traced the famous article in a Southern paper which began, "Yes, thank God, we have captured the Capitol," to Corporal KEENAN. Now, the truth is, Corporal KRENAN is at present Europe, holding BISMARCK by one ear and BEACONSPIELD by the other, and pouring into the minds of these reputed statesmen and reproof which they adopt publicly. It can not be, therefore, that Corporal KEENAN is editing a Confederate newspaper in the Sunny South. A similarity of names has misled ex-Gov. PALMER, and the Indianapolis Journal, and several other usually well-informed and able authorities.

The nomination of Gen. F. A. WALKER, Su erintendent of the last census, to a similar sition in connection with the approaching one should not be allowed to pass without a word of pproval. Gen. WALKER is an honest and pain aking man. He brought to the work of makng the last census all the experience and scien tific methods that could be desired. If ther were any serious defects in the results they were due to the want of proper co-operation with his plans on the part of Congress. He should be onfirmed this time, and receive from Congress arger powers and more liberal approp han he had before.

The Voudoo superstition, as it exists among the St. Louis darkeys, came to the surface the other day in the Police Court of that city. FRANK CLAY and "Sis" HENRY had been living together as man and wife, with all that the term implies, when FRANK got sick of "Sis," and showed her a little coffin with her name deli-cately inscribed on the inside. This was to hand her over to the Devil, according to the Voudoo faith. But "Sis" defied both her paramour and the Devil, and went for Mr. CLAY' ecalp. During the fight the Devil appeared in e shape of an officer, and carried them the lock-up. The Memphis Appeal cries out, " Hang the

murderers!" It refers particularly to the mur-der of Col. Alston, at Atlanta; the murder of the well-known actor, Mr. Porter, at Marshall, Tex.; the murder of Mr. Andraws and Mr. Fitzgerald, at Vicksburg, Miss.; and the murder of Mr. Hill, of Memphis, by Golly Bond. Hanging would unquestionably be the best use most of these murderers could be put to. But it is somewhat unusual for Southern newsparage to advece to the second pers to advocate such an extreme course. Can it be possible that murder is no longer regarded as an affair of honor at the South?

It seems as if the tendency to over-production was likely to show itself in legislation in this country as well as in manufacturing and in other branches of business. The present session of the Illinois Legislature is only half through, everybody says, and yet there has been over 1,200 bills already introduced,—over 800 in the House, and over 400 in the Senate. If a small fraction of these bills ever become laws, the people will hardly be able to see what they have encouraging aspect to this general disposition to regulate everybody and everything by a joint resolution, which is, that very few of these bills have as yet been passed, and the probability is that most of them will die in the committee rooms. "The world is governed too much," is a trite truism that was probably first sugges y this tendency to over-legislation on the part tinkering, too many changes, and too many ex-

in Philadelphia says that the OLIVER breach-of-promise suit "seems to be a blackmailing case organized by two lawyers and a drab." As to part of this there is little doubt, and the de-endant deserves credit for bolding out. But the milk in the cocoanut is the evidence that Simple Simon bled profusely before he care himself up. The receipts produced in c show that he was blackmailed to a large amo He only resisted when he couldn't stand it

Speaking of Mayor HEATH's veto of the ex ravagant Appropriation bill, the Springfield Republican says: "As Mayor Hearn is a Republican, this ought to help the Republican candidate in the city election shortly to be held." So it would in most other cities; but the pure and honest Administration of Mayor Hearn is regarded as a personal insult by all the jobbers in the Democratic party, and they are workin against the Republican candidates as if anothe such Administration would be a public calamity

A St. Louis paper says that not only are people from the East refusing to settle in Missouri, but the rule of the "chaw-bacon Democracy" now established at Jeffersonville is driving thousands of native Missourians to other States. Even the people of St. Louis are discussing the feasibility of emigrating to Illinois en masse and tringing "their sisters and their cousins and tringing "their sisters and their cons and their aunts" along with them, includ Shaw's garden and the Big Bridge.

Let all who desire to see the self-confessed whisky crook, Halderin, supersede Marshal Bankers at the head of the Fire Department, rote for A. M. Whisur for Mayor.—Chicago Herald.

This is pretty low-down lying, and the writer the head he was inventing a scurvy falsehood. of it knew he was inventing a scurry falsehood when he concocted it. The dirty invention was intended to help Harrison and hurt Wright,

The Philadelphia Ledger wastes consider paper and ink in talking to the Democrats in Congress about the "duty of looking to the suffering interests of the country." When did terests of the country" when by so doing it interfered with their partisan schemes and d signs?

If TILDEN was in Old SIMON CAMERON place he would undertake to prove three things:
(1) That the Widow OLIVER was seduced withont his knowledge or consent; (3) that Col. PELTON was never authorized to pay her any money; and (3) that he would sooner purchase an Electoral vote than a widow.

Every Republican vote in this city will be needed to elect the Republican condidates next Tuesday. This is a fact that should not be concealed. The voters who know it and neglect their duty will have only themselves to blame if the City Government goes through ano her corrupt and extravagant regime.

The Massachusetts Legislature has buried

without ceremony all the bills before it the pur-pose of which was to provide for an elevated railroad in Boston. It is apparent that some powerful persons, in Boston don't approve of CLARA MORRIS takes the trouble to write a etter to Donn Plate encouraging him to pitch

into the heathen Chinec. CLARA evidently thinks it is much safer for DONN to pitch into CONKLING said the President's late message was the abiest State paper he ever saw. This was "sarkasum." But, like much of Mr. CONKLING'S "sarkasum," it was true.

JOSEPH COOK's lectures are over for this seaervations. Herein he shows his gratitude, Woman-suffrage is for him more than any other

The Albany Journal discovers that there is some pleasure in being in opposition, after all. Yes, there is occasionally real comfort in swing-

If Mr. TILDEN "purifies" Tammany, he will put all the corruption in an appendix, so that the boys will know where to find it. That is the

The first gun of the TILDEN compaign is aimed at JOHN KRLLY. But the obstinate old thin refuses to go off.

PERSONALS.

Essipoff is in Holland. It is believed that the Lost Cause will event-

One of Mr. Cox's best annual jokes is his candidacy for the Speakership.

The Confederates are in considerable force, out, as yet, all is quiet on the Potomac.

Simon says, thumbs off,—alluding, we suppose, to the \$10,000 claimed by the widow.

Mr. Vanderbilt's will is to be admitted to probate. As it was in life, the old man's will is

Perhaps the injunction, "Beware of the widows," is not unnecessary in the case of Mr.

Friday was the tenth anniversary of the marriage of the Marquis of Lorne and Princess As regards the Widow Oliver, we think

Aggie Jenks would have been a better witness in her place.

The Court decides that old Mr. Vanderbilt was in his right mind, and W. H. Vanderbilt agrees

Kearney got a threshing the other day, and the man who administered it will doubtless the Berlin Mission.;

Kaiser William is confined to his room on ccount of a severe fall. Billy hasn't the head for peer that he used to have. Simon Cameron refuses to be the husband

of Widow Oliver, and some Ohio man will proba-John Kelly believes that Mr. Tilden's re cent paralytic stroke was altogether too mild, or that paralysis is not what it used to be.

There are now thirty-eight "Pinafore" combinations on the road, and never—that is to say, hardly ever—has a play had such a popularity. The Zulus are notorious liars, and it is strange that Mr. Potter allowed his Committee to adjourn without summoning Catywayo for a wit-

Has Susan B. Anthony threatened Jap ith a course of lectures? We learn that country is taking immediate steps to allow wo

We tremble for the safety of an innocent, unsuspecting young thing like Ben Butler in the hands of an artful, designing woman like Widow Speaking of Phoebe Couzins' lecture on

"Some Mistakes of Eve," we may say that one of he mistakes of Eve was to regard a fig-leaf in the light of full dress. The illustrated papers are publishing pictures of the pedestrians' faces. This is all woog.
Why don't they give us pictures of their bilistered heels and old shoes?

Mr. O'Leary was shamefully used by the rival walkers, and we should be glad to see him turn in and walk the legs right off all of them, and then do the same by himself.

The man who economizes and walks in-

stead of taking the street-cars may be destrian, make loads of money, and s own a street-car company of his own.

OLIVER --- C

dditional Dama Against the

Lawyer Riddle Her Artful a

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Gene and a Fearful Blow nity in Pr

st of its sensatio Oliver was early in atten lost some of her vivacity. the familiar feature of he The beautifier." The curious condition of soc Rev. George Gould, a wit Widow Oliver had lived and his grandmoth took no offense. Inde appeared indignant at that Mr. Oliver was not man. The widow see busy person with her let tified that Mrs. Oliver t ters to him, the general that, unless he used his uncle pay her money and she would prosecute his bring disgrace upon the letters were received at 1870, but the witness 1

since last year. THIS HELPS TO DEFEAT that she was only a mis. The Rev. Gould identified The Rev. Gould identified the possession of the wide be learned his A B C's, an grandmother. The Widov in the country where she of Oliver. Riddle, her fo witness against the that, inasmuch as the w subject-matter of her co

which he had to tell. The his infinence. She told his daughter of Commodore was the wife of a Mr. Oli the Confederate service. duced circumstances, and Cameron had secured her ury. She had made her Cameron about his office, disagreeable to some about the place, me Davis particularly. So to say anything eron, and to write a let warning her against furth and she went away appar next time he saw her was h she again called at his office alone; told him about a la bureau with her, and asked any assistance. She went had become involved in thoushed Senator. He in

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say that the Senator had place in the Treasury. He and the Senator had lately or any written commu to her friend, and she ren none. She said that ce facts and circumstances is compromise the Senator. sat down to a desk ter to Senator Cameron, or nurposely left unoper scaled the letter,—places sent it to the Post-Offic

in response to a written rappeared to take it for p PREVIOUS CONVERSATION In the conversation that that what Mr. Camero indication that he do. anyting more for him she had no friend in great sympathy for her i tion as the result of her ator Camaron. He propo to examine into her true sented. He declined to with Senator Cameron in

ised her his protection.-

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the dreary, dirty busine THE TREE
To the Western A
WASHINGTON, D. C., 2
Cameron case was contin
Gould, of Kentucky, a p his mother was the sis He saw the plaintiff in L house on Walnut street had previously moved. tinued to do so until al general purport of her witness did not use his in have him pay the plain would prosecute him for the whole family. He lived with his uncle as h Oliver is now an a Millersville over which t He knew that for the pas of Oliver had been a very

testified that Mrs. Oliver represented that she had Treasury Department with a difficulty with a disc asked if in this state of marriage had been given whatever. He told he marriage had been given, whatever. He told he to do with a ma Senator was connected, for that kind of business posed of one affair betwee Senator, and he had no between a married lady a ther informed her that an office was considered, had been given. He ask in the possession of her phied none whatever. He to Mrs. Oliver the que women did not try some House of Representatic change and relief.

Witness said she came ing. He was astonished looked like a woman far white seven or eight days flender. He saw her the did not see him, trapping and she looked as a called at the office in changes caused him muc again came to the office her preguancy and the claim against Cameron, tinued until she told him a living child.

THE BOX. A.

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Additional Damaging Testimony Against the Grasping Widow. Lawyer Riddle Exposes Some of

ing Schemes. A Sad Commentary on Congressional Morality in General.

Her Artful and Design-

and a Fearful Blow at Senatorial Dignity in Particular.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—The Widow Oliver case was continued to-day, but it has lost most of its sensational features. The Widow Oliver was early in attendance, but seems to have Officer was early in attendance, out seems to have lost some of her vivacity. She had abandoned the familiar feature of her attire to all known as "The beautifier." The testimony showed a curious condition of society in Kentucky. The Rev. George Gould, a witness for the defense, was a nephew of Oliver. He knew that the Widow Oliver had lived in the house with Oliver and his grandmother, and society took no offense. Indeed, the Rev. Gould appeared indignant at a question intimating that Mr. Oliver was not exactly the right kind of a person to be thought well of by a clergy-man. The widow seems to have been a very busy person with her letters. This witness tes that Mrs. Oliver had written endless letters to him, the general purport of which was that, unless he used his influence to have his uncle may her money and restore her daughter, she would prosecute his uncle for bigamy and bring eisgrace upon the whole family. These letters were received at different times since 1870, but the witness had not received a letter

THIS HELPS TO DEFEAT THE WIDOW'S PLRA that she was only a mistress and not a wife. The Rev. Gould identified the family Bible in the possession of the widow as the one in which he learned his A B C's, and as belonging to his grandmother. The Widow Oliver always passed in the country where she was known as the wife of Oliver. Riddle, her former lawer, was made a witness against the widow, the Court ruling that, inasmuch as the widow had brought th subject-matter of her communications to him uld no longer be treated as confidential. It

A STORY OF DECEIT AND TREACHERY which he had to tell. The widow first sought his infinence. She told him she was the granddaughter of Commodore Stewart, and that she was the wife of a Mr. Oliver who had died in the Confederate service. She spoke of her reduced circumstances, and said that Senator Cameron had secured her a place in the Treas eron about his office, and had made hersel disagreeable to some of the domestical Davis particularly. She wanted him not to say anything to Mr. Cameron, and to write a letter to Annie Davis, warning her against further interference. He explained his inability to write such a letter, next time he saw her was in August, 1876, when she again called at his office, wanted to see him slone; told him about a lady friend in the same bureau with her, and asked if he could give her any assistance. She went on to say her friend had become involved in a trouble with a distingushed Senator. He interrupted her at this

BEGGED TO BE EXCUSED from serving in such a case. He listened fur-ther with refuctance. Mrs. Oliver went on to say that the Senator had secured her friend a place in the Treasury. Her friend was a widow, and the Senator had lately lost his wife. He asked her if there was any promise of marriage or any written communication from the Senato to her friend, and she replied that there was none. She said that certain servants knew facts and circumstances in the case that would compromise the Scnator. He declined to have is to do with the case, and Mrs. Oliver sat down to a desk and wrote a let-ter to Senator Cameron, which she accidentally or purposely left unopened on his desk. He sealed the letter,—placed a stamp on it, and sent it to the Post-Office. The witness coned that the Monday following he had called on Mrs. Oliver at her room on Missouri avenue, in response to a written request from her. She appeared to take it for granted that he knew

PREVIOUS CONVERSATION RELATED TO HERSELF. In the conversation that followed, he told her that what Mr. Cameron had done was an indication that he did not intend to do, anyting more for her. She told him she had no friend in the world, and he felt great sympathy for her in her deserted condi tion. She tried to impress him with her condition as the result of her connections with Senator Cameron. He proposed to send Dr. Bliss to examine into her true condition, and she assented. He declined to have anything to do ised her his protection,—and so on all through the dreary, dirty business. And the end is not

THE TESTIMONY. To the Western Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—The Oliver-Cameron case was continued to-day. Dr. George Gould, of Kentucky, a preacher, and in charge of the Millersville Female College, testified that his mother was the sister of Thomas Oliver. He saw the plaintiff in Louisville, in 1854. She was living with his uncle (Thomas Oliver) in a bouse on Walnut street, from which his family had previously moved. The plaintiff commenced writing to the witness in 1870, and continued to do so until about two weeks ago. The general purport of her letters was that if the witness did not use his influence with Oliver to have him pay the plaintiff some money, she would prosecute him for bigamy and disgrace the whole family. He knew that the plaintiff

lived with his uncle as his mistress.
Oliver is now an assistant in the school in Millers ville over which the witness had charge. He knew that for the past twenty years the life of Oliver had been a very exemplary one.

testified that Mrs. Oliver called at his office and represented that she had a lady friend in the Tressary Department who had become involved in a difficulty with a distinguished Senstor. He asked if in this state of affairs any promise of marriage had been given, and she replied none whatever. He told her he could have nothing to do with a matter in which a marriage had been given, and she replied none whatever. He told her he could have nothing to do with a matter in which a Senator was connected, for he had his hands full of that kind of business now. He had just disposed of one affair between a young lady and a Senator, and he had now on hand another case between a married lady and a Senator. He further informed her that probably this providing an office was considered an equivalent for what had been given. He asked if any writings were in the possession of her lady friend, and she replied none whatever. He incidentally suggested to Mrs. Oliver the question why some of the women did not try some of the members of the House of Representatives. That would be a change and relief.

Witness said she came to his office one morning. He was astonished at her supearance. She looked like a woman far advanced in pregnancy, while seven or eight days before she looked very liender. He saw her the next morning, but she did not see him, tripping along Seventh street, and she looked as slender as when she called at the office in the summer, and the changes caused him much surprise. Later she again came to the office and began to talk about her pregnancy and the instituting of a further claim against Cameron. That appearance continued until she told him of being delivered of a living child.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS. Frank Nowak, living at No. 568 Halsted trees, while in Smolek's saloon, on the southeast corner of Canal and Forquer streets, at 6:30 last evening, was assaulted and robbed by a trio of thieves of an old silver watch. One of

Tigue.

John Nelson, living at No. 127 West Polk street, went into his bare at 8:30 last evening to attend to his horses, and just as he was in the act of lighting a match a burgiar who was in there struck him a stanning blow with some weapon, which knocked Mr. Nelson senseless for a few moments. The burglar then ran out, and made good his escape. Mr. Nelson received a very severe out over the right eye, which was dressed by Dr. Mead, of No. 541 Canal street. It is not considered dangerous.

At an early hour this morning the West Madison street police arrested, outside of King's Concert Garden on Clark street, Annie Doran, the mistress of the notorious Joe Gorman, who was arrested for the theft of \$405 cash from Edmanson Bros., No. 215 Halsted street. It is now supposed that Gorman secured \$40 in silver, in order that the cash-box would not be heavy that night, and in order that the coin would not rattle when they were stealing the box. Another singular coincidence is that a servant-girl in the employ of the Edmansons, shortly after hearing of the robbery, went to put on a clean dress, and was seen no more.

AMUSEMENTS.

"H. M. S. PINAFORE." "H. M. S. PINAFORE."

Sir Joseph Porter Charles Vivian
Capt. Corcoran. Joseph Peakes
Ralph Rackstraw Charles Clarke
Duck Deadeye. J. Rowe
Bill Bobstay W. Henny
Bob Beckett M. C. H. Closter
Tom Jucker Master Henry
Tom Bowlin Mr. Howard
Josephine. Marie Stone
Little Buttercup Haidee Palmer
Hebe Annie Shaffer
Theorems of McVicker's appropried the

first performance" of "Pinafore" in Chicago ast evening, and the announcement was nearly activening, and the announcement was hearly correct. Some attempts have lately been made at it, not one of which approximated to success. The troupe organized by Mile. Martinez for the performance of English opera, and which was rescued by Mr. Hooley, while in a stranded condition in Canada, gave a week of it, but as there was only one singer and no actors in the troupe, of course it was a failure. Then an amateur troupe ran it for two weeks at the West-End Opera-House, and is now out on the road with it; but the difficulty with this troupe was that, while it had some very good singers, it had no one who had ever been on the stage, consequently the dramatic business was wanting, and, without that, "Pinafore" is nothing. Then the Oates troupe took it, and by applying the methods of opera-bouffe to it, as well as innumerable interpolations, succeeded in utterly ruining it. Last of all, the Metropolitan underneath criticism. In all, "Pinafore" has had thirty-eight performances here, not one of which was above mediocrity, and not one of which gave the hearer any idea of the real merits of

this bright little work.

Mr. McVicker has brought to the production Mr. McVicker has brought to the production of "Pinafore" as onesemble which premises to the foreign design of the foreign of the foreign design of the foreign of the forei of "Pinafore" an ensemble which promises to

and fresh.

The present company in these requisites give promise of being an excellent one when it becomes used to the ship. With the exception of Mr. Peakes and Mr. Rowe, the people are all new, and some of them evidently unused to the stage, as was shown by their painful nervousness and the necessity of frequent prompting. The Admiral, Mr. Vivian, has a good presence and a good voice, though but an indifferent singer. He does the part rather quaintly but much too quietly and without sufficient regard for the real humor of the part. The character is full of opportunities which he does not improve, and it is only when he is singing that he appears to take much interest in what is going on around him. In point of fact, he seems to studiously neglect the business of the part. Mr. Peakes makes an excellent Captain, and sings well. Mr. Clarke, Raph Rackstrass, has a very true and agreeable tenor voice, and sings his numbers with excellent taste. His personation of the part also was very pleasing, and the impression which he made was a very decided one. Mr. Rowe, as the ill-favored Dick Deadleye, though he has little idea of singing, has some capital ideas of acting, and has conceived Gilbert's funny creation in a very forelble as well as happy manner. Mr. Henay's Battsusin also is an excallent piece of acting, and in his singing of his principal song. "He is an Englishman." he made a very decided hit Miss Stone, the Josephine, has a bright, fresh soprano voice, with some remarkably good and strong, high notes, and flexibility enough to give some very pretty embellishments to her songs. Her personation was a very agreeable one, and will make her quite a favorite before the season is over. Miss Palmer, the Buttercually during the earlier parts of the work was so hervous that she did little justice to her part of her music. It is hardly fair, however, to judge of her until she has become accustomed to her new surroundings. Miss Shaffer, Sir Joseph's Cousin, is petite and pretty, and tilled her little part very gracefu

Joseph's Cousin, is petite and pretty, and tilled ber little part very gracefully.

As the whose performance was marked by the customary first night's nervousness, we have hardly done more than to outline the individual personations, and shall look for decided improvements all round when the work gets into good running order. The sudience, which was a very large one, was very kindly disposed, and strewed the performance quite thickly with encores. The Captain's song and chorus, Sir Joseph's song ("I am the monarch of the sea"), and the closing chorus of the first act, the trio (Sir Joseph, Captain and Josephine), the duo (Captain and Dick Deadeye), and the Boatswan's ("He is an Englishman"), were all demupded over again. The two scenes on deck, by day and night, were beautifully mounted and were greated with hearty applause. "Pinafore" will be repeated this evening and until further notice.

Other actresses have stirred an audience more effectually than Modjeska in the role of Camille, but no one, it is safe to say, ever succeeded so completely in elucidating the lesson of Dumas drama, and in overcoming the sticky moralist's objections to the setting of this unfortunate objections to the setting of this unfortunate woman's story upon the stage. Why f Because, with rare art and psychological intuition, the action exhibits clearly the soul of a woman recoiling from the sinful surroundings of an atmosphere of vanity, shame, and falsehood, and struggling to a brighter and a purer plane. From the first there is the spirit of a Magdalene betrayed by indescribably subtle suggestions. There is none of the stubborn bravado in her personation. She does not seek to fight against society's fat, but portrays the ideal of inborn purity, lost through passion and struggling toward the light of infinite mercy. All this was admitted when last made and the proposition when last night and the proposition when last night she again stepped upon Hooley's stage in the role made famous in this country by Matilda Heron, Clara Morris, and by herself. Although not possessing the emotional nature of these two actresses, she exhibits a perfection of art which charms us as they never could. There is perhaps no woman now on the stage who more perfectly understands the routine of a part, and there have been few who could so part, and there have been few wh

The Metropolitan has collapsed. Mr. Wurster yesterday closed the doors against the manager, Mr. John Allen, and the variety performers engaged for the coming week. The reasons for his becoming the governor of the concern, and for the immediate collapse, may be stated in a few words. Last fall Mr. Wurster leased the New Chicago, a house

EXIT JOHN ALLEN.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Mme. Gerster scored another triumph to-night. Her first appearance as Violetta, in "La Tenviata," was so much of an attraction that the Academy was filled with a brilliant audience. No such performance of "Traviata" has been given in New York before. The opera has been sung repeatedly, but it was reserved for Mr. Mapleson's artists, under the skillful direction of Signor Arditi, to give it with a style and power not before heard. Mme. Gerster showed abilities for which she has not been credited. She is recognized as supreme in the florid and highly-embellished vocalism in which she rivals; but this evening she showed dramatic action, and so much of the grand style as to entitle her to extreme praise. Her acting was not the least creditable of her representation. In this respect she certainly ex-celled any of her previous efforts in other operas, and, while acting with anandon, did not exceed the limits of refinement and good taste, and did not

THE MAPLESON TROUPE.

limits of refinement and good taste, and did not exaggerate the emotional portions of the opera, as is most always the case. The Alfredo of Signor Campanini and Germont of Signor Galassi were worthy to be associated with Mme. Gerster's Violetta. Each of these artists sang and acted with the highest spirit and elegance, and left nothing to be desired.

The first act elicited the warmest applause. In the second act Signor Galassi gave a noble rendering of the aris, "Pura Siccome un Angelo." The subsequent duq with Voletta was also beautifully sung. It he "Die Provenzo il Mar," Signor Galassi was, of course, encored. In the third act Mme. Gerster sang the "Addio del Passato" in a highly effective style, and the duo "Panri O Cara" she and Signor Campanni were obliged to repeat. The subsequent "Gran Din" and the finale were equally well done. When the curtain fell the audience evidently appreciated the fact that they had witnessed one of the best performances given by Mr. Mapleson's company.

The Opera "Dinorah," new in this country, will be produced Friday.

THE LITTA CONCERT. THE LITTA CONCERT.

The Litta concert at the Plymouth Congregational Church last evening was attended by a very large audience, over 1,000 people being in attendance. The prima donna of the evening was greeted in a very cordial manner, and all of her numbers met with an enthusiastic reception, as well as her encores, "The Last Rose of Summer" and "The Skylark," a very brilliant and taking song written for her by of Summer" and "The Skylark," a very brilliant and taking song written for her by Benj. Owen. Miss Litta was assisted by a quartette (Mrs. Stacy, Mrs. Bagg, Mr. De Celle, and Mr. Bowen, and by the two latter in solos, both of which were encored, Mr. De Celle sing "Sweet Love, Good-Night" in very handsome style, and Mr. Bowen, "Philip the Falconer." Mr. Perkins, a new planist, made his debut, with a moderate degree of success, and Miss Couthout carried the audience by storm with her fine reading. Mr. Owen furnished the accompaniments in elegant style.

DRAMATIC NOTES. "The Shaughraun" next week at Haverly's with Dion Boucleault himself.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1879-TWELVE PAGES

which frequentiers of the play-bonse look for marked effects. No striving after points is noticeable; no effort is seen, and yet the whole performance is a scheme of gestures, movements, and looks, but no stifffully and spontaneously ide they come and go as seek word and phresse is delivered that the spectator is lost in admiration at the apparently unstedied, astural manner of the actreess. Art can do no more than this. She sustains in thillusion she creates, makes her noticere forces that she is acting, and aroness deep end alsorbing sympathy in the fortimes of the united of greety, fatter, and hollow-heartedness, the superficial contentment and your state of greety, fatter, and hollow-heartedness, the superficial contentment and your states of greety, fatter, and hollow-heartedness, the superficial contentment and yoursing of the contentment of the superficial contentment and yoursing of the contentment of the superficial contentment and yoursing of the contentment of the superficial contentment and yoursing of the contentment of the superficial contentment of the s

A DESPERATE AFFAIR.

unt of Steve Venard's Fight with Three Highwaymen, All of Whom He Killed.

Nevada Transcript, March 15.

Steve Venard, the hero of the most startling history, is in town. Everybody here remembers

previously gone in that direction. Venard, left alone, followed the trail. He came to Meyer's Ravine, at its debouchure into the Yuba. He saw that the pursued had gone up the ravine to a crossing. He was alone in one of the wildest and roughest of spots in that wild and rugged region. The hills hung steep above. Rocks, trees, brush, and logs there were in profusion on every hand. Venard was armed with a Henry rifle. The waters of the ravine came tumbling down its steep bed of bowiders, with a rush and a noise which rendered no other sounds audible. The hero of the hour proceeded with caution. A hunge rock aose twenty feet in hight in the midst of the muddy water; other smaller rocks surrounded it, altogrether forming an island. A tree or two crew unon the lower end of the island in the midst of the rocks, their branches and foliage partially covering the rocky rampart above. Below the island, at a few feet distant, was a precipice of. fifteen feet or more, over which the waters of the ravine tumbled. Venard attempted to cross the stream at the head of the fall. He walked on a short log to a rock. Above him rose the huge mass of granite, buttressed in front by two smaller rocks. Between these latter was an alley which led up the base of the Titan. His positiou was such as to look up the alley. At the base of the great rock Venard discovered the object of his search. The leader of the gang was sitting on the ground and in the act of drawing his revolver. Venard instantly leveled his rifls unon the robber, who was not more than twenty feet distant. At the same moment he saw another of the gang pointing at him over the edge of a rock. There was no time to change his aim. He fired; the leader fell back shot through the heart. The other-robber attempted to whield himself farther behind a rock, leaving the point of his pistol exposed over the top. The exposure was fatal; Venard covered the spot with his uncerting Henry. No sooner did the head of the robber per above the robber fell. Another buillet, and proceeded to h

FINANCIAL.

Boston, March 24.-J. & A. Tyrrell, dealers in bides, nave suspended. Liabilities, \$100,000. NEW ORLEANS, March 24.—The banks have resumed the payment of currency on demand.

SPORTING NEWS.

Proceedings of the Base-Ball League at Buffalo. N. Y.

Arrangement of a Programme Including an Unprecedented Number of Games.

Slosson Challenges Vignaux to Play Billiards in Paris.

End of a Long Walk at Cleveland-The Louisville Races.

Burralo, N. Y., March 24.—The League held a stormy meeting to-day over the schedule question. The Cleveland and Buffalo Clubs question. The Cleveland and Buffalo Clubs objected strongly to the schedule prepared by Mr. Hulbert, because it forced them to play games during the race meetings in those cities. The difficulty was finally overcome by sillowing the Clevelands to go to Chicago July 30, 31, and Aug. 2, and Buffalo to Cincinnati on the same dates, instead of Buffalo at Cleveland and Cincinnati at Chicago Aug. 3, 6, and 7. Cleveland goes to Cincinnati and Buffalo to Chicago the goes to Cincinnati and Buffalo to Chicago the 5th instead of Cleveland to Buffalo and Cincin-nati to Chicago. The schedule of President

| Hulbert was then adopted. It originally stood as follows:
| AT GRIDASO. | Thu. May 1 | Chicago. | Fri. May 20 | Chicago. | Tue. May 20 | Tue

Cincinnati. Sat. Sept. 25
Cincinnati. Sat. Sept. 27
Cincinnati. Sat. Sept. 27
Cincinnati. Sat. Sept. 27
The changes made were as follows:
Cleveland Club at Chicago. July 30, 31, and Aug. 2, instead of Aug. 14, 15, and 16.
Buffalo Club at Chicago. Aug. 5, 6, and 7, instead of Aug. 23, 30, and Sept. 1.
Chicago Club at Cincinnati. Aug. 9, 11, and 12, instead of July 30, 31, and Aug. 2.
Cleveland Club at Cincinnati. Aug. 9, 11, and 12, instead of Aug. 28, 30, and Sept. 1.
Buffalo Club at Cincinnati, July 30, 31, and Aug. 21, instead of Aug. 28, 30, and Sept. 1.
Buffalo Club at Cleveland, Aug. 14, 15, and 16, Chicago Club at Cleveland, Aug. 14, 15, and 16, Chicago Club at Cleveland, Aug. 28, 30, and Sept. 1, instead of Aug. 5, 6, and 7,
Cincinnati Club at Cleveland, Aug. 28, 30, and Sept. 1, instead of Aug. 5, 6, and 7,
Buffalo Club at Cleveland, Aug. 28, 30, and Sept. 1, instead of Aug. 9, 11, and 12.
Chicago Club at Buffalo, Aug. 28, 30, and Sept. 1, instead of Aug. 9, 11, and 12.
Cincinnati Club at Buffalo, Aug. 28, 30, and Sept. 1, instead of Aug. 9, 11, and 12.
Cincinnati Club at Buffalo, Aug. 14, 15, and 16, instead of Aug. 9, 11, and 12.
This schedule includes more games than any ever before attempted to be played, there being 336. In 1876 there were 280 games, and in 1877 and 1878, 180 games.

By mounts the number of games to be played by each club is as follows: May—Buffalo, 12; Boston, 3; Providence, 3; Troy, 3; Syracuse, 2, June—Chicago, 16; Cincinnati, 4; Cleveland, 2; Buffalo, 5; Boston, 11; Providence, 1; Troy, 2; Syracuse, 6. August—Chicago, 12: Cincinnati, 12; Cleveland, 7; Buffalo, 6; Boston, 11; Providence, 8; Troy, 10; Syracuse, 7.
Cleveland, 6; Buffalo, 6; Boston, 16; Providence, 1; Troy, 15; Syracuse, 16.
Of Saturday games Chicago has 12; Cincinnati, 1; Cleveland, 1; Cleveland, 1; Providence, 8; Troy, 10; Syracuse, 10.
The special meeting of the League will be held to-morrow morning, when the amended schedule will be formally adopted. During the evening meeting considerable excitement was caused

Hulbert on the Schedule committee, and had seen and agreed to Mr. Hulbert's schedule after it had been completed, this action in getting up another one was not admired by the League. The vote to table it was almost unanimous. The question of keeping Managers off the players' bench comes up to-morrow. Boston and Troy will vote against excluding them, and if Syracuse can be coaxed into the same action the proposed amendment will be defeated, and the meeting will probably conclude its labors to-morrow.

THE TURF.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 24.—Entries to the Merchanta' Stake of the Louisville Jockey Club opened to-night show it to be the most interesting event of the approaching spring meeting. The list of contestants comprises Tennesseean, Bowen's black gelding by Planet, Ada Lambert, McHenry, Good-Night, Kinkora, Little Russian, Silver Maid, H. B. Durham's black gelding by Leamington, Col. Morgan, Bill Bass, Krupp Gun, Bashi-Bazonk, Liahtunah, Tunica, Sylvia Springer, Tom Barlow, Charley Howard, Glenmore, Berzamot, Long Girl, Lean, Edinburg, King Faro, Waterwitch, Secret, Andaux, Verdict, Signal, Kenton, Leveler, Lord Murphy, Brillianteen, Felicia, Blue Eyes, Tom Sawyer, Trinidad, Tripoli, Callos, Fairy Queen, Aspinwall, Salile Polk, Mollie McGinley, Mary R., R. G. Grigsby, McKendrele, Blanca, Largenteen,—forty-eight in all.

CLEVELAND, O., March 24.—A large crowd witnessed the finish at the Globe Theatre to-night of the long walk between Willie Roze and Sergt. Zare, the latter carrying an eleven-pound musket. Both commenced walking Feb. 24. Willie Roze to make 2,700 quarter-miles in 2,700 quarter hours, and Sergt. Zare to make 1,850 half-miles in in 1,350 half-hours. Each accomplished the task at 11 o'clock to-night.

BILLIARDS. New York, March 24.—Slosson has challenged Vignaux to play for the Collender cup in Paris any time between the 25th of June and the 25th of July. The money stake is \$500. If Vignaux will not play the 600-point game for the cup. Slosson challenges him to play 1,000 points for \$1,000 a side. Slosson says he wants to play anyhow, and see who is the greater ex-

SUICIDE.

The Douglas Menument Again the Scene.
Some poor fellow, thred of demestic troubles and a troublesome life, emulated the example of the late lamented W. F. Coolbaugh by blowing out his brains at the base of the Douglas of the late lamented W. F. Coolbaugh by blowing out his brains at the base of the Douglas monument, in the extreme southeastern extremity of the city. The body was found at 10 o'clock last night lying on the north side of the monument, by Policeman J. Mahoney, of the Cottage Grove Avenue Station. A revolver, calibre 22, lay beside him on the right, and from a hole in his head had cozed forth his life blood and a portion of the brain. In his pockets were found scraps of paper, upon which he had written some few lines in pencil. Upon one scrap was written, "Kate, you cought to know my temper. For eighteen years we lived together"; and upon another scrap, "This act of mine, I know, is rash, although I know what I am at. A coward's trick I know it is. Although I do it, excuse me, Dan." And in another pocket was found a business card of D. W. Ryan, cooper, Nos. 28, 31, and 33 Rawson street and No. 555 Milwaukee avenue. Deceased was about five feet nine inches in hight, light hair, chin whiskers, and mustache, and was clad in a dark suit of clothes, faded brown overcost, black plaid flannel shirt, no collar, and coarse, heavy boots.

By 2 o'clock this morning word had been sent to Mr. Ryan's home, as it was thought that the deceased was lis brother-in-law, Mathew Walsh, who lived at No. 497 Milwaukee avenue, and was employed as foreman in his cooper-shop. Walsh was not home last night. However, he could not tell positively by the description, and so started at once for the Morgue, corner of Eighteenth and Arnold streets, to view the body.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Arrived, steamship Circassian, from Glasgow. Glasgow, March 24.—Arrived, State of Vir-ginia, from New York.

BUSINESS NOTICES. Use "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrap" for children while teething. It cares dysentery anddi-arrhoa, wind cole, and regulates the bowels. 25 cts

CUTICUBA, CUTICUBA RESOLVENT

BLOOD AND SKIN HUMORS Speedily. Permanently, and Economically Oured by the Outicura Remedies when all other known medicines and methods of treatment fail.

Scrofulous Ulcars and Sores, Abscesses, Milk Leg. Fever Sores, Erysipelas Sores, Old Sores and Discharging Wounds, Boils, Carbuncles and Blood Impurities, which manifest themselves by bursting through the skin and eating deep into the flesh, when treated internally by the Curicuna and Curicuna Soar, rapidly heal and disappear. Salt Rheum or Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Leprosy, Barber's Itch, and all Scaly and Itching Eruptions of the Skin: Scald Head, Dandruff, and all Irritating and Itching Humors of the Scalp, which cause the Hair to become dry, thin, and Iteless, and result in Fremature Baldness, are permanently cured by the Curicuna Rankdies.

SKIN DISEASE.

SKIN DISEASE.

A Remarkable Letter from J. A. Tucker,
Eag., Manufacturer of the Bay
State Superphosphate.

MESSRS. WEEKS & POTEN—Gentlemen: I think
I have paid for medicines and medical treatment
during the last twenty years all of Tarren Thousand Dollars, without receiving any permanent relief.

Last May while taking a Turkish bath at 17 Beacon-st., a young man employed there by the name
of Wm. Corvett induced me to allow him to apply
a preparation that he had upon me, assuring me
that it was perfectly harmless, and for a certain
consideration he would cure me within thirty days
from the time he commenced. In case he falled to
do so I was to pay him nothing. I consented, and
he applied it nearly every day for five weeks, when
the disease entirely disappeared. I very cheerfully
paid him the amount agreed upon, and then asked
him what this remedy was, and he replied that it
was no other than Curucura.

Since that time I have had no trouble from this
disease, and have not had such good heaith in
twenty years as I have had during the last six
months.

1 have since my recovery bought Curicura and
given it to friends suffering with skin diseases, and
m every instance it has cured them. I believe it
to be the greatest discovery of the present century.

J. A. TUCKER.

13 DOANE-FL. Boston, Dec. 20, 1878.

NOTE—Mr. Tucker is a well-known citizen and
has served the city in many important capacities.
He is at present a member of the Board of Aldermen. He is also well known to agricuffuriess and
farmers as the manufacturer of the celebrated Bay
State Superphosphate.

CUTICURA REMEDIES

Have done for me what hundreds of dollars spent on other remedies have failed to do, and I do not hesitate to recommend them as first-class articles. Yours truly,

Carbondals, Pa., Dec. 20, 1878.

Skip and Scalp Diseases should be treated externally with Curicura, assisted by the Curicura Soap, and Resolvent taken internally antic cared, and for some time afterward. Where the Humora are confined to the Blood and do not show themselves on the surface, the Resolvent alone will speedily drive them from the system. The Curicura Kennerus infallibly cure the most loathsome cases of Scromions and Skin and Scalp Humora, as a statested by hundreds of unsolicited testimonials in our possession.

Prepared by Weens & Potter, Chemists and Druggists, 360 Washington-st. Boston, Mass., and for sale by all Druggists and Dealers. Price of Curicura, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, containing two and one-half times the quantity of small, \$1. Resolvent, \$1 per bottle. Curicura Soap, 250 per cake; by mail, 30 cents; 3 cakes, 75 cents.

COLLINS Weary sufferer from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Weak VULVAC ELECTRICAND Sore Lungs, Coughs and Colda, Weak Back, Weak Stomach and Bow-le Weak Plans Shooting Pains. ela, Dyspepsia, Pemale Weakness, Shooting Pains, through the Loins and Back, try these Plasters. Placed over the pit of the Stemach, they prevent and care Ague Pains, Bilique Colic, Liver Complaints, and protect the system from a thousand ills.

West End Dry Goods House Madison and Peoria-sts.

North Side Dry Goods House North Clark and Erie-sts.

Printed Fabrics. NEW SPRING STYLES.

We are now displaying an unusually large and varied department in the choicest novelties for the coming season, consisting of every-thing desirable in

Printed Cambrics.

Brilliants. Bourette Ginghams, Foulards. Momie Cloths, Sateens. Chintzes. French Organdies. Linen Lawns, Pacific Lawns, Scotch Ginghams, Zephyr Ginghams, Monteith Ginghams.

Our importations are selected from the very choicest lines to be found in the foreign markets. Goods will be cheerfully shown to all who desire to make an inspection, and customers can rely upon getting the leading styles at the very lowest rock bottom prices.
Will open on Wednesday morning 3 cases of Imported Cheviots,

CARSON, PIRIE & CO. BOOTS AND SHOES.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Our Boot and Shoe Department, "Just Opened,"

Will be found in the west half of our WASHINGTON-ST. FRONT.

Filled with the Leading Styles of FINE CUSTOM-MADE SHOES FOR

LADIES AND CHILDREN. In better qualities, at lower prices than usual on warranted work ALL OUR SHOES ARE STAMPED "Chas. Gossage & Co.,"

CHICAGO, Manufactured expressly for our trade. and warranted! "Orders to Measure" Promptly Executed.
Mail Orders Filled Subject to Approval.

STATE-ST .-- WASHINGTON-ST.

PLOUR. WHEN YOU NEED A BARREL OF

FLOUR

BUY IT AT C. JEVNE'S. 110 & 112 Madison-st. PRICE THE LOWEST.
QUALITY THE BEST

FINANCIAL TO STOCK DEALERS.

The old banking-house of Howes & Company,
6 Wall-st., New York,
Has a stock department, and a member of the Stock Exchange in constant attention to execute any orders for the purchase or asie of stocks on a margin of 6 per cent. Opportunities for handsome profits are constantly occurring. Our senior, Mr. R. W. Howes, has had twenty five years' experience in the business. It is veir as Fresident of the Park Bank, ten years in the old from of Howes a Miscoy, and five years with Rows & Company. He will give his careful and personal sitentiem to all orders, and if desired will use his discretion when and what to buy and sell. ORDERS SOLICITED.

LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL RAILWAY AND IRON COMPANY. STOCK AT AUCTION.

By order of the Comptroller of the Currency and the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, the Receiver of the Ocean National Bank will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 30th

S, 315 shares of the capital stock of the Lake Superior Ship Canal Kallway and Iron Company (the par value being one hundred dollars per share). The right to withdraw said stock or say part thereof from sale, in case satisfactory bid is not obtained, is reserved.

THEO. M. DAVIS, Receiver.

21 Nassau-st., New York.

HUNT, GILBERT & CO., BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS.
16 Broad-si, Jew York, adjuining J. Y. Sinck Lichauge.
Buy, sell, and carry through the New York Stock Exchange, all the active stocks as four as desired, on a per cent margin. First-class stock privileges negotiated as from 1 to 2% per cent distance. Explanatory circular and daily stock report mailed free on application.

SULPHIDE OF ABSENICUM. DEDOHMES. \$500 REWARD
SULPHIDE SLOTCHES. PRECELLS.
WOTH ETC., from the face of any and every Labr or Granthat used. It cleanage Malaria from the yet can be succeeded any and every Labr or Granthat used. It cleanage Malaria from the yet can be succeeded and consideration. A cartain care for all the goal and be succeeded and positively formalism. State of soil from Soil. For Paccasar plats or soil by mail on receipt of price.

BELLA MANN & CO., 163 WARASH & TR., CHECAGO, ILL.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

ADMITTED By ALL THAT STRVENG the Photographer, over Resider Austo Hall, opport the best Card and Cabines Cyricker's Theare, and medially Calidren's Pictures.

The Mortgage Question Talked to a Peak, and a Stop Necessitated.

Blacksmith Printing Adding to. the General Legislative Lethargy.

The Enormous Sum of \$5,000,000 to Be Spent in the Next Two Years.

Purther Cruel Attempts to Give Mr. Frew, of Ford, the Civil Leer.

Great Excitement Attending the State Debt Adjustment at Nash-

PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

Special Dispasch to The Tribune.

PRINGFIELD, Ill., March 24.—The Senate met sual hour this moring, Gov. Shuman in

the chair.

No committee reports were made, and, what is more to be remarked, no new bills were sent up. When the Senate had proceeded thus far, the Chair inquired what was the further pleasure of the Senate, adding in a lower tone, "as there does not seem to be a quorum present." ate, by avoiding a call of the roll, managed to carry along its business until a quorum appeared. Ningteen Republicans, including the entire representation from Bureau, and eight entire representation from Bureau, and eight Democrats were present. Several bills that at-traced no special interest were ordered to a

MORTCAGES.

Senate bill No. 16 then came up, and provoked a long discussion. Following is the bill:
A Bittle for an act in relation to mortgages of real and personal property, and for the repeal of Sec. 1ti, Chap. B5, of the RevisedStatutes, being Sec. 16 of an act entitled, "An act to revise the law in relation to mortgages of real and personal property," approved March 26, 1874; in force July 1, 1874.

erty," approved March 26, 1874; in force July 1, 1874.

Szcrion 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That Sec. 16, Chap. 95, of the Revised Statutes of an act entitled, "An act to revise the law in relation to mortgages of real and personal property," approved March 26, 1874; in force July 1, 1874, which reads as follows: "In all decrees hereafter to be made in suits in equity directing foredoune of mortgages, a decree may be rendered for any balance of money that may be found due to the compolainant over and above the proceeds of the sale or sales, and execution may issue for the collection of such balance, the same as when the decree is solely for the payment of money. And such decree may be rendered conditionally, at the time of decreeing the foreclosure, or it may be rendered after the sale

be entered in such suit, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. In all proceedings to foreclose morigages hereafter commenced, so decree shall be rendered therein for any balance of money which may be due complainant over and above proceeds of the sais or sales of the mortgaged property, and no execution shall issue for the collection of such halance under such foreclessive proceedings.

Sec. 3. If, after foreclosure of any mortgage is commenced, the person entitled to the debt shall recover indigment or obtain a decree for any part of such debt in another action, on the ground that, the value of the mortgage property was insufficient at the time of foreclosure to satisfy the debt, such recovery shall open the foreclosure, and the person entitled may redeem the property motivathatanding the time of redemption limited in that behalf may have expired; provided, that such shift for redemption is brought within two years after the theentry of such judgment or decree for balance of the debt.

such evidence may be in the form of affidavits.
SEC. 5. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
Senator Bash warmly supported the bill. He insisted that its purpose was to offer some relief to the vast number of mortrage debtors who were now in the power of their creditors.
Senator Ford said this bill ought to be called an act for the relief of the citizens of Chicago; that it was unfair in its provisions and injurious to the prosperity of the country.
Senator McClellan said it would drive capital from the State.

Senator McCleman south the citizens of Chi-com the State.

Senator Fuller thought the citizens of Chi-ago were entitled to as much consideration as any other part of the country, and that such a any was needed in the country districts as well

cago were entitled to as much consuleration as any other part of the country, and that such a law was needed in the country districts as well as to the city.

Senator Riddle supported the bill in part. He believed there should be some limitation on the amount of judgments and the number of them which a creditor could exact after he had taken the entire original security.

Senator Johnson said he had been a borrower oftener than a lender. He believed the City of Chicago could take care of herself. He knew property there that had been wholly abandoned by parties who had loaned money on it. Loaners of money had suffered in that city just as aften as money borrowers, and he could not understand how gentlemen who were recently advocating here the aboition of all laws regarding the rate of interest, or seeking to do that impossible thing, could now arise and support a bill that would result in forcing interest rates up to 15 per cent. He had no faith in any such attempts as this to change the laws of frade. He was against it.

Senator Joslyn vicorously opposed the bill. It would compel the borrowers instead of relieving them. He moved to strike out the fourth section, which was adopted.

Senator Riddle then offered an amendment which is to relieve the remedies on all existing contracts from the operation of this law, which was adopted.

Senator Dearborn then made a very sharp speech against the bill. He was certainly opposed to placing the great State of Illinois in the position of placing on its statute-books a law that said to its citizens you need not meet the full measure of your voluntary obligations. Every business-man ought to pay his debts would make the State appear as favoring less.

He was followed by Senator Huut, who opposed the bill on legal grounds as well as those of public policy.

posed the bill on legal grounds as well as those of public policy.

Senator Bash then moved to recommit to Committee on Municipalities, which was lost.

Senator Johnson was very glad to see the turn this debate had taken. He moved to strike out the enacting clause, but withdrew the motion to allow Senator Hunt to offer an amendment striking out the second section.

Senator Joslyn their moved to refer all amendments, together with the bill, to the Judiciary Committee,—yeas, 18; nays, 6. This disclosed no quorum voting. A motion to adjourn was then made, and a call of the roll demanded,—yeas, 15; nays, 12.

Senate adjourned.

nouse.

This morning Mr. Bisbee moved to dispense with the order of bills on third reading and return to the regular order of business, which was the order of bills on second reading.

DRIVEWAYS. An attempt was made to get up the Senate An attempt was made to get up the Senate bill providing for constructing approaches or driveways to Chicage parks by Mr. Hopkins, which effort would have been successful had it not been for the printer again. This bill has been in the hands of that cunctatory official for a week or more, and was not taken up this morning, for the reason that it had not been printed and returned to the House. The House is long-suffering and patient beyond expression over the interruptions and delays occasioned by the non-performance of his contract by the Public Printer. Why the Commissioners of Contracts don't cancel the charter of the Pablic Printer is a mystery past finding out.

ime, and referred to the Judiciary Com-GRAIN INSPECTION.

Mr. Scott this morning introduced a bill authorizing the Board of Appeals in grain inspection to be paid a salary instead of receiving less

THE LEVY. THE LEVY.

The Finance Committee reported back a substitute for the Levy oill providing for the State revenue for 1872-30. This bill authorizes the levy and collection of \$1,500,000 in 1880 for general purposes, and utilizes \$400,000 of the surplus in the State Treasury by crediting it to the General Fund. It also authorizes the levy and collection of \$700,000 in 1879 and \$1,000,000 in 1880 for the State School Fund, and utilizes \$300,000 of the surplus School Fund in the State Treasury. This bill was prepared by Mr. Halliday, of the Finance Committee, with great care, and was read the first time, and was passed to the order of second reading.

reading.

CONSOLIDATING COUNTES.

This morning Mr. Heffiday called up his bill, 463, by general consent, providing that two small adjoining counties may, on the petition of the citizens thereof respectively, be consolidated under one government. The bill was read at large and ordered to a third reading.

THE TICKET-SCALPERS' LOBBY THE TICKET-SCALFERS LODGE
will be on hand to-morrow in force to secure the
repeal of the law now in force against them.
The railroad interest will make a strong fight to
defend their rights under the existing law, and
a hot contest is anticipated. The scalpers are
loaded with money.

THE STEAMBOAT BOUNCE.

Mr. Samuel, of Adams, called up his bill be-stowing the same police powers upon officers of steamboats on waters over which the State of Illinois has jurisdiction as are now conferred upon railroad conductors on trains in the State. The bill was read at large, somewhat amended, and ordered to a third reading.

INSURANCE. Mr. Crocker, from the Committee on Insur-ance, reported back four bills regulating insurance companies, recommending that they do not pass. This will be the fate of most of the proposed insurance legislation now pending, as it seems to be more in the interest of the respective authors than for the welfare of the

MR. FREW, OF FORD, made an injudicious attack upon the Judiciary Committee this morning, claiming that it was behind in its work and hostile to most of the measures before it which happened to meet with

behind in its work and hostile to most of the measures before it which happened to meet with the approval of its members.

Mr. Shaw, the Chairman of the Judiclary Committee, replied that the Committee of which he was Chairman had performed more work than any other Committee of the House, and claimed that they were now three weeks ahead of the Public Printer, and could, in an emergency, return all their work to the House in twenty-rour hours. In view of this state of facts, he considered the charge of the gentleman from Ford without foundation. He said they had killed a few "fool" bills, it was true, and that was because they had to do it in justice to themselves.

and that was because they had to do it in justice to themselves.

Mr. Frew claimed that when a bill of his had been under consideration by the Committee he had not been notified.

Mr. Shaw replied that the reason they had not recalled Mr. Frew was because they had been so unconscionably bored by his long speeches on the occasion of his first visit.

Mr. Frew became wild at this statement, claiming that it was a lie, and a statement which could not be substantiated by the other members of the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Frew the sat down amidst applause, very red in the face, and with a warm light gleaming from his eyes.

SHERMAN'S RESOLUTION.

tion, which was sent to the Judiciary Committee:

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein, That there shall be submitted to the voters of this State, at the next election for members of the General Assembly, a proposition to amend Art. 4 of the Constitution by adding thereto a section, to be known as Sec. 34, which shall read as follows:

Sec. 34. At the regular session of the General Assembly in 1881, and at the regular session every six years thereafter the General Assembly may enact any and all laws authorized by this Constitution. At all other regular sessions of the General Assembly no law shall be enacted unless legislation on such subject shall be specially recommended by message from the Governor, except such as shall be necessary to maintain and carry on the State Government, its public corporations, societies, boards, and institutions, and to make appropriations therefor, and to provide for the necessary revenue for State purposes.

COURTS.

December.

The act fixing the time of holding the County Court of Ogle County in the months of February, June, and November was passed; also the act fixing the time of holding the County Court in Henry County in April, August, and December.

the bondholders, will be astisfied. After a careful canvass of the matter with Representatives in the House, your correspondent despairs of any amendment so framed as to meet the views of either State-credit men or bondholders. The repudiationists have sown the wind and are reading the whichwind. Any proposition on a lower basis than 50 and 4 will split the Tennessee Democracy, and the State-credit men and Republicans will unite to effect an honest settlement. The vote will be a very close one in the House to-morrow. Influential men from all sections of the State are now here to bring about a harmonious conclusion within the next five days.

INDIANA.

PROCEEDINGS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 24.—A resolution passed the House to-day agreeing to adjourn next Monday, provided the Fee and Salary and Specific Appropriation bills are passed. This means a session prolonged to the end of the constitutional limit of forty days. A bill was inconstitutional limit of forty days. A bill was introduced in the Senate to codify the laws of the
State by a commission of five attorneys. A
resolution has been adopted to codify the Insurance laws by the Attorney-General and by the
Auditor of State and an attorney. The Senate
killed the Metropolitan Police bill, intended to
put the force of this city in the hands of the
Democrats, by indefinite postponement.

RHODE ISLAND.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 24.—The House of Representatives voted on the question of woman suffrage, -25 ayes to 21 noes, -not the two-thirds majority necessary for submitting as amendment of the Constitution to the peo-

GREVY.

The New French President-An Evening at His Palace-Impressions of Mme. Grevy and Her Daughter-The Actor in the

Bourse Scandals—Prince Louis Napoleon and the Princess Beatrice.

Correspondence New York Tribune.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—The Bourse scandals, which were last night the topic of conversation at M. Grevy's reception, are used as an argument against Republicanism by those who see in the foolish letters of Prince Louis Napoleon an event of European importance. To this I answer the causes of the scandal are to a certain extent a a survival of Bonapartism. Aglo raged under the Empfre to an extent unknown in previous reigns. Every one about the Court gambled at the Bourse with marked cards. Eugenie bought waste ground. dirty old streets, and then requested Baron Haussmann to run aveuue through them. Dubochet gave 30,000 shares of the United Gas Companies to her and her ladies to allow the combination to be accomplished; and to avenge himself supplied funds to opposition journals toward the close of her reign. De Morny boasted of leading the Bourse as Strauss did his musical band. He and Persigny and the more respectable Achille Fould, "beared" and "bulled" with an effrontery which might have drawn blushes to the cheeks of Robert Macaire. The only difference between them and the Bourse riggers, who have compromised two Cabinet Ministers, was that the favorites of the Emperor operated in the dark and were sure of immunity, and that the servants of the Republic had to make their baul under a very flerce light, and when they were found out the Landerne was free to expose them as it exposed the iniquities of the Prefecture of Police. very herce light, and when they were found out the Lanterne was free to expose them as it ex-posed the iniquities of the Prefecture of Police. It made a full and telling use of its freedom; hence the scandal which, instead of being a re-proach to the form of government under which we live, is an evidence of the progress France has made since she rid herself of the Empire.

Because concurring therein, That there shall be submitted to the voters of this State, at the next election for members of the General Assembly, a proposition to amend Art. 4 of the Constitution by adding thereto a section, to be known as Sec. 34. At the regular session of the General Assembly in 1881, and at the regular session-every six years thereafter the General Assembly in 1881, and at the regular session-every six years thereafter the General Assembly no law shall be enacted unless legislation on such subject shall be specially recommended by message from the Governor, except such as shall be necessary to maintain and carry on the State Government, its public corporations, societies, boards, and institutions, and to make approportations therefor, and to provide for the necessary revenue for State purposes.

Mr. Hamilton's bill, introduced Jan. 17. changing the time of holding courts in certain counties, was passed this afternoon, with an emergency clause. In the County of McLean the second Monday of September, the first Monday of April and December; in the County of Fulton the third Monday of April were fixed; in Ford County the third Tuesday of August, and the fourth Monday of March, the third Monday of August, and the second Monday of March, the third Monday of August, and the second Monday of March, the third Monday of August, and the second Monday of March, the third Monday of August, and the second Monday of March, the third Monday of August, and the second Monday of March, the third Monday of August, and the second Monday of March, the third Monday of August, and the second Monday of March, the third Monday of August, and the second Monday of March, the third Monday of August, and the second Monday of March, the third Monday of August, and the second Monday of March, the third Monday of August, and the second Monday of March, the third Monday of August, and the second Monday of March, the third Monday of August, and the second Monday of Mo Elysee. They remained in the Beauvais Salon, so called from the tapestries on the chairs and sofas. Ladies in brilliant tollets were seated round them. Madame Grevy is a sad, commonplace, elderly lady. She talks fluently, but there is very little in what she says. Her face is one not easy to remember, for easy from an

December.

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GENERAL INDIGNATION

At the Conduct of the Exposition Directors In Renting Their Building to the

Lame Explanations Made by Secretary Reynolds.

Armed Commune.

A Plausible Reason as to Why the Commune Got It.

It would have stirred the members of the Executive Committee of the Exposition from their composure yesterday could they have been on 'Change or in business-circles and heard the universal storm of indignation which grew out of the allowing the Exposition Building to be used Saturday night and Sunday by a crowd of people whose principles are at war with civilization, and are subversive of the doctrines upon which this Government is founded. There was not to be found one person among the representative men who crowd the Board of Trade, or who are to be found in the banking and business establishments of Chi-cago, but what was outspoken in his condemnation of that policy which, for the sake of petty rent, would allow the Exposition Buildin o be used as the place where incendiary sentiments were to be promuigated, and where

BANDS OF ARMED MEN, recognizing no obedience to the laws of the State,-men carrying arms for the purpose of fighting, if need be, the constituted authorities of the State,—were to display their readiness for insurrection and bloodshed.

"I cannot understand," said one prominent

gentleman, "what the Exposition people mean by flying in the face of the public sentiment of the community in such a way as this. A few years ago they refused to allow the building to be thrown open Sunday that people might see pictures. Now they throw it open to a riotous, beer-guzzling, arms-carrying, incendiary nob, whose existence is a threat to my propermob, whose existence is a threat to my property, and to the property of every other taxpayer in Chicago. For the sake of \$100,—for that is what they got according to the newspapers,—they allow these people to come together in the very heart of the city, in the only place where they could thus come together, for the purpose of carrying on their plots against the security of society and the peace of the citizens. Some action ought to be taken by the Council or by the stockholders in the way of rebuking this misuse of the building. When the city granted the use of the ground to the Exposition Directors they did not intend that the building put up there should be employed as a place where people might meet to make war on the very existence of the city itself."

meet to make war on the very existence of the city itself."

So general were these sentiments that it is useless to give names. Scores of people to whom the reporter spoke yesterday—people prominent in all the walks of life—iterated and reiterated what was said above. All were unanimous in their reprobation of the conduct of the Exposition managers.

With a view of getting at the true inwardness, if there were any, of the action of the Exposition Managers in turing over their temple of art to the Communistic mob Saturday and Sunday, a TRIBUNE reporter dropped in at the Building during the afternoon and had a chat with

whom he found practicing with his bow and arrow, after the manner of the historical bird that killed Cock Robin. The Secretary is an expert with the bow and "cloth yard shaft," and many were the close centres which he made during the five or ten minutes the scribe was a spectator.

Taking advantage of a lull in the game, the reporter explained his mission, and the Secretary nodded his assert. "Come right into the office, and Pit tell you all about it."

The twain were soon seated on a couple of cozy office-chairs, and the interview began.

"You must know," observed Mr. Revnolds, "that the first time the building was ever used for any purpose outside of that originally contemplated was the occasion of the first O'Leary walking-match."

"Another degrading sort of an exhibition."

"On a petition signed by the then Mayor and many of the Aldermen the building was used for a pedestrian match. It was the same way in the second walk in which O'Leary took an active part. The city authorities asked our Directors to grant the building, and we did so."

"Well, what then?"

"The building was subsequently used by Theodore Thomas and his orchestra. Creswell gave a series of organ recitals, several of which took place on Sunday afternoon."

Theodore Thomas and his orchestra. Creswell gave a series of organ recitals, several of which took place on Sunday afternoon."

"Nobody objected, that I am aware of, to such uses. Music is closely allied to painting, and the Exposition goes heavy on pictures."

"Yes, that's so. Then you see the building was given to all the great political parties. The Greenbackers have had it once, the Citizens' party once, and the Republican party twice,—once with Blaine and once with Ingersoll as the great lights."

ARMED BODIES OF DRILLED MEN

great lights."
"True, but none of these parties came in with

ARMED BODIES OF DRILLED MEN
for the purpose of intimidating others with
whom they did not agree."
"The building has been frequently used for
drilling purposes by military organizations.
There is now an armory at the north end of the
building, in which three different and distinct
organizations are accommodated."
"Well, what about the Communists? How
did they manage to secure the building?"
"Early in February Ald. Stauber, on behalf of the Socialists, made a formal application for it to the Executive Committee. It has
been our habit to give the use of the building
to all parties who will strictly comply with ali
the laws and ordinances of the State and the
city, the parties to whom it is given agreeing to
pay all the expenses of gas, janitors, policing,
etc."
"And so the Executive Committee acquiesced

"And so the Executive Committee acquiesced WHO CONSTITUTE THE EXECUTIVE COMMIT-

"Here is the contract; read it for yourself," and Mr. Reynolds picked from his desk a sheet of legal cap, on which the following was written:

of legal cap, on which the following was written:

The inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicage hereby consents to the use of the north half of the main Exposition Building on the 22d day of March, 1879, by Frank A. Stanber, for the purpose of holding a concert and built, he having first compiled with all the laws of this State and the ordinances and resolutions of the Common Council of the City of Chicago relating to such occupancy for such purpose. In consideration of which the said Stauber has paid to the Treasurer of the said organization the sum of \$10, and hereby agrees to pay the further sum of \$90 to said officer on or before the said 22d day of March.

Said Stauber further agrees that during said occupancy of the said premises they shall be properly policed, and that he will promptly pay all damages to the property or building which may occur during such occupancy as aforesaid, together with all expenses growing out of or incurred on account of said use of such premises.

INTER-STATE INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION OF CHICAGO, by John P. Reynolds, Secretary.

Chicago, Feb. 6. 1879. Frank A. Stauber.

To this was attached a supplemental chapter, participe for the expense of the promises of the propersion of the pro

To this was attached a supplemental chapter, providing for the occupation of the premises on sunday.

"It is understood that

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE WAS DONE

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE WAS DONE
to the booths and stalls of exhibitors,—some
\$500 in all."

"Not a word of truth in it. All the damage
inflicted does not exceed \$10.or \$12."

"How was that?"

"Some of the mob who were refused admittance at the door tried to get through some of
the windows at the south ehd."

"Were you present during the show Saturday
night?"

"Were you present during the show Saturday night!"

"I was, and it was an exceedingly orderly gathering. The Socialists brought their wives and children, thus oractically making of them hostages for the good behavior of the husbands and fathers."

"Did they behave well!"

"Very well indeed. We had less trouble with them than with many a crowd at the Exposition. The Socialists were informed that they must not only behave themselves, but that they must prevent misbehavior on the part of others."

"Would the Communists have obtained your building if Stauber were not an Aiderman!"

"Certainly; any person can have the use of

the building in accordance with the rules laid down. So far as I was able to observe (and I was present nearly the whole of Saturday night, in fact away into Sunday morning), it was as orderly a party as I ever saw. There were many more women and children than men."

"How about the

BREE-GUZZLING AND SMOKING!" "Been duzziling and smoking?"

"Beer has always been sold here ever since the building was opened. At each Exhibition the visitor can obtain either wine, beer, or eigans. Lager was sold all through the walking-matches, and when Theodore Thomas' orchestra was there it was served up either in the conservatory or at the bar. While the Socialists occupied the house they policed it so well that it was not necessary to make any use of the city force. When the mob of roughs on the outside was trying to break in through the window they had smashed they gave me a guard of twelve men, who acted just as faithfully as the city force could have done."

just as faithfully as the city force could have done."

"What do you think of the moral effect of celebrating in this country the origin of the Paris Commune?"

"That is purely a political question, and, if there were no election pending, no sensation would have been made of the harmless party of Saturday."

Summarized, Mr. Reynolds' statement is that, for the sake of \$100, he and the Executive Committee chose to rent the building to a gang of people whose principles, if carried out, would deprive him of his property, would sweep him from the office he occupies, subvert with volence and bloodshed, if necessary, the Government under which, he lives, and reduce this country to a state of anarchy and misrule, the parallel of which could only be found in the worst and bloodiest days of the Parisian Commune.

however, or a plausible one at least, for thus renting the building is assigned by certain parties who claim to be in a position to know. It will be seen from the contractiven above that the lease was to Aid. Stauber. It is said that the Aiderman stated to the Executive Committee, or to some one of its members, that the Socialists at the ensuing election would choose about five Aidermen, and that they would have in the next Council a total strength of five or six. The tenure of occupancy of the Lake Front by the Exposition people was not so very strong, perhaps, that they could afford to elight those votes, which might turn the scale in case a question arose about terminating their possession. By leasing the building for the use of the Communists they could gain those votes. By refusing to lease it they would certainly lose them. If true, this is a natural explanation of the conduct of the Executive Commune. THE REAL REASON,

GLORIFYING THE COMMUNE. The following is the poem, headed "May Song of 1871," which was down on the Socialistic programme to be sung at their disorderly gathering Saturday, but which was not executed, owing to the general failure to carry out the

In rain is the structure lost,
Our Daring brethren reared;
By surly spring-time's nipping frost,
The tender gem was seared—
Whence the free State
Shall germinate,
To help and grace
The human race,
For equal rights for all.

Fierce raged the fight, as never fight before,
For life or death they fought that day;
Prerogative fell to rise no more.—
The new time went its conquering way.
The new time see,
That sets us free
From servile lot—
Which ceases not
To work for equal rights for all. The tools of serfdom won the day,
And bathe in blood of vanquished Red;
But as they called their blue array
So now for vengeance call the deadt
Revenge! On, no;
For victory, though;
Spite foemen's ire,
For holy dre,
For equal rights for all,

Another spring will soon be here,
To this long sleep an end to make,
Then like a phenix will appear—
Will from their dream the people wake.
From dreams arise,
Heed counsel wise;
Let sense dictate
For the free state—
For equal rights to all.

CORRECTION. In the report published in vesterday's paper of the gathering at the Exposition Building Sunday, it was stated that the total armed force of the Communists was 150. This was a typographical error. The total arms-bearing force was somewhat over 350. Add to these those who have not procured their arms, and the total will amount to about 470.

ALBERT GRANT.

The Great Speculator Falls with Immens Liabilities and Small Assets—The Emma Mine a Source of Disaster to Him—His His Career.

Correspondence New York Tribune. more since I heard an eminent lawyer say that it was impossible to collect a debt of \$5,000 rom Mr. Albert Grant. During the interval the great promoter has floated along somehow. but the crash has come at last. He has filed a petition in bankruptcy, and the legal mill which is to grind him out a discharge in due time is in full movement. His debts are stated at \$4,000, 000; assets something under \$100,000. This latter amount is supposed to consist mainly of sums realized from the sale of several tons of "securities" to dealers in papermakers' stock. The splendid chambers in Lom-bard street were full of such stuff. No man of our time had so strong a faith in the efficacy of the printing press for coining money. His faith was not of the cheap and valgar kind which the oracles of your Greenback party have brought into temporary discredit. Mr. Albert Grant's methods were more delicate and complicated. He never sought to print money. He printed certificates of shares, for which he found, dur ing a long period, no difficulty in obtaining

certificates of shares, for which he found, during a long period, no difficulty in obtaining money. There was a time when his fathe in the city eclipsed that of the Barings, and Morgans, and Rothschilds. He understood, as no man before him had ever understood, the art of "bringing out" a company. He knew his time and the men of his time. Five years, sooner or later, and no such career could have been run. It was not in the nature of things that it should last, and it was probably a miscalculation of the duration of human credulity with respect to a particular form of imposition that brought the great Baron to grief. He made immense sums; but the sums he spent were also immense. Not so much the sums he lavished in mere ostentation, as those which the course and incidents of his peculiar business extracted from him. His big home at Kensington, his pictures, his gift of Leicester square to London, his bribery at Kidderminster cost him dear, certainly. But all this was as nothing compared to what he spent in keeping up the elaborate machinery by which the public was led to part with its millions. It would be a mistake to suppose that Grant was the sole beneficiary by the peculiar proceedings with which his name was most conspicuously connected. The plunder was divided among many. Said a man who knew him and his affairs intimately: "They got the money away from him almost as fast as he made it." If didn't care to ask who "they" were, but it is easy to guess. You might make a shrewd conjecture, for instance, as to the division of profits in the Emma Mine business. No one case has proved so disastrous to Grant as that. It was in that he took his highest fight. Before that he brought down great game; Peers, M. P.'s., city magnates, and many another personage had been on his lists as Directors. But then for the first time he owned a foreign Minister: and a Minister of the country in which the "property" to be disposed of was situated. It was thought a stroke of genius at the time. But there happened to be a few men amon

nevitable.

There are people who say he will begin again when he is freed from debts by a discharge in bankruptey, and that he may once more be a power in the financial world. But that is very doubtful. His ability, unquestionably great, is of a peculiar kind, and not adapted to all circumstances. He is best fitted to fish in troubled waters. Before his great success came, he had tried many things and failed in all. Mr. Albert toottheimer was never a name to conjure with,

albeit for many years known well enough in various departments of financial experiment. Metamorphosed into Mr. Albert Grant, and then into Baron Grant, he has made a more brilliant fortune, but their carer, too, has come to a close. It was reported a year ago that the Baron was studying for the Bar. Hetried some of his own causes himself, and tried them in what must be called very brilliant style for an amateur. But it can hardly be supposed that solicitors or clients would desire to intrust many important briefs to a man whose name bears so many stains. Of late, he found himself obliged to withdraw his affairs from solicitors whose bills—even bills for money paid out of pocket—he could no longer discharge, and they have been managed by the clerk,—also a solicitor of some kind, I believe,—whom he kept on the premises.

been managed by the clerk,—also a solicitor of some kind, I believe,—whom he kept on the premises.

When he quitted the splendid establishment where he used to hold andiences and keep half the city dancing attendance on him, he had to submit to the humiliation of paying rent in advence for the modest chambers he was able to hire. His huge and hideous house in Kensington has never been occupied. Twice or three times it has been put up for sale by auction, but he never got a bid for it which came near the reserved price put on the property. Mr. Grant, indeed, had no interest in the sale. The reserve represented the sum for which the mortgages and the owners of builders' liens were willing to part with their claims. When he built this mansion he dreamed of such a success in fashionable life as Mr. Trollope has described in "The Way We Live Now"; where the father of the young lady whom Sir Felix Carbery makes love to bears some likeness to Baron Grant, as he would have been had his dream of social splendor come true. The house stands in seven acres of ground, and is built on a scale too vast for any fortune not speculative in its origin. It would have cost its owner more than \$100,000 a year for rent alone in the snape of interest on purchase money. Withal, it was a model of brillnart discomfort, ill-arranged, pretentious, without real grandeur, and, big as it was, scenned empty rather than spacious. Still it would have held great crowds, and one need not be very cynical to believe that the crowds would have eone readily enough had prosperity lasted. It would wot have been the first mansion built on the ruins of honesty which had seen the best part of London within its gates. For any one whose life hay really within the true social circle or near the social centre, this establishment was too remote. Kensington is still a suburb of Mayfair and Belgravia, and it is not a parvenu of the Grant type who will succeed in reviving the glories of Holland House. Its remoteness made it equally impossible as a hotel. At one ti

better foundation than the knowledge that Northumberland House at Charing Cross was to be pulled down, as it has since been, to make way for a new avenue, and for a huge hotel on the corneras well.

To the last this man maintained that he had been honest; that his proceedings were justifiable by the code of financial morality existing among business men; that the business of "promoting" companies which had no bottom to them was an honorable business, and so on. He contended stoutly for this theory in court and in the newspapers. The "leading journal" published more than one letter from him in which he boldly took issue with his critics. Nay, that same journal consecrated an article to him, in which the world was assured that Mr. Albert Grant was "no mean personage." This it did subsequently to the trial in which it had been proved, to the everlasting scandal of journalism, that its own financial editor, the late Mr. Sampson, had been bought by Grant; and that the Times itself, with its unrivaled authority in the city, with its known power to make or mar any scheme brought before the public, had for a considerable period been a tool in Grant's hand. True, no breath of suspicion fell on anybody connected with the paper except Sainpson, and Sampson was promptly dismissed, but the exposure was a blow to the journal from which it has not yet recovered; and it gave an odd air to anything like paneryric on the author of its misfortune. Grant even brought an action for libel, or perhaps more than one, against victims who ventured to say in print that they objected to being victimized. I never heard that any such action came to trial; but then the law's delay is proverbial. Nor do I mean to say that Grant's view of the matter is not a sincere one. Nothing is more easy than for a man to delude himself into the beliet that what he thinks for his interest can be made to square with the rules of good behavior. Mr. Trenor W. Park, I hear, deems himself the plink of their intentions. So with Baron Grant. For aught I know, he

A TEST CASE.

Are Private Telegrams Inviolable? St. Louis, March 24.—Mr. Brown, Manager of the Western Union Telegraph office, instead of appearing before the Grand Jury this morning with dispatches called for by the subpœna duces ecum, served upon him on Saturday, went directly before the Criminal Court with his attorneys, Messrs. Allen and Lodge, the latter of whom stated at length the reasons why Mr. Brown could not produce the dispatches demanded. The Court then asked Mr. Brown what he would do in case one or more of the parties concerned consented to have their parties concerned consented to have their telegrams produced, and stated that he had received a letter from Gov. Phelps saying he was willing any telegraph office should present to the Grand Jury any dispatches he had sent to either Niedelet or Wakefield. Mr. Brown replied that, under the rule of the Telegraph Company, Gov. Phelps or any other sender of telegrams could obtain his dispatches on personal application or by request

Judge Laughlin then continued the case til

written over his own signature.

Judge Laughlin then continued the case till Friday, when he will hear the argument on both sides. In conversation, the Judge said he understood and apprehended the importance of the case; recognized the wide attention it would attract; and if the Telegraph Company desired to make it a test case, he would not commit Mr. Brown to jail, but, if it became necessary in the progress of the case to inflict punishment on him, it would be merely nominal.

Sr. Louis, March 21.—The petition of Mr. Brown, Manager of the Western Union Telegraph office, to vacate the order authorizing the subprena duces tecum and to recall the subpona presented in the Criminal Court to-day, sets forth, as a reason why he should not and cannot produce the telegrams demanded, that he is simply a servant of the Company, and has no authority from the Company to deliver the dispatches, but, on the contrary, has been instructed by his superior officers not to produce or to testify as to the possession by the Company of such telegrams as are referred to in the subpona; that, as it is not certainly known such telegrams as are demanded are in possession of the Company, the subpona is rather a searchwarrant, and the process inquisitorial, not judicial; that the Telegraph Company is protected from such interference with its messages by the public policy, which lies at the bottom of the fourth amendment to the Federal Constitution, and of Sec. 11, Art. 1, of the Bill of Rights of the State of Missouri. It also claims that the petitioner would render himself liable to criminal and civil prosecution under the laws of this State, should he obey the subpona; refers to Judge Cooley's article in the American Law Register of February last in regard to this subject, and disclaims any object, purpose, or motive on the part of the petitioner in presenting the petition other than to perform his duty to his employer, his country, and his State.

The British National Gallery.

The British National Gallery.

London Times.

A Parliamentary paper has been issued containing the annual report of the Director of the National Gallery to the Lords Commissioners of the Tressury for the year 1878. During that period the following pictures were purchased out of Government funds: "Mary Magdalene Approaching the Sepulcare," by Giovanni Girolamo Savolco; "St. Helena—Vision of the Invention of the Cross," by Paul Veronese; "The Agony in the Garden," by a painter of the Umbrian School; "The Adoration of the Magi," attributed to Filippine Lippi (or Botticelli; "Portrait of a Gentleman," by Francia Bigio; "A Landscape" (Gordale Star, Yorkshire), by James Ward, R. A. The following were purchased out of the "Lewis" Fund: "Portrait of a Gentleman," by a Flemish painter of the sixteenth century; landscape (river and rocks), by W. J. Muller; "Portrait of a Gentleman" (three-quarter length), by Catharina van Hemessen; and a fragment of a composition in fresco, by Ambrogio Lorenzetti. Among the additions to the gailery may be noted: "A Canon and His Patron Saints," by Gheerert David, bequeathed by Mr. William Benoni Walte, and "A Portrait of the Rev. Sir. Henry Bate Dudler, Bart.," and seven studies of landscape in crayon, all by Gainsborough, presented by Mr. Thomas Birch Wolfe. The total number of pictures now contained in the public rooms of the gallery is 1,008, 607 of which are covered with glass.

BADWAY'S REMEDIES.

Strong Testimony from Hon. George Starr as to the Power of Radway's Ready Reliet in a Case of Sciatic Rheumatism.

No. 3 Van Ness Place. New York.
Dr. Radway: With me your Rellef has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and
severe stacks of scalation, sometimes extending from
the lumbar regions to my ankles, and at times in both
lower limbs. the lumbar regions to my ankies, and at times in both lower linds.

Buring the time I have been thus afflicted I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations, i have tried various kinds of baths, manipulation outward applications of liniments too numerous to meaning, and prescriptions of the most eminent payer. I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations, ontward applications of linimenss too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last September, at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself), I was indeed to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with a point of my old turns. To my surprise and designs the farm application gave me case, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limb in a war flow created by the Relief. In a short time the pain governatively away, although have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather. I know now how application of the paintend of the painten

RHEUMATISM. NEURALGIA. DIPHTHERIA. INFLUENZA Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing RELIEVED IN FEW MINUTES, BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. For headache, whether sick or nervous: rheumatiss lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kineys; pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, heardburn, and pains of kinds, chilibains and frostbites. Radway's Ready Bilef will afford immediate case, and its continued as for a few days effect a permanent cure. Price, 50 cts.

R.R.R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes. NOT ONE HOUR

After Readings this Advertisement need any one Suffer with Pain. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURE FOR EVERY PAIN ONLY PAIN REMEDY That instantly stops the most exercisting pains allays inflammation and cures Congestions whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organic

In from One to Twenty Minutes, No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic Bed-ridden, Insirm, Crippied, Nervous Neuraigic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE. Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder,

Inflammation of the Bowels. Congestion of the Lungs. Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart

Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites

The application of the Ready Relief to the part of parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford case and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache. Diarrhea. Dysenaery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAT'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water its better than French Brandyor Bitters as a sims

FEVER AND AGUE. PEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty centa-not a remedial agent in-this world that will cur-and Ague, and all other Maiarious, Billous, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by in-Plits), so quitesty as RADWAY'S EEADY in-

DR. RADWAYS Sarsaparillian Resolvent,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER, FOR THE CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASE,
SCROFULA OR SYPHILITIC, HEREDITARY OR
CONTAGIOUS,
BE IT SEATED IN THE
Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Fich or
CORRUPTING THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING
THE FLUIDS.
Chronic Rheumatiam, Scrofuia, Glandular Swelling,
Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilisic
Compisints, Bieeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsis, Water
Brash, Tic Doloreaux, White Swellings, Tumors Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Sait Rheum, Broschitts, Consumption.

Liver Complaint, &c.

KIDNEY AND BLADDER COMPLAINTS Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Drong, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Brights Disease, Albumiauria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk or there is a morbid dark billous appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, as when there is a pricking, burning sensation when pasing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins. Sold by druggists. PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

OF TEN YEARS' GROWTH CURED By Dr. RADWAY'S REMEDIES. DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., N.Y.

DR. RADWAY'S

"False and True."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 23 War en-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

THE CO

Sele The Republicans taining

Lame Explanation Greenb

Report of the Gas

The Council held a last evening, Aid. Tuley only Phelps. SEYMOUR

Department in referen and Maplewood avenue cil, since the judgment authorized no acts, and which amounted to a tal property or to a waive Council to abandon th therefore the ordinance out imposing any liabil document went to the Ju-The Department of Pulusual ordinance making I water-rents a lien on the

Ald. Lawler, by consensaking for pay for the of services rendered at the was referred to the Communications. THE GAS II sent in a report in regard lamps on LaSalle and lamps did not burn as ste than gas. They were als and deposit soot. The justed so as to give a 1 candle power, according burner. The lights ave candles, while that from ers averaged 12. One

ine lamps was that to the freaks of cold weat RESERVED SEATS The Committee on Ju seats at theatres, lecture mendation that it be place be an unwarrantable inte-rights. It was laid over.

Ald. Jonas, under a su introduced the following: WHEREAS, The people of pay the salaries of the variuployes, and are therefore services from said officers as individuals from persons in WHEREAS, It is understoomeers and employes are on business hours: therefore, Recoised, That the Conhereby instructed to report, or city employs found absert Council from his duties; granted by the Council, the deduct from the pay of any amount of his pay for such sent. Ald. Daly spoke in fav the resolution.

Ald. Gilbert asked if it the Council to remove an Ald. Daly said the Coun

Ald. Daly said the Cour
as well as legal power.
Ald. Throop—Very-litth
Ald. Lawler wanted th
for the Comptroller.
Ald. Cary said "unders
tion. He wished "allege
Ald. Daly, who seemed
tion, accepted the surges
Ald. Cullerton was opp
siring it to be referred.
Some more taik ensue
was a spat between Daly
asserting that "we" see
outside every day. Cary "clap-trap." It amounts not intended to promote discussion in order to might have some influence. Ald. Pearsons said it was the Council to spend an It was a shame and disgrinto the Chamber. They ticians, but as men devot the city. He moved to is table.

the city. He moved to table.

The motion was agreed
—as follows:
Yeas—Pearsons, Ballars
lory, Lodding, Oliver,
Throop, Seaton, Rawies
Waldo, Schweisthal, Weit
Nays—Tuley, Sanders,
ton, Riordan, McNally,
Eliszner, Ryan, Stauber, N
and Jonas—16. Ald. Seaton, under a spresented the report of appointed to select judgity election.

appointed to select jud city election.

Ald. Sanders, of the minority report,—subm names for the Sevent Wards.

Ald. Seaton presente clerks which had been it tee by Ald. Stauber,—it a part of their report.

Ald. Rawleigh desired port adopted without re Ald. Daly wanted the outside influence had a and the Council should I It was decided to read proceeded several chan Wetterer tried to get in precincts in the Sixteen to wait a while.

After moving that the stituted for that of the enteenth and Eighteenth ALD. T made a speech in defens the Committee, saying Democrats than Republi the former were rig members. the former were rig members.
Ald McCaffrey, who one of those Democrats, jon, party should not er He did not act as a parti After considerable ta was rejected,—yeas, 16. Feas—Tuley. Sanders, Riordan, McNally, Lawl Byan, Stauber, Niesen, mas—16. Nays—Pearsons, Ballar Lodding, Oliver, Beidler, Knopf, Waldo, Janssens, Ald. Lawler tried to a cation from

nanding representative city, but it was the city, but it was ru the prompting of Ald. out the first name in First Ward, and to st

Pirst Ward, and to sul backer.

Aid. Tuley of course thereof, his only object of the Greenbackers for Aid. Rawleigh moved table. This was agreed—as follows:

Yeas—Pearsons, Ballar Tully, Lodding, Belaier Seaton, Hawleigh, Thomy terrer, Janssens, McCaffre Nays—Tuley, Sanders, dan, McNaity, Oliver, Law Ryan, Stauber, Niesen—The previous question the majority report. ways, 13,—as follows:

Yeas—Pearsons, Ballar Jord, Thily, Lodding, Cook, Throop, Seaton, Knopf, Waldo, Wetterer, Nays—Tuley, Sanders, dan, McNaily, Lawler, Manager, Niesen, Daly, a Ald. Gilbert moved to Ald. Gilbert moved and to lay that motion The latter motion w

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GEU. STARR.

HERIA. INFLUENZA It Breathing DY RELIEF.

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REMEDY

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D AGUE. for fifty cents. There is orld that will cure Fever arious. Billous, Scarlet. arious, Bilious, Scarlet, evers (aided by Radway's Y'S READY RELIEF.

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OD PURIFIER. RONIC DISEASE. or Bones, Flesh or S AND VITIATING

laint, &c.

lian Resolvent excel all of Chronic, Scrofulous cases, but it is the only ER COMPLAINTS iravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, once of Urine, Bright is all cases where there are water is thick, cloudy, se white of an egg, or here is a morbid, dark, bone-dust deposits, and ing sensation when passiof the back and along PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

TUMOR ROWTH CURED DWAY'S 2 Warren-st., N.Y.

WAY'S

coated with sweet gum, canse, and strengthen. of all disorders of the dneys, Bladder, Kervous ation, Costiveness, Indises, Fever, Inflammation derangements of the Inc. offect a positive cure. The control of the Blood is ach, Nausea, Heartburn, seight in the Stomuch, Flutterings in the Flood the Head, Hurriet and at the Heart, Cooking the in a lynap positive. Fever and dul Pain is appraxion. Yellow plants, and ing in the Flest, Immbs, and ing in the Flest, Immbs, and ling in the Flest, Immbs, and disorders. Price, 25 in the property of the control of the c

B d True." WAT & CO., No. 32 Was

Selected. The Republicans Succeed in Obtaining Justice.

Lame Explanation by Ald. Tuley-The

THE COUNCIL.

Judges and Clerks of Election

Lamps. An Electioneering Dodge Promptly Squelched.

Report of the Gas Inspector on the Oil

last evening, Aid. Tuley in the chair, and absent only Phelps. SEYMOUR AVENUE.

cation was received from the Law partment in reference to the repeal of the inance for the opening of Seymour, Artesian, and Maplewood avenues, stating that the Coun-cil, since the judgment of condemnation, had authorized no acts, and no acts had been done, plich amounted to a taking possession of the property or to a waiver of the right of the fore the ordinance might be repealed without imposing any liability upon the city. The document went to the Judiciary Committee. The Department of Public Works sent in the usual ordinance making last year's delinquent water-rents a lien on the property. It was laid

seking for pay for the old First Regiment for services rendered at the time of the fire. It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE GAS INSPECTOR sent in a report in regard to the trial of gasoline lamps on LaSaile and Madison streets. The ht compared favorably with gas, but the than gas. They were also more liable to smoke and deposit soot. The burners could be ad-justed so as to give a light of from 10 to 15.5 candle power, according to the size of the burner. The lights averaged from 11 to 12 candles, while that from the present gas-burners averaged 12. One point in favor of the gasoline lamps was that they were not subject to the freaks of cold weather. It was laid over.

The Committee on Judiciary reported back the ordinance regulating the sale of reserved seats at theatres, lectures, etc., with the recommendation that it be placed on file, as it, would be an unwarrantable interference with private rights. It was laid over.
ELECTIONEERING DODGE.

Ald Jonas, under a suspension of the rules,

Ald Jonas, under a suspension of the rules, introduced the following:

WHEREAS. The people of this city are taxed to pay the salaries of the various city officers and employes, and are therefore entitled to as faithful services; from said officers and employes as private indivifuals from persons in their employ; and Wheneas, I is understood that some of ourcity officers and employes are out electioneering during business hours; therefore, be if

Readised, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby instructed to report the name of any officer or city employs found absent without leave of this Conneil from his daties; and, in case leave is granted by the Council, then the Comptroller shall deduct from the pay of any such person a pro rata amount of his pay for such time as he may be absent.

Ald. Gilbert asked if it was in the power of the Council to remove an employe.

Ald. Daly said the Council had moral power

Ald. Daly said the Council had moral power as well as legal power.

Ald. Throop—Very little moral power.

Ald. Lawler wanted the Mayor substituted for the Comptroller.

Ald. Cary said "understood" was an assumption. He wished "alleged" put in.

Ald. Daly, who seemed to father the resolution, accepted the suggestion.

Ald. Cullerton was opposed to its passage, desiring it to be referred.

Some more talk ensued, during which there was a spat between Daly and Cary, the former asserting that "we" see the employes at work outside every day. Cary asked for names, but Daly wouldn't give any.

Ald. Gilbert denounced the resolution as "clap-trap." It amounted to nothing, and was not intended to promote good, but to provoke a discussion in order to bring in matters that with the average influence on the next election.

discussion in order to bring in matters that might have some influence on the next election. Ald. Pearsons said it was a misuse of time for the Council to spend an hour over such a trifle. It was a shame and disgrace to bring politics into the Chamber. They were not there as politicians, but as men devoted to the interests of the city. He moved to lay the resolution on the

the city. He moved to my the resonation of the table.

The motion was agreed to,—yeas 19, nays 16,
—as follows:

Yeas—Pearsons. Ballard, Cary, Gilbert, Mallory, Lodding, Oliver, Beidier, Smyth, Cook,
Throop, Seaton. Rawleigh, Thompson, Knopf,
Waldo. Schweisthal, Wetterer, Janssens—19.

Nags—Taley, Sanders, Tally, Turner, Cullerton, Riordan, McNaily, Lawler, McNurney,
Elszner, Ryan, Stauber, Niesen, McCaffrey, Daly,
and Jonas—16.

JUDGES AND CLERKS.

Ald. Seaton, under a suspension of the rules, presented the report of the Special Committee appointed to select judges and clerks for the city sheeting. Ald. Sanders, of the Committee, presented a minority report,—submitting a different set of names for the Seventeenth and Eighteenth

Wards.

Ald. Seaton presented a list of judges and clerks which had been handed to the Committee by Ald. Stauber,—it not having been made a part of their report.

Ald. Rawleigh desired to see the majority re-

Ald. Rawleigh desired to see the majority report adopted without reading.

Ald. Daly wanted the list read, charging that outside influence had swayed the Committee, and the Conneil should hear the names.

It was decided to read them, and as the Clerk proceeded several changes were made. Aid. Setterer tried to get in a Socialist in each of the precincts in the Sixteenth Ward, but was told to wait a while.

After moving that the minority report be substituted for that of the majority as to the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards,

made a speech in defense of his appointment of the Committee, saying that there were more Democrats than Republicans in the Council, and the former were rightly entitled to three

members.

Ald. McCaffrey, who said he supposed he was one of those Democrats, stated that, in his opinion, party should not enter into such a matter. He did not act as a partisan.

After considerable talk, the minority report was rejected,—yeas, 16; nays, 18,—as follows:

Yeus—Tuley, Sanders, Tully, Turner, Cullerton, Riordan, McNally, Lawier, McNurney, Riszner, Ryam, Stauber, Niesen, Wetterer, Daly, and Jonas—16. nas-16.

Nays-Pearsons, Ballard, Cary, Gilbert, Mallory, Lodding, Oliver, Beidler, Smyth, Cook, Throop, Knopf, Waldo, Janssens, McCaffrey-18.

Ald. Lawler tried to get in a long communi-

THE GREENBACKERS, demanding representation in every precinct in the cfty, but it was ruled out. He then, under the prompting of Ald. Tuley, moved to strike out the first name in the First Precinct of the First Ward, and to substitute that of a Green-backer.

Aid. Tuley of course made a speech in favor thereof, his only object being to win the votes of the Greenbackers for Harrison.

Ala. Rawleigh moved to lay the motion on the table. This was agreed to,—yeas, 21; nays, 13,

-as follows:

Yeas—Pearsons, Ballard, Cary, Gilbert, Mallory, Tully, Lodding, Beialer, Smyth. Cook. Throop, Seaten, Rawleigh, Thompson, Knopf, Waldo, Wetteret, Janssens, McCaffrey, Daly, and Jonas—21.

Nays—Tuley, Sanders, Turner, Cullerton, Riordan, McNally, Oliver, Lawler, McNurney, Eiszner, Ryan, Stauber, Niesen—13.

The previous question was then ordered, and the majority report was adopted,—yeas, 21; mays. 13.—as follows:

Yeas—Pearsons, Ballard, Cary, Gilbert, Mallory, Tully, Lodding, Oliver, Beidler, Smyth, Cook, Throop, Seaton, Rawleigh, Thompson, Rnonf, Waldo, Wetterer, Janssens, McCaffrey—21.

McMa—Tuley, Sanders, Turnet, Callerton, Riordan, McNally, Lawler, McNurney, Eiszner, Ryan, Stauber, Niesen, Daly, and Jonas—13.

Add. Gilbert moved to reconsider the vote, and to lay that motion on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

THE LIST.

The following are the judges and clerks First Precinct—Judges, D. W. Nickerson, O. Witte. Clerks, M. Schmidt, Henry Morach.

nahpell, George Everhart. Clerks, W. W. Rob-is, F. R. Butler. Fisher.
Fourth—Judges, Thomas Carson, Thomas Keels, Anton Berg. Clerks, M. H. Reed, William Skelly. SECOND WARD.

First—Judges, James Dwenn. And Heller, J. K.
rindivilie: Clerks, Paul Jones, J. Gilder.
Second—Judges, R. M. Hancock, R. H. Cawery, E. Fernboch. Clerks, Robert Warring, N. D'Brien.
Third-Judges, W. S. Babcock, H. T. Murray,
S. Humstader. Clerks, Joseph Bruler, John Ward.
Fourth-Judges, Samuel Bliss, A. B. Sheldon,
Heary Bonn. Clerks, Filo Wilbur, George Hetgel.
Fifth-Judges, Mayer Huntington, Fred Bregwell, E. C. Hayde. Clerks, James P. Grund, J.
R. Van Skyke.

First-Judges, J. G. Shortall, A. N. Eddy, Ter-rence Hart. Clerks, David Sutherland, M. W. H. Price.
Third—Judges, Isaac Howland, W. H. Jenkais,
John S. Newhouse. Clerks, George Bass, Samuel
Chadwick.
Fourth—Judges, Ira Buell, J. L. Barnum, Jacob
Weil. Clerks, F. Gibbs, Charles S. Daft.

Well. Clerks, P. Gibbs. Charles S. Dart.
Fourth Ward.
First—Judges, B. L. Barker, J. J. McGill, Peter Foote. Clerks, C. A. Weary, A. Fandkenburg.
Second—Judges, E. O. Bseymour, D. W. Jackson, J. Faulkner. Clerks, L. L. Wilson, P. King.
Third—Judges, D. C. McKinnen, C. M. Hotchkiss, F. C. Tourtelotte. Clerks, P. L. W. Jansen,
W. R. Sterry.
Fourth—Judges, J. L. Woodward, D. Eiweil
J. B. Chandles. Clerks, B. R. D. Young, F. B.
Barnard. Barnard.

Fifth—Judges, G. P. Jones, H. A. Anderson,
A. Espie. Clerks, W. E. Forrest, B. Rendricka.
Sixth—Judges, George W. Couch, T. C. Clark,
J. Montgomery. Clerks, E. J. Salebury, R. B.
Davia. FIFTH WARD.

First, Judges, David Deist; Michael Schmitz, T. F. Banyon. Clerks, James Stewart, W. Fron heim. heim. Second—Judges, Joseph Troeller, James O'Brien, John Nottman, Clerks, A. W. Train, D. J. Pim Third—Judges, Timothy O'Shea, Simon Wal-lace, Matt Eck. Clerks, H. Ittershagen, William Barulee. Fourth—Judges, William Tracy, Henry Forbes, Jonn Long. Clerks, J. Friesentianm, D. J. Stew John Long. Clerks, J. Friesenbaum, D. J. Stevart.

Fifth—Judges, Jamer Rogers, Fred Preble, R.
Ganford. Clerks, A. M. Evans, Martin Hogan.

Sixth—Judges, P. W. Treacy, John O'Farrell,
John Snedman. Clerks, John Kerrigan, William
Butz.

Seventh—Judges, George Houghton, Garrett Fitzgerald, B. Schermerhorn. Clerks, Joseph Boyd,
J. T. Moran.

SIXTH WARD.

SIXTH WARD.

First—Judges, F. W. Zutermeister, Lorenz Blanick, William Rawleigh. Clerks, D. J. Wallaney, Fred Weigman.

Second—Judges, C. Tegtmeyer, E. Halvey, H. Lindwig. Clerks, J. N. Balkhaus, James O'Neill, Third—Judges, Fiorence Donavan, G. Cogenwart, M. Gorman. Clerks, J. W. Shaeler, P. J. Hickey.

Fourth—Judges, John McGuire, N. Getsinger, F. Fucik. Clerks, Daniel O'Connor, J. Vanderpool. pool.

Fifth—Judges, James Ryan, H. Valk, Albert
McCarty, Clerks, D. McGann, Charles Pfeiffer.
Sixth—Judges, John H. Nohm, John Webber,
Henry Pieper. Clerks, James Fitzpatrick. Luke
Burns. Burns.
Seventh-Judges, P. Reidy, H. Garlich, E. J.
Decker. Clerks, J. W. Booth, H. Le Parmales.

SEVENTH WARD.

First—Judges, William Linden. Pat Downs,
Dunham. Clerks, William Fennemin, J. 1 8. Dusham. Clerks, William Fennemin, J. Buhan.
Seconn—Judges, John Lawless, John Ryan, William Korter. Clerks, D. McGuire, John Barber.
Third—Judges, John O'Srien, B. Mackey, Max Schuler. Clerks, D. D. Good, E. J. Strauss.
Fourth—Judges, M. McGeary, Ph. Corkell, John Driver. Clerks, D. Farrell, J. Baumann.
Fifth—Judges, J. R. Gorman, William O'Brien, J. Knaub. Clerks, Wm. Upton, F. Schumacher.
Sixth—Judges, James Crows, John Brown, E. A. Thorp. Clerks, Joseph Wash, John Barry, Seventh—Judges, M. Coeney, P. C. McDonald, M. L. Frisbie. Clerks, John Rafferty, George Gulan. BIGHTH WARD.

First-Judges, G. Seymeur, M. Fitzgerald, F. Bichman. Clerks, John Powers, F. Murray. Second-Judges, J. J. Maypole, Wm. Casper, J. E. Dalton. Clerks, B. Weizelbaum, A. J. Brown.

Third—Judges, Joan Lussen, E. Powell, H. Hobieigh. Cierks, George Ernest, J. B. Slogel. Fourth—Judges, Feter Caser, John Lude, Thomas Hassett. Clerks, P. F. Sleck, H. Andrews.

Fifth—Judges, Wm. J. Ross, E. J. Kelly, B. Masterson. Clerks, John Lebstein, P. H. Nieman. Sixth—Judges, F. C. Meyer, J. J. Kearney, A. Meigus, Clerks, P. H. Comiskey, W. Quirk. Seventh—Judges, J. F. Scanlan, John Honne, T. Edgworth. Clerks, John Anderson, R. V. Kennedy. Kennedy.

Eighth-Judges, Charles Cardy, H. Pilgrim, M. Gonway. Clerks, S. Palmer, J. Wilson.

Ninth-Judges, T. O'Brien. T. O'Connor, Jonathan Wild. Clerks, F. Davennort, G. Parker.

Tenth-Judges, John Lally, S. F. Knowies, R. M. Wardlaw. Clerks. William Frazier, J. W.

NINTH WARD.

First—Judges, C. C. Hubbard, J. Surplus, Peter Kearns. Clerks — Spaudine, W. J. O'Meara. Second—Judges, J. M. Getman, J. Bauder, John Byrne. Clerks, P. B. O'Hare, H. Payne. Third—Judges, R. A. Williams, C. B. Carter, Michael McAuley. Cierks, James Stewart, Dell Smith.

Fourth—Judges, R. W. Dyball, T. J. Bluthards, Harry Watkins. Clerks, W. D. Hotchkiss, W. H. Lovejoy. NINTH WARD.

TENTH WARD.

First—Judges, M. Calfer, H. S. Paulsen, William Wrightson. Clerks, J. Wilworth, G. A. Johnson.

Second—Judges, D. O'Callahan, E. Halverson, V. Gustavson. Clerks, William Conery, Thomas Croos.

Third—Judges, H. Stiefle, R. B. Held, John Cruver. Clerks, Jacob Kline, John Gutgesell, Fourth—Judges, W. Wayman, J., Press, J. Dwyer. Clerks, D. Oberdorfer, F. H. Matthews.

Fourth—Judges, W. Wayman, J. Press, J. Dwyer. Clerks, D. Oberdorfer, F. H. Matthews. ELEVENTH WARD.

First—Judges, O. Olsen, A. F. Miner, M. Doherty. Clerks, Adam Hark, Thomas McDonough. Second—Judges, John G. Mitchel, Daniel Brobston, Thomas E. Constney. Clerks, J. W. Stanley, E. E. Sweeney.

Third—Judges, Samuel Kerr, Charles S. Woodard, Thomas Carbine. Clerks, A. E. Barr, D. H. Daniels.

Fourth—Judges, Samuel Kerr, Charles S. Woodard, Thomas Carbine. Clerks, A. E. Barr, D. H. Daniels.

Fourth—Judges, J. B. Brigge, W. S. Kaufmann, W. B. Batehour. Clerks, J. E. Woodbead, John G. Hawkins.

Fitth—Judges, D. J. Averv, M. W. Carter, M. McDonaid. Clerks, M. E. Cole, George Ritchie. Sixth—Judges, J. M. Oliver, E. Langan, M. O'Neill. Clerks, E. C. Fitthan, Thomas Mniveli.

TWELFTH WARD.

First—Judges, D. Worthington, W. Jones, M. L. Brennan, Clerks, W. W. Cnyler, E. Gleason.

Second—Judges, G. W. Newcomb, E. G. Harkness, J. E. Coffman. Clerks, G. W. Oakley, John W. Enright.

Thira—Judges, M. Raap, R. P. Williams, P. H. Mayer. Clerks, J. W. Bridgeman, C. A. Baldwin.

Fourth—Judges, C. A. Crane, C. A. Rogers, John Myers. Clerks, G. E. Foss, George E. Stowe.

Fifth—Judges, D. H. Jones, W. H. Thompson, B. Van Buren. Clerks, F. H. H. Primrose, James Clinton.

Sixth—Judges, E. L. Wright, G. K. Hazlitt, E. Clinton.
Sixth—Judges, E. L. Wright, G. K. Hazlitt, E. Mahon. Clerks, J. L. Partish, S. B. Baldwin.
Seventh—Judges, H. J. Evans, H. F. Mahlen,
W. H. Peck. Clerks, Charles Fitzhugh, G. Glis-

THIRTEENTH WARD. First-Judges, James Frake, W. H. Dobson, J. O'Callahan. Clerks, James Quirk, George Mor second—Judges, A. F. Demony, D. W. Bosley, J. O'Donneil, Clerks, W. R. Herron, J. E. Dal ton.
Third-Judges, Baird, M. McCue, P.
O'Donnell. Clerks, R. C. Myers, Godfrey Baker.
Fourth-Judges, J. R. Buchan, Charles Blatherwick, P. B. Sheel. Clerks, Mark J. Clinton, C.
L. Frisbie.
FOURTEENTH WARD.

First Judges, James Corrigan, John Titus, lenry Wolff. Clerks, Charles Freeze, Thomas First—Judges, James Corrigan, John Henry Wolff. Clerks, Charles Freese, Thomas Mulhern.
Second—Judges, Emil Wilken, L. Schultz, J. Gimbel, Clerks, Martin Olson, Henry Mass.
Third—Judges, John Gibbs, Michael Koenig, Peter Miller. Clerks, John Lochner, Thomas Gleason.
Fourti—Judges, C. H. Duensing, A. W. Raffen, B. Schoermann. Clerks, C. H. Herzberg, Charles Gastfield.
Fifth—Judges, A. Sherman, Fred, Voltz, M. A. LaBuy, Clerks, M. Majewski, Michael Joy, Sixth—Judges, A. G. Rolf, J. Anderson, Peter Fox, Clerks, Charles Meyer, John Norton.
Seventh—Judges, J. Majone, A. McCutellin, P. Fitzsimmons. Clerks, James Duff, Michael Barrett. Fighth—Judges, M. M. Gernhart, A. J. Warneks, Bighth—Judges, M. M. Gernhart, A. J. Warneks, Peter Thornman. Clerks, F. Schoenwaid, John A. Stanley.

Ninth—Judges, J. A. E. Lindt, M. C. Frang, John Palmer. Clerks, N. Chapman, Jr., M. Fitzgibbons.

Tenth—Judges, W. T. Johnson, William Corbett, Ed Saunders. Clerks, Otto Fischer, M. O'Brien.

FIFTERNTH WARD.

Pirst—Judges, Martin Lewis, B. A. Miller, frast Otto. Clerks, F. A. Towner, W. F. Ho-Ernst Otto. Clerks, F. A. Towner, W. F. Homuth.
Second—Judges, Pat Maginais, George Glock,
Jacob Wolff. Clerks, Aug. Werneim, Van Every.
Third—Judges, David Calvert, Fred Benzinger,
Joseph Wallner. Clerks, Lambert Moringer, Robert Bullman.
Fourth—Judges, J. H. Ernst, B. Miller, William
H. Stickney. Clerks, Adam Boos, John Kartheiser.
Fifth—Judges, George E. Adams, S. W. Gelding, J. D. Tyler. Clerks, James C. Hutchins, Jr.,
C. N. Hale.
SIXTERNIR WARD. SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Michal McGurn.
Phules.
Second—Judges. Pater Johnson, P. Farrell.
M. Sullivan. Clerks, P. C. De Laug. Pat Downle.
Third—Judges, George L. Ward, Robert Knight
Maurice Clifford. Clerks, J. B. Glies, Thomas faurice characteristics of the control of the contr

First Judges, H. T. Thompson, P. Almending-er, Jacob Thielen. Clerks, Henry Korf, William stein, Edward Kehoe, Clerks, C. Ryerson, J. Gohegan.
Soventh—Judges, Henry H. Forsyth, F. W. Puscheck, John H. Dorlin. Clerks, — Johnson, A. T. Ewing.
Eighth—Judges, Charles Clores, George Webster, Edward Ames. Clerks, Phil barrabes, Ernst Smith.
Ninth—Judges, Wildiam E. Strong, Louis C. Huck, James Reensy, Clerks, Robert Smith, James C. Smith.
Ald. Lawler tried again to get in the Greenback communication, this time under a suspension of the rules, and was again sat down on. The Council then adjourned until Wednesday

MISMANAGEMENT.

weeping Denunciation of the Men in Charge of the Benevolent Institutions of Ohio, Abectal Dissatch to The Tribuns. COLUMBUS, O., March 24.—The result of the

turning over of the benevolent institutions by the O'Conner Legislature, one year ago, which lethroned old and experienced officers for the purpose of making room for the Democratic terd, is made apparent by the abuses which have been carried on at the Longview Insane Asylum. Charges of mismanagement, as well as cruelty to the unfortunate patients, became so loud as to create a feeling akin to horror, sepecially among those who had friends in the institution, and to call for an immediate investigation by a committee of the Legislature. The results of their labors were submitted to-day, and surprised even the Republicans. The majority of the Committee being Democratic, there can remain no loophole for the Democracy to escape through. The Chairman, in his report, says: Fifty witnesses were examined, and it was ound that the patients had been subjected to severe punishment, such as ducking in cold water; that the sick had been forced to work in water; that the sick had been forced to work in rooms where the temperature was 110, and, upon their refusal to do so, the unfor-tunates had been stripped of all their ciothing, and wet towels used as whips. This punishment is described as very painful, but it leaves no marks on the person. This

This punishment is described as very painful, but it leaves no marks on the person. This mode, it appears, was principally used in the female wards while the males were subjected to an unparalleled brutality by being knocked down, a gag inserted in the mouth until the victims become weak and exhausted and the face purple." The report further adds that kicking, knocking down, and other acts of cruelty were found to have been carried on. A dissecting-room was also fitted up in the asylum, where the unfortunate victims of man's inhumanity to man furnished material for the practice of amateur sawbones. The condition of the asylum was found to be most horrible. Some of the rooms were infested with losthsome vermin, the bedding and patients being covered with the same. Evidences of drunkenness in the Superlutendent also came to light. The Committee recommends that immediate steps be taken for a thorough reorganization of the institution. In submitting the report, Judge Estill said: "It would have been much more agreeable for the majority of the Committee, those of us who a year ago voted to reorganize the Longview Asylum, with the hops of better government, to have returned from our mission with the glad tidings that all is well, but a fair investigation and a truthful rendering of the evidence given would not justify this." The result of the investigation has created a decided sensation, and much indignation is expressed.

BUSINESS AT CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

CLEVELAND, March 24.—I have taken occaon to talk with a large number of the vessel and marine men of this port, and they are unanimous in the opinion that the prospects are for a better season than has been known for five or six years. They expect some advantage from the Vessel-Owners' Association which has just been organized, but more from the fact that times are getting much better. Many of the iron-mills in this section which

have been lying still for a long time, are being fitted up preparatory to being put in operation. The iron-men say that it is a little too early yet The iron-men say that it is a little too early yet to tell exactly about the season as a whole, and things seem a little unsteady: but a good season is carcestly expected. The Cleveland Rolling-Mill has orders four months ahead for all the Bessimer steel rails they can manufacture, and the Secretary of the Company, Mr. Page, reports everything in fine shape.

Messrs. Cleveland, Brown & Co. say that the general iron-market is alightly bracing up; and the indications are, that, in a short time, much larger demands will be made.

The nog-market here, as elsewhere, is liveller this spring than for some time past; and the port-packing business is fast growing in importance in this city.

Mr. D. Martin, of the Board of Trade, with whom I talked to-day, says that all the members of the Board are united in the opinion that general merchandlse will move off at a much brisker rate than before for several seasons.

The petroleum interest, which is the principal one here, is almost entirely now within the control of the Standard Oil Company, and its secrets are closely guarded. It is generally understood, however, that the business of refining is improving.

THE KEOKUK PACKET COMPANY.

Special Disparch to The Tribune.
GALENA, Ill., March 24.—Your correspondent interviewed Commodore D. Hunkins to-day on the subject of the Keokuk Northern Line Packet Company's troubles, which are now exciting the interest of all river men, and led to citing the interest of all river men, and led to the application, some time ago, on the part of Mr. Hunkins, at present of the Directors, and other stockholders for the appointment of a Receiver. The Commodore says that when he surrendered the office of President of the Line to W. F. Davidson, he turned over \$75,000 in money and twenty-two steamboats, all in good order; that at the last meeting of Directors the bills payable amounted to unwards of \$60,000, and that to-day the capital stock of the Company, of \$750,000, is worth but eight cents on the dollar. The Receivership question is expected to come up before the courts soon, when the affairs of the Company will be thoroughly ventilated.

MINERS AGAIN ON A STRIKE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Privisurae, Pa., March 24.—The Monagabela River coal-miners heid a mass meeting at Elizabeth this afternoon. Fully 1,000 were present. There was no outbreak, but a good deal of intemperate language was indulged in. The procession was preceded by three brass bands. Squads of 100 men were detailed to visit all mines where work has not been suspended. They demand an advance of from two and a half to three cents a bushel for digging. Should the miners now working for the former price not come out and join the strike, there will probably be serious trouble. There is great excitement at Elizabeth. A large force of Deputy-Sheriffs is on the ground to preserve order, and several companies of militia are ready to march at a moment's warning. The recent convictions at Little Washington do not seem to intimidate the strikers in the least.

A Russian Imperial Squabble.

The St. Peterburg correspondent of a German paper affirms that the Czar and his, son had a squabble over the question of the Grand Duke Nicholas being asked to a ball by the Czarovitch. The latter did not wish to ask his uncie, loasmuch as he believed him to have been implicated in army frauds, but the Czar, said: "If he is not asked I will not come." The ball was put off. The Czar's predecessors would have knouted such a son, or at least have put him into a dungeon; so Russia does advance.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Growing Confidence Among the Republicans.

Are Raising Money.

Well-Attended Republican Meetings in All the Wards.

A Square, Straight Ticket Put Up in Hyde Park HEADQUARTERS.

THE REPUBLICANS.

The crowd around Republican headquarters was larger yesterday than ever before, and the good feeling of the past few days prevailed.

The Hon. A. M. Wright, the next Mayor, The Hon. A. M. Wright, the next Mayor, dropped in during the forenoon, and was very enthusiastically received. It was his first visit, and he announced that from now on, his health permitting, he would devote his time to mingling with the people. The Campaign Committee was in secret session several hours, and did an immense amount of talking and sitting around, but since their door was locked not only to reporters, but to many who had suggestions to make and feel a deep interest in the party's success, what was done could not be known. The most that could be learned of their doings was that the reports from the wards were improving every day, and that the prostheir doings was that the reports from the wards were improving every day, and that the prospect was brightening, and everything pointed to a triumph at the poils. The Executive Committee had two sessions during the day, but they had to do with the campaign fund rather than planning for the work of the canvass, such as arranging for printing tickets and posters. Of course, they had nothing for the papers, except to say that they proposed to hold the campaign expenses down to the lowest figure.

At Democratic Headquarters there was also a very large attendance, attributable for the most part to the fact that it had been noised around Sunday that the barrel would yesterday be opened. The crowd appeared in good humor, and equally as confident of success as the Republicans were, but not one of them could give any reason therefor. Mr.

would yesterday be obsened. The crowd appeared in good humor, and equally as confident of success as the Republicans were, but not one of them could give any reason therefor. Mr. Harrison and Seipp were both present a part of the day to assist in standing around, and by way of variety to invite the faithful out. They, too, feigned confidence, but that their pretensions were insincere was evidenced by their industry in trying to heal up some little difficulties which have crept into the party. Harrison was beset upon all sides for promises, but it is not understood that he made any of a positive character. He gave it out generally, however, that those who stood by him should not be forgotten, but few were found willing to the to him unalterably on such conditions. Mr. Seipp has made all his promises, or turned his appointments over to a certain benk which has agreed to furnish him a bond if he should ever need one. The Campaien Committee was in session during the afternoon discussing the outlook, and about determined that if the tleket won it would be at a great expense, which is quite different from what was talked on the outside to cheer the hundreds of strikers to whom positions on the police force and in the Fire Department have been promised as the price of their loyalty, Really, they were not near as jubilant as they were Saturday, recognizing it as impossible to organize their forces or draw any considerable vote frem the German Republicans. From what could be learned it appears that the prediction some days ago that the assessments had been made upon their candidates privately was true. Mr. Harrison paid \$2,000, Mr. Seipp \$2,000, the other two officers \$1,000 each (in promises), and the town candidates \$75 each, except the Town Clerks, who were let off with \$25 each. This, however, is not all the money to be used, for notice is to be sent to such Democratic as are holding positions under Republicans—in the Sheriff's office and Post-Office—that they must come down or lose their party standing. Beside this

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE was also in session during the day, considering the charges against Cleaver, the candidate for South Town Assessor. They did not examine into

South Town Assessor. They did not examine into the facts of the case, but thought it the part of discretion to let Cleaver stand, and that it would be cheaper in the end to buy up the Fiatists to put Cleaver on their ticket, and safer, too, than it would be to raise a row over the matter at this late stage of the game. This was about all the Committee did, but outside there were some loud murmurings against the Democratic candidate for Assessor on the North Side; also against the candidate for City Clerk. Both of these gentlemen would, no doubt, be unceremoniously bounced if it could be done without offending their immediate followers, and it is safe to say that their resignations would not be objected to.

THE FIATISTS,

Or National Sell-Outs, were in better humor yesterday than for several days, yet they were quarreling among themselves. They made a raise during the day from some source, and were actually preparing to open headquarters on Clark street. They have not, however, gotten as much money as they want, and if further relief does not reach them they will be unable to get any tickets printed, and will be compelled to vote the straight Democratic ticket or none. The changes indicated in their ticket several days ago is apt to be made at any time. If one, at least, is not made, Mr. Cleaver has disposed of some of his wealth to bad advantage. He condidently expects to have his name on their ticket in place of Hendrickson, for Assessor, and most any one can enjoy the same blessing on the same terms.

or, and most any one can enjoy the same blessing on the same terms.

THE SOCIALISTS

continue to sit around their hesdquarters in little knots, annoyed now and then by the importunities of Democratic money-changers to "take suthin." They calculate on casting a large vote, and the rumor is afloat that, in consideration of the Democrate supporting their candidate for Aldermen in certain of their strongholds, and thus guaranteeing them an increased representation in the City Councit, they will cut their candidate for Mayor, Dr. Schmidt, and support Mr. Harrison. It is believed there is some truth in the report, too, but such an alliance can do the Democrats very little good in the end, for if Mr. Harrison becomes the candidate of the Socialists thousands of Democrats now friendly to him would spurn his candidacy and any ticket upon which his name appeared.

THE GREENBACK CAMPAIGN COMMITTES

didacy and any ticket upon which his name appeared.

THE GREENBACK CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

held a regular meeting in a close little back room of their new headquarters list evening. Dr. Duff presided with his naual courtly grace, and, when he had persuaded the members to come to order and sit, down, he called for the report of the Committee on Organization. They gave their usual glowing reports of imaginary good prospects, but, as it was evident that their industry was flagging. John F. Scanlan was added to their number to assist them in their laborious work of manufacturing eathusiasm. Arrangements were made for various meetings throughout file city, and also far a central mass-meeting at a time and place to be decided upon hereafter. The Captains of wards were instructed to report the names of ticket peddlers by to-morrow night. In order to give some encouragement to the hungry crowd of hangers-on it was decided that until election the Committee will sit in continued session.

They aid not specify where they would sit after election.

MEETINGS.

The Campaign Committee of the First Ward held a meeting at the Grand Pacific yesterday afternoon, Dan Wrenn in the chair. The chalafternoon, Dan Wrenn in the chair. The chal-lengers, ticket-peddiers, and notaries were ap-pointed for each precinct. A committee was also appointed to canvase the ward thoroughly and perfect the organization. Dan Munn was made permanent Chairman, Omar Bushnell First and F. W. Henneberg Second Vice-President. The meeting adjourned subject to call.

The meeting adjourned subject to call.

SECOND.

The Republicans of the Second Ward met last evening at No. 398 Walmsh avenue, Mr. W. H. Turner presiding. Considerable routine business was transacted, including the appointment of challengers and notaries for next Tuesday. The Hon. A. L. Morrison delivered a rousing speech on the issues of the day, and showed up the record of the Confed-Democratic party in its true colors. Speeches were also made by

A well-attended meeting of the Fifth Ward Republican Club was held last evening in the hall corner of Archer and Portland avenues, Mr. Michael Schmitz in the chair. A committee of three, consisting of Mesars. Martin Best, C. S. Shorek, and James G. Stephens, was appointed to select a Captain, a Lieutenant, and a Notary Public for each precinct. On motion, the Secretary, Mr. Boyd, was added to the committee, which will make its report Thursday evening. Mr. Drake, candidate for the Assessorship of the South Town, made a brief speech, reviewing the town affairs. He was followed by Mr. Perkins, who apoke at considerable length on the necessity of economy both in city and town matters, and showed that during the past three years of a Republican administration the finances of the city had been brought from disorder into order, while the deet had been reduced several million dollars. The meeting then adjourned.

The Republicans of the Eighth Ward held a rousing meeting at No. 151 Harrison street last night. There were over 200 present, and, as a gentieman remarked, there were "too many there," for the room was terribly crowded, although the utmost harmony prevailed. The meeting was called to order by Chris Mamer, and John Lussen was appointed Chairman. The Chair, M. A. Farwell, candidate for the City Treasurer; Col. Ricaby, candidate for City Attorney; Oscar W. Barrett, Mr. Bliss, and Oscar Misch addressed the meeting, which adjourned early.

Misch addressed the meeting, which adjourned early.

ELEVENTE.

Last evening the Eleventh Ward Republican Club held one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings that was ever held in that section of the city. Mr. M. E. Cole presided. After routine business had been transacted, Mr. John Meyer, candidate for West Town Clerk, made a neat little speech. He was followed by Mr. Kirk Hawes, who showed why the Republican local ticket should be elected.

Mr. A. M. Wright then made his appearance, and, being called upon, stated emphatically that he would pledge himself to carry on an economical City Government, and his administration would be conducted in the interest of the people. He wanted it understood that he was pledged to do all he could for the interest of the citizens and taxpayers of Chicago.

Mr. M. E. Cole offered the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Democratic Members of Congress, led on by the Brigadiers of the late Rebel army who have been elected to the National Legislature, have in the past and still do propose to refuse proper apprepriations with which to conduct the affairs of the Government unless humilisting concessions are made by the Republicans; and

Whereas, These things are asked by the Democrats in order to pave the way to success in 1880; therefore,

crats in order to pave the way to success in 1880; therefore, Resolved, That this Club convey to the President of the United States in most emphatic terms that the day of compromises has gone by, and, if he yield in any degree to the demands of the Democracy of Congress, he will be no longer recognized as a Republican President.

Resolved, That these resolutions be sent to our Representative, Col. George R. Davis, with the demand that he stand uncompromisingly against all concessions, and that he, with the other Republican members from Illinois, call upon the President and insist that he stand firm with the Republicans and the loyal people of the country.

It was decided to send a copy of these resolutions to the Hon. George R. Davis, at Washington.

John Lyle King was next called up, and he made one of his strong characteristic speeches.

Luther Lafliu Mills, the Hon. A. L. Morrison, Peter Buschwah, and others addressed the meeting, after which an adjournment was taken, subject to the call of the President.

TWELFTH.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of Republicans of the Fourth Precinct of the Twelfth Ward was held last evening in the hall at No. 908 West Madison street, Mr. J. H. Sanders presiding. The hall was packed, and many were present who have not attended any political meetings in years. Mr. Sanders made a few remarks upon calling the meeting to order, and he was succeeded by Gen. Julius White, who made a stirring apeech.

J. L. Campbell moved that a committee be appointed by the Chair to confer with the officers of the Twelfth Ward Republican Club with regard to establishing a headquarters in that ward, which would be open continually until after the election. The motion was carried, and the Chair appointed upon the Committee E. L. Wright, J. L. Campbell, and J. D. Everett.

mittee E. L. Wright, J. L. Campbell, and J. D. Everett.

Col. Dan Munn, being called upon, made one of his telling speeches, in which he asked if the people of Chicago would help to elect Carter H. Harrison for Mayor, and have him say to the people in Washington: "Didn't I tell you I stood well at home? Didn't Chicago always go Republican until this spring? Doesn't this show that the majority of the people in Chicago upheld me when I was opposing the interests of the country?" Could the people afford to elect such a man as that as Mayor of Chicago?

Addresses were also made by the Hon. Frank J. Smith, Gen. O. L. Mann, J. W. Bennett, and others.

The Fourteenth Ward Republicans held a good meeting last evening at No. 117 Cornell street, and listened to some excellent speeches. Ool. A. W. Raffen was called to the chair.

Mr. W. L. Underwood was the first speaker, and he made a strong speech, in the course of which he touched upon National politics, and held up Carter Harrison as self-confessed supporter of the Southern Brigadiers, and a demagogue. The fitness of the Republican candidates for the offices for which they were nominated was spoken of, and the voters of the Fourteenth Ward urged to turn out on election and support the Republican ticket,—the best of the three.

nated was spoken of, and the voters of the Fourteenth Ward urged to turn out on election and support the Republican ticket,—the best of the three.

Speeches were also made by Maj. C. A. Story, Mr. Russell, Maj. Brockway, Louis Martin, Republican candidate for Alderman in the Fourteenth Ward, Jans Olson, caudidate for West-Town Collector, and John McLinden. All the speakers made encouraging remarks, and urged those present to put their shoulder to the wheel on election-day and assist in getting out the voters to support the Republican ticket.

The meeting then adjourned.

A Committee of Republicans nave been making a thorough canvass of the Fourteenth Ward, and report that the prospect for the election of Louis Martin for Alderman is first-class, not-withstanding the rumors that have been circulated regarding his candidacy. It was stated in a mongrel newspaper that Mr. Martin was about to "lay down," and give up without a struggle. That was written by a friend of an Aldermanic aspirant, and he knew it was a lie when he wrote, so say Fourteenth Ward Republicans, who know Mr. Martin intimately and well, and know that he does not intend to withdraw, nor does he weaken in the slightest degree. On the contrary, he will carry on a more vigorous canvass than ever, if that is possible, and he has got the bulge on his opponents, and they, knowing it, are circulating false reports about him.

SIXTEENTH.

The Sixteenth Ward Democrats held a meeting last evening at No. 58 Clybourn avonue. Mr. Adolph Schoeninger stated that the object of the meeting was to organize for work at the polits at the coming election and to nominate a candidate for Alderman. He moved that a committee of three be appointed to nominate committees to take charge of the precincts at the coming election. The resolution prevailed, and the Chair appointed to nominate on minate a candidate (Great appointed by the leading Democratis in the committee.

The Alderman Mr. Schweisthal had been requested by the leading Democratis in the council, and hoped that, i

men whose names were on the Republican ticket as the necroose best calculated to administer the municipal affairs with honesty, integrity, and intelligence. Nearly all of the speakers touched upon the candidacy of Aid. Schweisthal, and urzed his election. He was an independent Democrat, an honest, conscientious man, and a trusted public servant. There was, it was said, a movement on foot, prompted by the disaffected ones of the west end of the Sixteenth Ward, to nominate a Republicen even at this late day, at a meeting to be held this evening at No. 311 Larrabee street. Such a movement could but fail, as Mr. Schweisthal had been nominated unanimonaly by the Republicans of the ward, and was supported by all the reputable Democrats in the ward. The scheme of opposing him was rotten up in the interest of the Socialist candidate for the office of Alderman, and unless the Republicans stood by their nominee and stamped out the treason that was growing in their ranks a Communist or a bummer would be sent to the City Council. The averal speakers forcibly impressed upon all present the necessity of good local government, and said of Ald. Schweisthal that his past record in the Council entitled him to the earnest and hearty support of all men who had the interest of the ward and the city at heart.

After about forty names of new members had been presented, the meeting adjourned to meet Monday night at Brand's Hall, corner of North Clark and Erie streets.

A COMPARISON. THE REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC CANDI-DATES.

Chicage Cutholic Piles.

The candidates nominated by the Republican Convention last Tuesday, whose names we give in another column, will be found to be a very respectable and creditable list of successful business-men, just what the people want to look after their interest in the administration of

city affairs.

The Democrats have been behind in holding their Convention, and from every indication they will be behind the day after election. The party will not stand much chance of success in this city or county until it has purged itself of the disreputable moss-grown gray-backs that still infest its ranks. We believe the Ptot has done more to purge it of some of its worst ele-ments than all the other papers in the city combined. The result, we are proud to say, has made the great majority of the Irish-American people independent voters in this city and county. The Democracy, with very few excep-

people independent voters in this city and county. The Democracy, with very few exceptions, has never nominated good, successful, reliable business-men as standard-bearers. The few who were brought forward were killed by the professional brawlers with whom, of necessity, they were compelled to associate.

If a party tails to put forth good men for positions of trust, it ceases to have any claim upon the honest and intelligent voter: we, therefore, ask all men of our nationality, you who are entitled to vote, to scrutinize carefully the standing of the men vou are asked to vote for. We also consider it our duty to say to you that it is not to your interest to the politicians seeking the positions; and they have been anything but creditable to you in the past. The Democratic leaders will tell you that the Republican party will not recognize you. Recognize whom the Democratic political office-seeker. We would ask, of what interest is that to the toiling thousands of our people! None whatever! We cannot naturally expect recognition from a party we have always been opposed to, and truly without knowing the reason why. The American people forming the Republican party are certainly an element whose good opinion we value more than any other in the country, and we are estranged from them owing to this blind adherence to party. In our everyday relations with them we find them the nicest people in the world to do business with. We are only divided now by party lines, which are of no interest whatever to us as a people, and which were drawn in prejudice and strengthened by bycory, and which ought to be stamped out by the light of the present time. Recognition will come when men of our element put forth good, reliable, practicable, business men, and cease to recognize the professional politician who has no other means of support.

HYDE PARK.

Yesterday afternoon the Republicans of Hyde Park met in Social Hall, at Grand Crossing, for the purpose of holding a Convention for the nomination of village and town officers. About 200 persons were present, including the leading Republicans of the village.

Mr. H. W. Clark was elected temporary Chair-

Mr. H. W. Clark was elected temporary Chairman, and on taking his place made a short speech, saying that he was glad to inform the people present that this was a straight Republican Convention. The Republican party was a great one, and as in times past it had been necessary to call for the party to save the nation, so now it was necessary to call on the party to save the municipality. He read the call and begged them to notice the weighty words that

had crought them together, and as he believed the people before him were ready and equal to the duty, he has ready for business. The dele-gations were then called off. A committee was appointed, consisting of T. 8. Gillett, George Willard, and Jacob Bremer, to name the permanent officers of the Conven-tion.

S. Gillett, George Willard, and Jacob Bremer, to name the permanent officers of the Convention.

A committee on resolutions, consisting of C. B. King, W. B. Ferris, Dr. Pease, John Sheldon, and F. A. Herring, was appointed.

The Committee on Officers reported: President, F. A. Herring; Vice-Presidents, R. R. Donnelly, C. H. Linn, R. Z. Herrick, Dr. Chapman, C. Eingenman, W. H. Colehour, F. Taeger, H. Vanderbelt, Thomas Goodwille, Charies McKee Armstrong, T. L. Morgan, C. H. Crawford, Henry Wendte, H. L. Pease, J. McIntosh, Andrew Rehm, H. W. Stinson, Jacob Kuyper, and S. W. Wheeler; Secretary, D. S. Taylor.

Mr. Herring, on taking the chair, was rejoiced to know that he had been a Reomblican for years, and that he had the privilege for the first time of addressing a Hyde Park Republican Convention.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were adopted:

Wherkas, It is the duty of every citizen to interest himself in and identity himself with the political affairs of the country; and

Wherkas, It is the duty of every Republican in this threatening hour of rebel supremacy in Congress to stand by his colors and promote through organization of the party in every locality; and Wherkas, The true principals of economy, stability, and justice in government can best be promoted by the Republican party; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the Republican citizens of Hyde Park, in Convention assembled, are opposed to all mongal tickets and quondam parties, and are heartily in favor of a Republican ticket and village government, believing that to be pre-eminently the pest party of the people. for the people, and from the people of Hyde Park.

After more speeches and resolutions the Convention got down to work.

NOMINATIONS.

After more speeches and resolutions the Convention got down to work.

ROMINATIONS.

The informal vote for Trustee stood: Bennett 58; Ford 57; Hobart 59; Foss 56; Johnson 59; Swap 53; Davis 2; Williamson 10.

A delegate said Johnson's vote as read by the Secretary was wrong,—a mere mistake, which was changed.

Consider H. Williett moved that the first six names be made the unanimous choice of the Convention for Trustees. Carried.

The second district put in nomination for Clerk Woodbury M. Taylor. Carried.

Jacob Bremer was nominated for Justice of the Peace, and Dr. H. L. Peace, of Grand Crossing, for Supervisor.

For Assessor the names of Joseph H. Gray, H. Vanderbelt, and C. K. Coates were presented. The formal vote stood: Vanderbelt 38; Gray 20.

John Williams put Gray in nomination for Collector. He considered that the First District had not been fairly treated, and that they were entitled to two officers. A. L. Pierce was also nominated. Gray withdrew his name. L. W. Stone was nominated, but withdrew, and Pierce was nominated.

A meeting of the candidates to select a Campaign Committee will be field in the Grand Pacific this morning at 11 o'clock. The Convention adjourned.

THE TICKET

18: For Trustees. Jonn I. Bennett, H. R. He
The Ticket

A ballot was then taken, which resulted in the nomination of Ald. Schweisthal by a vote of 47 against 43 for Dr. Sheppers.

SEVENTRENTH.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic Republican meetings ever held in the Seventeenth Ward came off last evening at the corner of Sedgwick and Chicago avenues, Mr. George L. Ford, M. H. Foss. C. F. Swan, T. Ward in the chair. Mr. A. M. Wright was the first speaker. He was very enthusiastically received. He spoke of the great importance of the election and the good effect a victory would have.

Stirring speeches were also made by Gen. O. L. Mann, R. S. Tuthill, Elliott Anthony, Peter Bushwah, Col. Scribner, J. C. Barker, and W. T. Underwood.

THE TOUNG MEN'S AUXILIARY CLUB of the North Side met last night at No. 565 Wells street, Mr. Ed. Cragin in the chair.

Upon motion, the Chair requested the Executive Committee to draft a set of resolutions addressed to and urging the Board of Trade to close on election-day.

Speeches were then made upon the current local political topics of the day by Messrs. Eschenburg.

WILL NOT ACCEPT. Hyps Pank, March 23.—Much to my surpr your issue of yesterday contains my name as a probable nominee for Village Trustee. Such use of my name was without my knowledge. Under no circumstances would I serve, and I succreif wish that in the future my name would not be used so freely in such connection without first obtaining my consent. Professional duties absorb my time, and my only aspirations are in that direction.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. W. Goodspeed, of the Thirteenth Ward, is J. W. Goodspeed, of the Thirteenth Ward, is out as Democratic candidate for Alderman.

Ald. Ryan, the Democratic candidate for reelection in the Fourteenth Ward, it is said, is
anxious to abandon his candidacy. He is reported to have proposed to leading Republicans
in the last few days that if forty of them would
guarantee bim their support next spring that he
would withdraw in Mr. Martin's favor to secure
the defeat of the Socialist candidate. The proposition has not been accepted, but, since Mr.
Ryan has no show of election, it is more than
likely that Mr. Martin will get chough Democratic votes to elect him.

The so-called regular party, or those in favor of ro-electing a portion of the present Board of Trustees, held a primary yesterday afternoon at the Stock-Yards. The following is a list of the delegates chosen: First Precinct—H. B. Steck, E. A. Wood, John Green, Robert Robinson, Frank McClaery, Seth Crosby, P. H. Duggan, William Hallegan, Jacob Schiller, Samuel Muier. Second Precinct—J. W. Clark, Henry Draper, Charles Geckler, Michael Hogan, S. M. Carlson, John Callahan. Third Precinct—A. C. Potter, C. H. Vehmyer, F. L. Kimmy, J. C. Dennison, E. J. Fellows, R. Jankins. Fourth Precinct—James A. Douglas, Patrick Murray, James C. Porter.

When it became known through the Yardt and at Englewood that the election of delegates had been beld, much dissatisfaction was expressed and many declared they would vote the opposition ticket, even with Plant at the head of it. The Couvenition is called for Wednesday, and means the nomination of George Muirhead for Supervisor, C. S. Redfield for Assessor, and probably Feter Murphy for Collector, with the Clerkship and Trustee to be fought for by a number of aspirants. To people not acquainted with the Town of Lake, the unfairness of the election can be explained by stating that the Town is six miles square, and there was only one polling-place, and that right is the stronghold of the parties calling the election.

Lady Caithness' Diamonds.

Paris Letter to Baltimere Genetic.

I bear that the carnival at Nice was unusually brilliant. The Countess of Caithness, who, with her husband and her son by a former marriage, the Duke of Pomar, made quite an extensive visit to the United States some years ago, gave a grand fancy bail, at which Miss Emilie Schaumberg, of Philadelpnia, appeared as Moonlight. Lady Caittness, unlike most of our foreign visitors, has never forgotten the kindness and attention wherewish the Earl and herself were treated while in our country, and she is always particularly civil and hospitable to Americans. She possesses, it is said, the finest diamonds in Europe, outside of the caskets of Roylty, her triple-row diamond neckines being valued at something like \$1,000,000. When she was present at one of our Philadelphia assemblies it was computed that the jewels she work were worth rather more than the Opera-House itself, and the ornameuts worn by all the other lady guests into the bargain.

New York, Jan. 23.—A dispatch from Albany says: "Mr. Samuel J. Tilden has just made an important financial movement. He has quietly sold out all his nuterest in the Elevated Rairroad, making some \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000, and, in connection with Moses Taylor, has placed in Albany, for the use of the Albany lobby, \$250,000, for the nursons of passing the bill authorizing the towing of canal-boats by steam in the canals. The scheme is to place a narrow-gauge railroad along berne bank of the canals, to connect with the West Shore Railroad, which has gobbled up, and make a direct line to New to connect with the West Shore Railroad, which he has gobbled up, and make a direct line to New York by the west bank of the Hudson. Goy Robinson, it is understood, will sign the bill. Tilden's connection with the Elevated Road has been a very profitable transaction from the first."

HAVERLY'S THEATRE. LAST NIGHTS OF THE GLADIATOR. LAST WEEK THIS SEASON

JOHN McCULLOUGH MR. CHARLES BARRON. And a Superb Company, under the manage Wm. M. Conner. This Tuesday Evening, and Wednesday Ma

M'CORMICK HALL.

BICK'S Paris. EURYSCOPE England, Ireland, Europe, Palestine, India, Illustrated On I. (ECO M. I. an Tace With 2.600 Views. TURN FOAT THIS WEEKS.

MATINER TO day, 230 o'cle—Tone through Palestine TO-NiGHY—Palaces, Parks, Art Gallerias of Paris. WEDNESDAY—Versalles, St. Cloud, Exposition. THURSDAY—The Paris Exposition. THURSDAY—The Paris Exposition. PRIDAY—Ancient Palestine and Jarusalem. SATURDAY—Life of Carlat and Palestine. Massinees 1 Thursday, Life of Christ in Palestine. Saturday—Special Tour Through Palestine and teachers, giving the chief Historic Scanses and Art Galleries. Tickets 25 and 50 cents; for sake at Root & Some and Box Utice. GEO. B. CAMPENTER, Man?

TOOLEY'S THEATRE. Prices \$1, 75c, 50c, and 25c. Matiness—75c, 50c \$25c. The management are pleased to annunce that they have arranged with Mr. H. J. Sargent for a limited number of nights, commencing Monday, March 2s, for the famous actress.

Mark. HELENA PYODJESKA.

(Comptess Botenta), supported by a first-class Dramatic Company, elected by herself to accompany her during the present season.

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday Kvenings, and Wednesday Matines. CAMILLE.

Thursday and Friday Kvenings and Seturday Matiness.

FROU-FEOU.

Baturday Night, CAMILLE.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

FIRST PROPER PRODUCTION
In this city of Sullivan and Gilbert's PURE COMMO
OPERA, H. M. S. PINAFORE,

MONDAY EVENING, March 24, EVERY EVENING, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINENS.

CONDUCTOR.

SEATS CAN BE SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE. TERSHEY MUSIC-HALL

Theodore Tilton, "HRART'S EASE: A Plain Talk on Hard Times."
Admission. 500: reserved seats, 750.
Tickets now at Stott's 158 State-st.

HAMLIN'S THEATRE, MILTON NOBLES A MAN OF THE PEOPLE." THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES,



THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gen. A. P. Blunt, U. S. A., is registered at the John T. Averill, St. Paul, is

Thomas Button, U. S. A., is registered at the

iciled at the Trem The Hon. C. C. Washburn, Wisconsin, regis

ed at the Pacific yesterday. Miss Josie Balley and other m fodjeska's company are at the Tremont.

The Hon. J. H. Mayborn, State Senator, Geneva, Ill., is registered at the Tremont. Mme. Helena Modjeska, Countesa Bozenta og, maid, and busband are at the Sherman. The Hon. W. M. Smith, Railroad and Wareuse Commissioner, is a guest of the Tremont

The Rev. Dr. George F. Pentecost, the revivalist, is visiting Mr. Benjamin Douglas, of 355 North Lasalle street.

A "constant reader" is informed that Bishop Foler was consecrated a "full Bishop" in the United States of America.

South Haven fruit-growers write that there was never a better prospect for a good crop han at present, and that a failure is not among he probabilities.

A. F. Friehard, Charles A. Heineman, A. H. Groom, A. F. M. Spaulding, John Middleton, and Charles T. Glanneville, of Japan, are regis-ered at the Pacific.

The Hon. Edward S. Bragg, M. C., of the Fifth Wisconsin District, passed through the city yesterday, stopping only long enough to take breakfast at the Tremont. J. S. Oliver, Assistant Superintendent of the hicago & Northwestern Railroad, and J. H. Cheney, Vice-President of the Bloomington, Muncie & Mississippi Railroad, are at the Palmer.

The stove-manufacturers and the hardware-nerchants held meetings at the Tremont House resterday atternoon to discuss the Interests of the trade. Nothing of public importance was

W. P. Robinson, General Freight Agent of the fissouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, and E. H. Yaidron, General Manager of the Indianapolis, loomington & Muncie Railroad, are at the

The temperature vesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribuna Building), was at 8a. m., 41 degrees; 10 a. m., 42; 12 m., 43; 3 p. m., 43; 8 p. m., 38. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.35; 8 p. m., 29.69.

A number of members of the St. George's Society held an informal meeting at the Sherman House last evening to talk over the various names to be presented for election at the annual meeting which will occur April 7 at the Sher-

Miss Lizzie Sauer, 17 years of age, living at No. 209 North avenue, the mother of an illegit-imate child 8 weeks of age, while or her way to the Foundling's Home to dispose of the young-ster yesterday afternoop, discovered, when near the corner of Clark and Randolph streets, that it had died of suffocation. The mother is not blamed.

Mrs. Jenuie Houston, a widew, and her 10year-old daughter Clara, were at the Chicago
Avenue Station last night for shelter. They arrived here yesterday from Bradford, Pa., in
search of a brother-in-law named William
Leach, who is a molder by occupation, and came
to this city in last October from Canton, O. His
address had been lost, but they anticipated no
trouble in finding him when they started out for
his city.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning Rosa Freeman, 3 years of age, living with her parents at No. 183 West Washington street, was accidentally shot by her 5-year-old brother, Joseph. They were ransacking the contents of a closet when they found the weapon. The ball, 22 calibre, entered the girl's neck just below the left war and passed into the cheek. Dr. Plecker, who was called in to attend the little one, says the will recover if properly attended.

The Judges of the Superior, Circuit, County, and Probate Courts adjourned court yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock and went on with their consideration of the applications for Justices of the Peace. They chosed their work about 7 o'clock, and, it is supposed, have gotten through their work, but they have been so unnecessarily mysterious over the whole matter that they have even refused to tell what progress they have made from day to day. It is understood, however, that they were unanimous in recommending the reappointment of Messrs. Meech and Wilson.

Miles Kehoe and his Committee of Thirty met

Miles Keboe and his Committee of Thirty met at No. 7 Clark street last evening, with the aforesaid gentleman in the chair. They continued their desultory discussion of the various bills introduced into the Lezislature, and translating was sacted some routine business. The meeting was attended by more than thirty members, the Committee having been recently enlarged to fifty-two. It was decided to draft some further bills to keep the Cook County delegation in practice. Reports of the progress of the various measures now under consideration were read, and some comments made as to the leisurely manner of disposing of business at Springfield. The meeting adjourned for one week.

The Committee of soldiers and sailors appointed some time ago to take the necessary steps looking to erecting a menument in this dity to the memory of those who fell in the late war met last evening at the Grand Pacific, P. L. W. Jansen in the chair. Capt. T. D. McGillieuddy, of Ohio, was present, and submitted a series of resolutions providing for creating a Monumental Board of Trustees, which were reterred to a committee consisting or R. S. Wilsou, J. S. Lane, and I. S. Hudson. Mr. McGillieuddy then spoke at some length, urging the necessity of erecting a monument, and deprecating the fact that those late in arms against the country were now making the laws for the loyal, ste. The Committee then adjourned until the last Monday in April.

George R. Dauchy, of No. 17 Capal street.

last Monday in April.

Georre R. Dauchy, of No. 17 Canal street, has a horse that he will sell at a very low figure. At 8:30 yesterday morning the horse, attached to a buggy, was left standing in front of the Washington Hotel, at the corner of Canal and Madison streets, fastened to a ten-pound weight. It became frightened at a passing Ogden avenue street-car, and circled about until it got within reaching distance, and then kicked in the side of the car, and also broke one of the shafts of the buggy. A policeman caught the animal and turned it over to Mr. Dauchy, who started home with the rig. As he turned south into Canal street the horse again ran away, and the buggy capsizing, threw the owner to the ground and badly crushed his face. The demoralized rig was stopped at Harrison street, and was taken home for the day.

stopped at Harrison street, and was taken home for the day.

The Tribune of Sunday contained an account of the strategic arrest arrest in this city of Chauncey Prentiss, the alleged embezzling Treasurer of Greenville, O., a town near Cleveland. The account stated that Prentiss, whose alleged embezzlement amounts to \$8,000, was living and doing business under cover, and that his mail was looked after by his wife, who lived at No. 135 Thirty-seventh street. Mr. Prentiss has written to this paper that he has conducted his business openly, delivering his goods in a wagon with his name on the outside thereof in plain sight; lived at the above number for eight months, and since selling out his market has had his mail addressed to his residence as advertised in his circular; and that he anticipates no difficulty in establishing his entire imagence of any intention of wrong in the management of the funds in the Treasury of Greenville.

SZEGEDIN.

The additional collections made yesterday for the sufferers of the flood in Szegedin were as follows:

the sufferers of the flood in Szegedin were as follows:

Hamburger Bros., \$2; Moritz Oestreecher, \$2; Philip Weinheimer, \$1; Arnold Kohn, traveler, \$2; F. J. Gerber, \$1; Faller & Fuller, \$10; T. Goldman & Co., \$1; A B. Gladek, \$1; cash, \$1; Albert Stern, 50 cents: Charles Pick, \$1; workingmen of J. Cohen & Co., \$10, 25; Charles F. Schuefer, \$5; Leopoid Sonnenstein, \$3; Solon Nickerson, \$2; Leif & Flersheim, \$2; Solomon & Wemberg, \$2; Eisenskach Bros., \$2; M. Cohen & Sons, \$1; Saay, Kilduff & Co., \$1; L. C. Wachsmith & Co., \$1; A. Mandel, \$1; Lapham, Simbert & Co., \$5; Eifel, Danzinger & Co., \$5; C. C. Wallus & Sons, \$5; Dennis & Wheeler, \$5; Wahl Bros., \$5; J. Well & Bros., \$5; S. Bane & Co., \$2; Farkhurst & Williamson, \$5; Beeder, Adamson & Co., \$5; Edwin Hunt & Son, \$3; Larrabee & North, \$5; Hart, Brasley & Co., \$3; Kelly, Ullman & Co., \$5; Even Hunt & Son, \$3; Larrabee & North, \$5; Hart, Brasley & Co., \$3; Kelly, Ullman & Co., \$5; Soville Manufacturing Company, \$2; barret, Arnold & Kimball, \$5; Champlin & Sponcer, \$3; Abraham Lincoln Lodge, No. 49, I. C. F. S. of 1, \$10.

Spencer, S.; Abraham Lincoln Lodge, No. 49, I. O. F. S. of I., \$10.

INQUESTS.

Coroner Mann yesterday held an inquest upon Charles Werkmeister, a saloonkeeper at No. 499 State street, who was thought to have committed suicide from the fact that a revolver with three chambers empty was found in his hand, but a careful investigation showed that he dice of heart disease, with which he had been afflicted for some years. There were no bullet wounds in the body, and no grounds for the belief that he had committed anicide. It is quite probable that, when taken suddenly ill, it occurred to him to pull his revolver and fire some shots in order to bring assistance. His wife states that there were three

chambers empty when he took the revolver to his room, and there are no evidences that he succeeded in firing any shots. An inquest was also held upon Charles F. Loeffel, 14 months of age, who died of scalds accidentally received by the spilling of a pan of hot water in the hands of an older sister, who was taking it from the stove to pour it into a coffee-pot, when the handle came off. The little one was fearfully scalded about the head and chest. The family live at No. 235 Townsend street. Also, upon Charles Mager, a carpenter, 52 years of age, who died suddenly of congestive apoplexy at his home, No. 15 Hanover street.

congestive apoplexy at his home, No. 15 Hanover street.

The following upon a slip of paper was received at the Coroner's office yesterday: "A man Diad yesteday very sudent at N. W. corner of Canal and Adams st. Case for inquest—his name is Joseph McNabb. come as soon as possible he won't keep." The Coroner was so badly scared that he thought of resigning, but, mustering up his courage, went to sit upon the body that would not keep. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that Joseph McNabb, harness-maker, 43 years of age, died of apoplexy superinduced by strong drink, at his boarding-house, No. 143 Canal street.

NOT THE MAN.

THE TRIBUNE's correspondent at Springfield, in a special which was published yesterday, stated on the authority of a member of the House that the Senate Ring had intimated to the Hon. Thomas Hoyne that it would be necessary, in order to prevent hostile insurance legislation, to come down to the extent of \$40,000. Mr. Hoyne is the attorney for several insurance companies, including the Northwestern Mutual Life, of Milwaukee, and the allegation was of so startling a nature as to suggest the propriety of asking him as to its truth. Mr. Hoyne was found in his law office, and to the reporter's yearning for facts made the following concise statement: NOT THE MAN.

statement:

"There is no truth whatever in the statement that I was told that \$40,000, or any other sum of money, was necessary to prevent hostile legislation against insurance companies; but, on the contrary, I had fully satisfied myself, from the contrary, I had fully satisfied myself, from the character and intelligence of the members of the House and Senate, that no more independent or upright body of men have ever come together as a General Assembly of Illinois. I also became satisfied that, whatever bostile legislation has been proposed, it can never pass the two Houses, for the reason that the intelligence of the members would defeat it. I may state, however, that it is true that something had been said in Chicago about a syndicate in the Senate that was demanding money; but I found nothing of it." It must have been some one else who was in-vited to "chip into" the "pool."

THE CITY-HALL.

The scrip clerk got rid of \$500.

Three cases of scarlet fever were reported t the Health authorities. A permit was issued to John Wheeler t erect a three-story stone-front dwelling, 24x48, at No. 487 West Indiana street, to cost \$3,500. The Treasurer's receipts were: Water Office \$2.106; County Treasurer (scrip), \$12.883; Comptroller, \$254; total, \$15,244. He paid out \$2,500.

It is expected that all the city employes, in-cluding the policemen and firemen, will be paid in each for January and February before the

The license receipts were said to be the usual mount at the tail end of the license year—\$50,— a wandering saloon-keeper having at last found his way to the City-Hall.

The Health Officer's report for last week shows that ninety-five notices were served to abate nuisances, and 157 nuisances were abated. The weight of unwholesome meat condemned wa 2,876 pounds.

There were only 137 deaths last week, a de crease of 8 from the preceding one, but an increase of 7 over the corresponding week in 1878. Of the decedents 57 were under 2 years of age. Convulsions carried off 16, diohtheria 10, scarlet fever 6, consumption 12, and pneumonia 11. The Fourteenth Ward furnished 19, the Fifth 16, and the Eighth and Seventeenth 11 each.

and the Eighth and Seventeenth II cach.

Carter Harrison was around the "rookery" in the morning, taking a look at the institution and bicking up information. He dropped into Mayor Heath's office, and laughingly inquired how soon he could be sworn in. His Honor couldn't see the reason for haste in the matter. Then Carter wanted Mr. Heath to serve a month of the property of the Harrison was elected, and Mr. or so after he (Harrison) was elected, and Mr. Heath said he would do so without charge. The Mayor said yesterday that he did not intend to interfere with the Appropriation bill. He had pointed out where reductions could be made, but the Aldermen had not made them, and he did not see what good would result from a veto. The Council would in all probability pass the objectionable items anyhow; if they did not, no money would have been set aside for the things vetoed, whereas some was necessary; hence a veto would do only injury.

Ald. Stauber would have presented to the Council yesterday evening, had opportunity of-fered, the affidavit of John Pfeiffer, charging

Ald. Statuer would nave presented to the Council yesterday evening, had copportunity offered, the affidavit of John Pfeiffer, charging Ald. Lodding with having obtained a certain sum of money from him under the pretext that it was to be used in settling a complaint against. Pfeiffer for violation of the Building ordinance. The charges are now made in the form of affidavits. They do not differ from those made by Ald. Stauber some weeks ago, which, together with Ald. Lodding's explanation were printed in The Tribune.

The Plague.

The bulletin of public health received by Commissioner DeWolf from Washington yesterday contains the following:

The United States Consul at Constantinople reports that the health of that city and its precincts is in a favoraole state, and that the reported occurrence of cases of plague in European Turkey has arisen from the prevalence of malignant typhs in the provinces devastated by the late war. The retreat of the Turkish armies was attended by great privation among the refugees who accompanied them and among the inhabitants of the provinces through which they ipassed. Much distress and sickness have over since prevailed there, but no authenticated cases of plague have occurred. No new cases of the plague have occurred. No new cases of the plague have occurred in the Province of Astraken, but the military cordons are still maintained; the unfected yillages are being thoroughly cleansed, and means taken to completely exterminate the disease. Much distrakan and other points, the disease may survive the influence of the few short spells of cold weather that have occurred.

The past winter was the military cordons are still maintained; the infected yillages are being thoroughly cleansed, and means taken to completely exterminate the disease may survive the influence of the few short spells of cold weather that have occurred.

The past winter was the military cordons are still maintained; the infected yillages are being thoroughly cleansed, and means taken to completely exterminate the di

fered from yellow fever; three died, and one is still sick. The vessel was immediately towed to the quarantine station.

LEMONT AND BEDFORD.

For a week or more there have been rumors that the Lemont stone ring were at work with view to securing the control of the next Council in order to carry out their object, no matter at what cost to the taxpayers. They began at the beginning,—sought to nominate their men for Aldermen,—and, if their claims are true, they have succeeded in the majority of instances among Democrats, Republicans, and Socialists, so that it looks as if they would nave two-thirus of the members, and be able to defy the next Mayor should he be opposed to the scheme. The men who they sav can be counted on to vote for Lemont are—including those now in office—as follows: Tuley, Dixon, Sanders, Turner, Cullerton, Curran, McNaily, Riordan, Lawler, Smyto, Jonas, McNarney, Eiszner, Everett, Stauber, Enders, Wetterer, McCaffrey, Janssens, and Jonas, and whoever is elected in the Fifth, Eighth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Eighteenth Wards,—in all twenty-live: while on the other side are listed Ballard, Phelms, Clark, Grannis, Mallory, Throop, Swift, Rawleigh, Thompson, Knopf, Waldo, and Schweisthal. In case Engel gets in from the Second, instead of Ballard, he would go with the ring, it is said. Swift is considered doubtful, and Schweisthal. In case Engel gets in from the Second, instead of Ballard, he would go with the ring, it is said. Swift is considered doubtful, and Schweisthal. In case Engel gets in from the Second, instead of Ballard, he would go with the ring, it is said. Swift is considered doubtful, and Schweisthal. In case Engel gets in from the Second, instead of Ballard, he would go with the ring, it is said. Swift is considered doubtful, and Schweisthal's election is not very certain. Hence it will be seen that the ring men are confident they will have a majority of the Aldermen at their disposal, and the chances are that they will seen the propose doing is this: annul the present City-Hall c

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

About \$5,000 worth of county bonds were disposed of yesterday. The County Treasurer paid over \$12,000 in scrip to the City Treasurer yesterday.

consequently is unable to sign the \$100 Court-House bonds, which are being called for in large numbers.

The Grand Jury was impaneled yesterday morning and went to work. There were but eighteen jurgers present and they held a long.

County Clerk Klokke has a game finger, and

eighteen jurors present, and they held a long

The Committee has appointed this afternoon to examine the accounts of Supervisor Hudson as Overseer of the Poor in Hyde Park. There was very little business done in the Criminal Court yesterday moreing. In the case of A. K. Hall, who was tried last Thursday on a charge of maifeasance of office, the jury returned a sealed verdict of not guilty.

turned a sealed verdict of not guilty.

A rule was entered in the County Court yesterday in the name of the people ex rel. Clara Edwards vs. George Sandercock, Edward Murphy, Egbert C. Rockwell, Martin McCue, and August Schaffhauser, for contempt of that court. By the affidavits and testimony it appeared that these five men oroke open the rooms of Clara Edwards and took away all her furniture and property while she was absent, and secreted it, upon a suit brought before Justice Eberhardt, while the said property was under replevin by virtue of a writ issued by the County Court. The order was sustained, and the defendants were ordered to appear before that Court Friday morning, the 28th, at 10 o'clock, and show cause why an attachment should not issue against them for contempt.

morning, the 28th, at 10 o'clock, and show cause why an attachment should not issue against them for contempt.

Gustav Goetz appeared before the marriage-license clerk yesterday and demanded a divorce. He explained his position thus: Last November he was a notion peddier, and while on his rounds he met a girl whose first name was Rose,—her last name he had forgotten. He was pleased with her, and the third time he saw her he popped the question. She accepted. They were married by Justice Kaufmann, and he took her over to his room, where he lived with her three days without consummating the marriage. They were out for a walk one day, and saw a man in a buggy with a poodle dog. His wife fell in love with the stranger and his poodle, and eventually ran away from her husband, and has not turned up since. Then he went South for about three mouths, and when he returned he found her living on the South Side with the owner of the poodle. He thought he had just grounds for a divorce, and accordingly demanded it of the license clerk.

FEDERAL AFFAIRS.

The Chicago Distilling Company exported 500 arrels of alcohol yesterday. The 4 per cent subscriptions at the Sub-Treasry vesterday amounted to \$7,300, and the cur

rency disbursements to \$26,000. Collector Harvey's office yesterday took in \$20,229, of which tax-paid spirits contributed \$16,521, tobacco and cigars \$3,477, and beer \$148.

Joseph M. Marks, formerly of No. 835 Carroll avenue, had an audience with Commissioner Hoyne yesterday and endeavored to explain away the charge of having sold liquors and cigars without a license. The case was continued until to-day, ball being fixed at \$500. Special-Agent Hinds returned from Milwan-kee yesterday, and certain mysterious winks and nods indicate that there is a hen on somewhere. It won't go to give the case away just at present, for fear it would interfere with the ends of a certain mythical convenience known as justice.

The Custom-House authorities were in receipt The Custom-House authorities were in receipt of a circular from Washington yesterday announcing that no official postage-stamos will be used by any branch of the Treasury Department after May I next. On that date all stamps now on hand must be turned over to the Department. In lieu of stamps the official envelope, with the "penalty clause" printed on it, will be used. Any employe using this envelope for private purpose will be dismissed.

Detective P. D. Tyrrell, of the United States Secret Service, returned to his old stamping-grounds vesterday—the Government Building—to assist in the prosecution of the counterfeiters who will be put on the rack to-day. He is looking as well and is as fat and good-natured as ever, the climate of New Mexico, where he has been detailed for some time, apparently agreeing with him. He has just succeeded in breaking up a bad gang of counterfeiters in Kansas, and returns to assist the Government in sending up the "coney" men whose field of operations has been restricted to this region. He procured samples yesterday at the Sub-Treasury of the newest counterfeit trade and standard silver dollars, and will devote his odd time to discovering the makers of the frauds. The new counterfeit of the standard dollar, which has been previously described in these columns, is very elever in its make-up and wonderfully well calculated to deceive even the very elect, a number of those received at the Sub-Treasury having come from one or two of the banks and heavy business houses. Detective P. D. Tygrell, of the United States eavy business houses.

The petit jury in the United States District

Court will enter upon its labors this morning, when the criminal calendar will be called, and the wicked will be put to their trumps to get rid of the charges against them. Judge Bangs has been wrestling with the evidence in all the cases which are to come up this term, and has been materially assisted by Detective Tyrrell in

rid of the charges against them. Judge Bangs has been wrestling with the evidence in all the uases which are to come up this term, and has been materially assisted by Detective Tyrrell in the counterfeiting cases. It is in the programme to try the following cases first, and it will probably take two or three days to put them through: The United States against Charles and Mary Ann Watson, indicted for making counterfeit nickels, dimes, quarter and half-dollars; same against William Corbett, more familiarly known as "Old Bill Corbett," newspaper dead-beat, indicted for sending an obscene postal-card to the wife of J. T. Pratt; George Hoover, indicted for violation of the Election laws; Elizabeth Clark, indicted for violating the Pension laws; Ann Gallagher, alias Manning, indicted for violation of the Pension laws; George B. Quigg and Eugene Hartman, indicted for counterfeiting; William A. Collender, indicted for rounterfeiting; William A. Collender, indicted for counterfeiting; Elizabeth Smith. indicted for sending obseene matter through the mails; George C. King, indicted for counterfeiting. After all the jail cases are run through, the Government will tackle the heavy ones, including the Gregg, McArthur, Allen, Hiobard, and possibly the Custom-House cases, although in regard to the latter there is a prevailing idea that the special counsel will not be ready to do anything further than to ask for a postponement. The Allen case has been set for April 2.

A hoary-headed sinner by the name of Andres Koch, minus one leg, odorous in the extreme, aphysical and moral excrescence, was pitchforked into Commissioner Hoyne's parlors yesterday afternoon to answer to the charge preferred against him by Special Agent Spurling, of the Post-Office Department, of sending obscene postal-cards through the mails. The aged reprobate was bound as to his bead with a very red silk handkerehief which did not hide, however, the gray hairs, and which seemed to bring out all the more plainly his hardened and toughened features. The charge self, and that he proposed to write postal-cards to her as long as he could hold a pen. Having gotten at the main facts yesterday, the case was continued until this morning to allow the old reprobate to hire a lawyer. He hadn't anybody to go his ball, however, and had to go to jail.

KID GLOVES. News was received yesterday at the Custom-House, from an "o-fficial" source, that Col-lector Merritt, of New York, on the 20th inst., House, from an "o-ficial" source, that Collector Merritt, of New York, on the 20th inst., had made his decision in the matter of the kidglove reappraisement of A. T. Stewart & Co., as between the General and Merchant Appraisers, and ordered the liquidation of the entries. This decision sustains the General Appraiser's reappraisement, and is a vindication of the Treasury Department and the Western merchants. To state the history of this case, in brief, there were four invoices under reappraisement, in all of which two-button ladies' gloves were invoiced at 42 francs, with a rise of three francs for each additional button. There were two Merchant Appraisers, one of whom fixed the value at 46 francs, with three francs rise for each additional button. The other Appraiser fixed the value at 47 francs, with a four-franc rise. Both of these officers reported in favor of imposing a penalty on the importer. Then the General Appraiser decided that 53 francs, with a five-franc rise for each additional button, was the foreign market value. A. T. Stewart & Co. claimed that the appraisement at 42 francs was right and proper, and indignantly denied that there was any undervaluation. The Collector now sus-sins the 52-franc appraisement, although by a recent order of the Department he could have fixed any other figure between the decision, however, Collector Merritt stated that no other conclusion than the one given could be reached,—in other words, that 52 francs, with a five-franc rise, was the foreign-market value of the gloves, and that anything less than that was an undervaluation. It is a curious commentary on the enterprise, or something else, of the New York papers that none of them published the fact that such a decision had been made. Indeed, from the information obtainable, A. T. Stewart & Co. do not seem to have been particularly desirous that it should be published, but they rather have desired to keep the thing quiet, and the New York papers, accommodating as usual.

CRIMINAL.

The case of Ticket-Scalper Mulford against the various railroad-ticket sellers was called by Justice Kaufmann yesterday afternoon, and, after a partial hearing, was continued till to-

This does not speak well for Capt. Gund's district. Mrs. Sophia Hoff, keeper of a saloon at the corner of Chicago avenue and Wesson at the corner of Chicago avenue and wessels street, was yesterday summoned for keeping a saloon without a license, and arrested upon a warrant charged with selling liquor to minors. The complainant, Mary Holm, of No. 33 Wes-son street, alleges that Mrs. Hoff has repeatedly sold liquor to her sons and to other boys, and that they have been seen and found drunk in that neighborhood in consequence.

Sunday evening while the family were at supper, burglars entered the residence No. 370 Michigan avenue by climbing from the roof of a shed up a water-trough, and in at a second-story window which had been left unfastened. They ransacked the upper story, and in the attic broke open a trunk belonging to Catherine Lutz, a servant in the house, and found her roll of money, amounting to \$250, all in small bills. It was the savings of years, and the poor girl was nearly crazed by the loss.

Areats: Jerome F Dowd, who some time

Arrests: Jerome F. Dowd, who some time ago presented an order bearing the forged signature of Jerry Monroe at J. H. Roche's restaurant, No. 492 State street, and in this way obtained two good meals; Albert Brown, one of a quartette of boys who ran off with the cash-box of an Italian fruit-stand on State street, near Harrison, and secured thereby nearly \$14 in cash; J. B. Clark, who tried to go through a gymnastic lesson upon a railing in Moody's church, and who raised a disturbance when the sexton interfered with him.

when the sexton interfered with him.

John McVex, of No. 283 Milwaukee avenue, reported at the West Madison Street Station that at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon some unknown man snatched \$16 in cash from him. He was drunk, and had just come out of J. Peckler's saloon, at the corner of Desplaines and Meridian streets, with the money in his hand. A man whom he is able to describe, and whom he thinks he would be able to recognize, stepped up to him and asked several questions. The thief approached from behind, snatched the money, and made off with it.

Mrs. Margaret Stockjean, of New Orleans Mrs. Margaret Stockjean, of New Orleans, arrived in this city yesterday, and returned in the evening having in charge the young runaway, Ada Burnett, who was found in a Clark street bagnio. Her companion in sin, Rosie Stewart, is willing to return home, but has not the money for a ticket. An effort will be made to-day to obtain for her a pass over the road. Neither one of them showed any signs of repentance when the error of their ways was pointed out to them. They are willing enough to do right, but they have not been brought up with any well-defined ideas of right or wrong.

At 2:30 yesterday morning a man and a wom-

At 2:30 yesterday morning a man and a woman went to the rear door of No. 326 State street, a house hept by Mrs. Parker, who reuts out furnished rooms, and paid the landlady \$2 for a room. Mr. Parker, or at lesst a man claiming to be Mrs. Parker's husband, did not like the looks of the couple, and had a fight with the man, who, in his own defense, it is alleged, frew a revolver and fired two shots through the door. One of the bullets struck Mrs. Parker on the left leg below the knee, and glanced off upon the shin bone, making only a slight wound. All concerned in the rumpus then made their escape, but later the police arrested Clara Woodbury, Annie Fuller, and Joseph Allen, participants. The one who did the shooting is not yet in custody. vet in custody.

pants. The one wan did the shooting is not yet in custody.

The West Twelfth street police yesterday tracked Eddie Redden and James Donegan, alias "Greeny," to a barn in the rear of No. 241 West Polk street, and there found concealed a buggrharness, stolen Saturday night from the premises of John Adams, No. 282 Forquer street, and about \$25 worth of children's clothing, stolen the same pight from Mrs. A. C. Savage, of No. 283/4 Ewing street. Joseph Palmer, Edward Donegan, and Willie Jackson were also arrested as members of the same gang. The barn is rented by the father of the latter boy, but he is not to be blamed, as he has done all in his power to reform his son, and has several times turned him over to the police for theft. An owner is also wanted for a single buggy-harness found in the wanted for a single buggy-harness found in the

wanted for a single buggy-harness found in the barn.

Col. Elisha C. Sprague, better known as "Eli" Sprague, has been bunted for a long time by a Constable and a warrant. Yesterday he was found, arrested, and taken before Justice Wallace, where was made known the fact that a lawyer named Charles O. B. Brockway had sworn that Sprague swindled G. S. Bowen by making to him false pretenses upon which he was led to advance \$550. The examination was set for Saturday, and Sprague being unable to furnish \$700 bonds was sent to jail, where he was wanted on a capiss. It may be of interest to know that the prisoner is the "point of sight" in that celebrated case of "Amanda Craig vs. Elisha C. Sprague," a breach-of-promise suit, wherein Amanda was at first awarded \$100,000 damages, and, upon a second hearing, \$40,000, and which case is still in litigation in the higher Courts. The "Colonel" is said to possess some Courts. The "Colonel" is said to possess some property, the which nobody is able to discover.

Courts. The "Colonel" is said to possess some property, the which nobody is able to discover.

August Herman, alias Young, and John Collins, two expert professionals, are at the Armory charged with the burgiary of some 10,000 cigars, valued at \$600, from the factory of D. & H. Burton, No. 6 Market street. One night in last January the istore was entered by burglars who had provided themselves with keys to a couple of doors in the establishment, the goods carried out, and the doors carefully relocked. At that time it baffied the police to ferret out the burglars, and the only person other than the proprietors having a key was an old gentleman connected with the establishment who was above suspicion. Recently some thieves got talking about the burglary, and the Central Station police concluded to swoop down upon Herman's room in the building on the northeast corner of Dearborn and Washington streets, and there they found five boxes of cigars which Mr. Burton readily identified as a portion of the stolen goods. Herman is an adroit thief, and first came the surface in this city peddling fruit about the public buildings.

A Granger entered complaint at police head-

adroit thief, and first came the surface in this city peddling fruit about the public buildings.

A Granger entered complaint at police head-quarters yesterday that he had been beaten out of \$130 by confidence men. He was spirited out of sight in an instant. There happened to be about the place some policemen, who were told to work it up, and within a very few minutes they captured in a saloon at No. 131 Lasalle street the following members of the profession for sharpening the wit of unsuspecting travelers: William O'Brien, John Mitchell, Lee Burt, Charles Williams, W. D. Westbrook, and Joseph Martin. They were booked at the Armory on a charge of swindling. About headquarters the most woful ugnorance about the affair was professed. "Upon my honor," and "So help me Bob Ingersoil, I have forgotten the Granger's name, and I don't know where he lives," was all that the industrious reporter of the morning papers could elicit. However, it was stated that the Granger would show up at the Armory Police Court. But he may perchance be "squared" by daylight.

Justice Summerfield: Frank Stanton, caught entering rooms in the building No. 156 Washington street, \$500 to the Criminal Court; J. W. Cremer, larceny as ballee of some furniture belonging to Fred Nettlehorst, \$500 to the 25th; Daniel Killeather, who wanted to go home to the House of Correction, \$50 fine; Col. George B. Mansur, charged with having a chicken fight in the rear of, his place, at No. 431 South Park avenue, \$300 to the 25th; John Lynch, obtaining money by false pretences, \$25 fine; William Schroeder, who claims to be a priest and solicits money ostensibly for charitable purposes, \$50 fine, on com-

the sour; John Lynca, obtaining money by false pretenees, \$25 fine; William Schroeder, who claims to be a priest and solicits money ostensibly for charitable purposes, \$50 fine, on complaint of Susannah Mulderhouse: Patrick Lyons, charged with complicity with Joseph Gorman in the theft of \$415 from Edmanson Bros.; Philip Abbott, an Italian barvist who struck a boy named William Koesel with his harp-key, laying open his forehead and severing an artery, \$600 to the 28th; John Scervina and Rocco Novicato, implicated in the same row, \$300 to the 28th. Justice Morrison: John McKimmey, burglary of Mrs. E. C. Caldwell's residence, No. 412 Oaklev street, \$1,000 to the 25th; Maggie McPherson, larceny of ciothing from Andrew Hannan, \$100 to the 25th; John Roelle, bastardy on complaint of Kittle Wendling, \$900 to the 31st; John Heeney, larceny on St. Patrick's Day of a silver watch from James O'Brien, of Eigin, \$500 to the 28th; Mary Smith, larceny of thirteen chemises and \$14 cash from Neil Brown, \$300 to the 25th; John Hagerty,

larceny of a batchet and a shovel from Mrs. M. Carson, of No. 9 North Curtis street, \$50 fine; Mrs. Kline, alias ida Degenhardt, who claims to have been a teacher in the public schools for twenty years, remanded on a charge of disorderly, as she showed unmistakable signs of in-

sanity.

A \$4.30 yesterday morning John Krueger, a German shoemaker living at No. 31 Finnell street, entered the saloon of Gifford & Mahoney, No. 559 Clark street. He ordered some drinks, and then a dispite arose, as to payment for the same, which ended in Gifford throwing Krueger to the floor, and pounding and kicking him until he was nearly senseless. Gifford then ran out upon the sidewalk, and meeting Policeman G. D. Mead, who had heard the disturbance, and was on his way to the place, he gave to the latter a revolver, claiming that Krueger had assaulted him with it in the saloon, and that he had knocked him down and disarmed him. Krueger was, of course, taken to the station and booked for an assault with a deadly wespon with intent to kill. In the foremon Justice Summerfield, after hearing the full evidence in the case, discharged Krueger, and held George Gifford in \$500 to the Criminal Court for assaulting him. Gifford gained notoriety first as a County Constable, and then for swindling that unfortunate creature. Matilds Fisher, who came here with some \$30,000 from Boston, and fell into the hands of Gifford, Dents Hayes, and Gus Anderson. Within a year she was penniless, begging the police to care for her two youngest children, and to keep her oldest daughter in the House of Correction, so that she would be away from the machinations of the gang. The poor woman has not been heard of in this city for nearly a year. Gifford has frequently been held to the Criminal Court for evereising his constabulary power long after its close, and once, in ejecting a widow from a house on Jefferson street, he caused a shooting affray which narrowly escaped ending in murder. His partner, Michael Mahoney, alias "Canary," became notorious as a thieving hackman. He is now under he to the Criminal Court for receiving cigars stofen by a burglar from Schafer's restaurant on Randolph street. Only a short time ago the police, in trying to arrest a notorious criminal in the saloon, were assulted by the proprietors and by watanders. from Schafer's rescaurant on Randolph street.
Only a short time ago the police, in trying to arrest a notorious criminal in the saloon, were assaulted by the proprietors and bystanders, and a chair was broken over one of their heads. In view of all these complaints, Capt. O'Donnell yesterday recommended the Mayor to revoke the license, which is issued to Jeremiah Mahonev, their own having been revoked two years ago. These persons are not fit to run a saloon, and, whenever the police find them doing business under another person's license, that license ought at once be revoked by the Mayor.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL C. A. Layton, Columbus, C. A. Lindsley, Utica, R. F. Jackson, N. Y. J. S. French, Cleveland J. L. Shoemaker, Phila. N. D. Arnold, Provid'e H. C. Pindell, Louisvi'e, A. Harrison, Indianap's J. C. Brown, Milwaukee, F. B. Dodge, Tolesio. PALMER HOUSE.

A. Spence, Cincinnati. F. Griffin, Denver.
C. Burke, New Orleans.
S. W. Sanderson, Cal.
Adam Gray, Cincinnati.
A. Wisner, Cleveland.
S. J. Moore, Sterling.
W. A. Fuller, Springfield SHERMAN HOUSE.

E. H. Waldron, La Fayette Chas. Brainerd, Boston W. H. Peabody, Dubuque. Willis Bristol, Omans. M.C. Willisrd, Galesburg. J. J. Johnston, N. Y. J. M. Richardson, Cinc. Dr. J. M. Baird, Denyer J. Washburn, Sacramento T. C. Henderson, Omah TREMONT HOUSE. A. H. West, Madison.
Thos. M. Pace, Dubuque.
D. E. Dyer, Boston.
R. F. Hessey, Stillwater.
J. L. Elwood, De Kalb.

R. W. Clark, Brattlebord.

BANGS

AND THE HOME NATIONAL. A special dispatch in yesterday's TRIBUNE stated that R. P. Derickson was in Washington on matters connected with the Home National Bank, and that, from all that could be learned he was supposed to be going for Bangs' scalp. A reporter saw the owner of that useful appendage yesterday, and asked him what it al

"Mr. Derickson appeared to be my friend, said the Judge, "and I have no particular reason to suppose he isn't. Mr. Goudy went down to Washington in the interest of McArdown to Washington in the interest of McArthur's bondsmen, and to make an offer to the Attorney-General to test the question of how much the Home National Bank owed the Government, and whether the bonds given by the Cook County National should not be applied in payment of McArthur's indebtedness, and make the Government a preferred creditor. Mr. Goudy asked the Attorney-General to revise a decision of Attorney-General Akerman touching that point. The Attorney-General declined to do so. Mr. Goudy thereupon said he desired to make a question of it in the courts, and got leave, on stating that he would pay all the expenses, to test those two questions. Then he commenced a suit against the banks. The Home took it very much to heart, represented to the Attorney-General that these things would injure their credit, and that they were ready to pay up their credit, and that they were ready to pay up if a demand was made, and without having any suit about it. The Attorney-teneral wrote to me to look into the question, and see whether there was proper foundation for a suit, and whether or not the one already begun should be

whether or not the one already begun should be further prosecuted.

"Well, I examined the matter, and found there was at least \$4,144 of Post-Office money which they had never paid, and which went to pay McArthur's own original note. The Director's thereupon authorized the offer of that amount to settle up. I then wrote to the Attorney-General, stating this fact, and the further fact that there was an item of \$10,000 which had been passed directly from McArthur's Post-Office account to his private account on the books. There were several other things, to which I referred, and which I said could be better explained by trying the suit than in any other way. Well, Mr. Derickson thought I was too severe on the bank, of which he is a Director, and some of the officers came in and altogether seemed to think there was a collusion between McArthur, his bondsmen, and Goudy, to make the bank a victim for McArthur's benefit. I told them I had nothing to do with these civil suits, that the case was on the docket for trial, and I proposed to try it. Well, that didn't satisfy Mr. Derickson, and he said, 'I am going to Washington to see the President and have this thing straightened up. I don't propose to have our bank victimized for the benefit of McArthur's bondsmen.' I told him Haves was a good man to see, and he went off. The rest you know."

of McArthur's bondsmen.' I told him Hayes was a good man to see, and he went off. The rest you know."

"Then all this may have something to do with his reported endeavors to get you out of office?"

"Well, I don't know what is moving him uniess it is a desire to spite me for my action in the matter, or unless there is some lawyer whom he wants to get into the office."

"Have you received any intimation as to the truth of the last 'quarterly report' of your possible removal?"

"None at all," said the Judge. smiling.

"It is said that the representatives of Root, Pence, and Reynolds are on the ground?"

"I know nothing as to that."

"Does your commission expire in August, as

"Does your commission expire in August, as "No. It will run to the 14th day of December have."
"And you know nothing about a re—"
"Oh, bless you, no; nothing in the world."
On one subject Judge Bangs can't be "phas-

UNION VETERANS. STIPPENING THE PRESIDENT. An adjourned meeting of the Union Veteran Club was held last evening in the newly and

neatly furnished club-room of that organization

in the Grand Pacific Hotel. Gen. Chetlain pre-Col. 'W. S. Scribner offered the following stiffener" for the Presidential spinal column:

Col. 'W. S. Scribner offered the following "stiffener" for the Presidential spinal column: WHENEAS, It is the sense of the Union Veteran Club of Chicago that the United States law known as the Supervisor and Marshal act is a wise and just provision, and that it places proper safeguards around the ballot-box to prevent lilegal voting and to insure fair and honest elections; and WHENEAS, The said law does not interfere with the privileges of any honest, well-meaning effector in the exercise of his rights of franchise, and that it is complete as it new stands upon the statute-book; therefore, be it

Resolved, That his Excellency, Rutherford B. Hayes. President of the United States, be, and he is hereby, requested to stand firmly by the said law, and, if necessary, to use his constitutional prerogative to veto any measure tending to repeal or modify said act in whatever form the said measure may be presented to him.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the President.

In offering the resolution, Col. Scribner briefly stated his reasons for so doing, referring to the action of the Rebel Brigadiers in tacking on recealing amendments to the appropriation bills, and denouncing all ideas of scompromise with them. He thought every organization of soldiers in the country should pass some such resolution to sustain thefresident and to show him that, if the Brigadiers persevered, the loyal North would see to it that some means was provided to carry on the Government.

The Colonel's remarks were received with immense favor. He was followed by Mr. D. J. Lyon, who strongly supported the resolutions, which were then alloyed unanimously.

NEW FABRICS AND NEW DESIGNS.

inspecting the mammoth new stock of carpeting and window-drapings at Chicago Carpet Compa ny's new stores, Wabash avenue and Monroe street DRUNKENNESS. Dr. D'Unger, discover of the cinchona cure for drunkenness, cures all cases. Room 27 Palmet

DURABLE SWEETNESS. The unique perfumes made by Dr. Price delight by their lasting character and refreshing fragrand

When a hard cold reddens the nose use Buck

Indigestion, dysoepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a meré stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

DEATHS

COWDREY—Walter, only child of Robert H. and Ells L. Cowdrey, aged 3 months and 4 days. Funersi March 25, at 2 p. m., at residence, 297 Michigan-av.

Buneral on Wednisday, March 26, as 1 o clock, by carriasers to Grace-and.

EF Eastern papers please copy.

EMMONS—In this city, Sunaay, March 33, at 5 a.m..

Mrs. Z. A. Emmons.

Funeral Tuesday. March 25, at 1 p. m., from her late residence, 816 West Washington st.

ECKERLY—Monday, March 24, at 7:30 p. m., Mary J., wife of Charles T. Eckery.

Remains will be taken to Lacon, Ill., for burial, by the Chicago & Alton Railroad, on 12:30 p. m. train, to-day (Tuesday).

VAN DEVENTER—On the 28th inst., Elizabeth Jane, only daughter of Dirk and Jane Van Deventer, at their residence, 203 North Clark-st., aged 1 year 9 months and 11 days.

GAY-At Brighton Park, Thursday, March 20, Mrs GILHULY—March 24, in this city, Belie, twin daughter of John and Jane Gilhuly, aged 4 years 1 month and days. 2 days.

COTTELL - March 1, at 42 Park-st., Bath, Somerset, England, Ann Cottell, aunt of T. G. M. Cottell, of tals city, in the 79th year of her age.

EBINGER - March 24, at his residence at Niles, Ill., the Rev. Christian Ebinger, aged 57 years.

Funeral Wednesday, March 28, at 10 a. m., from his

CORNELL—March 24, of quick consumption, while cturning from Colorado, H. S. Cornell, an employe in the Finner ceunting-room, and a orother-in-law of Ald I. P. Thompson. The funeral notice will be given in Wodnesday

As in our busiest and most populous cities of the seaboard and interior, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is pre-eminently popular. Wherever civilization plants its foot on this continent, thither the great tonic soon finds its way. Nor is this surprising, for it is the medicine of all others best adapted to the wants of the Western emigrant, be he miner or agriculturist. It is an incomparable remedy for the diseases to which he is most subject, and which are liable to be brought on by a change of climate, hardship, exposure, unaccustomed air and diet, and miss-matic atmosphere and water. Among these are disorders of the stomach and nowels, rhenmanic aliments, and malarious fevers, for all of which Hostetter's Bitters is a certain specific. A course of the Bitters before departing for the new field of labor, or on arriving, will have the effect of preventing the evils for which it is such a signal remedy.

Meetings To-Night.

PIRST WARD-GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL. SPEAK-Crs: Gen. Julius White, the Hon. Kirk Hawes, Luther Ladin Mills, the Hon. Elliott Anthony, Col. W. S. Serfbner, A. L. Morrison, C. Greeley, Maj. C. A. Storey, E. N. Biss, and others. Fourth Ward—At Wolf's Hall, corner south Dearborn and Thirty-seventhesis. The Control of the Parket Maj. James W. Bull, and others. Flank Drake. Maj. James W. Bull, and others. Also at Golhanti: H. Breef, Ferry Hull, and others. Also at Golhanti: H. Breef, Perry Hull, and others. Also at Golhanti: H. Breef, Perry Hull, and others. Also at Golhanti: H. Breef, Perry Hull, and others. Speakers: M. A. Farwell, Frank Drake, Gen. Julius White, D. J. Lyon, D. W. Nickerson. Fifth Ward—Corner Twentyninth and Arnold-sis. Speakers: M. A. Farwell, the Hon. Rirk Hawes, E. R. Biss, D. J. Lyon, C. Groeley, C. C. Merrick, and others. Sixth Ward—At West-nhal's Hall, No. 691 South Haisted-sis. Speakers: Gol. R. W. Ricaby, Peter Buschwah, Col. Stimming, H. C. Noyes, A. B. Baldwin, T. C. Deaser, F. G. Thompson, Seventh Ward—At 333 Blue Island-av. The regular Seventh Ward—At 333 Blue Island-av. The regular Seventh Ward—At 333 Blue Island-av. The regular Seventh Ward—At 335 Blue Island-av. The regular Seventh Ward—At Sas Blue Island-av. The regular Seventh Ward—At Bushwah, Col. W. Scribner, John L. Campbell, W. T. Underwood, C Greeley, and others. Tenth Ward—83 and 50 West Lake-st. Speakers: Gen. O. L. Mann, Gel. D. W. Munn, R. S. Tuthill, John Lyle King, John Stephens, Henry McClory, Maj. C. A. Storey, and others. Tenth Ward—At Phelan's Hall, on Indians-st., near Policks. Speakers: Gol. R. W. Ricaby, Col. D. W. Munn, Col. J. W. Bennett, Luther Ladin Mills, the Hon. A. L. Morrison, and others. Thirteenth Ward—At Shankars; Judge Scully, J. L. Campbell, Col. Slimming, H. C. Noyes, J. W. E. Thesenth Ward—At Phelan's Hall, on Indians-st., near Policks. Speake

and others.

THE SEVENTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB
will have a special meeting this evening at the hall
corner Sedgwick st. and Chicago av.

THE REPUBLICANS OF THE SIXTEENTH WARD
will meet this evening at 8 o'clock, snarp, at 311
Larrabee-st., for the purpose of nominating a Republican Alderman.

Miscellaneous.

A T A MASS MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN
A and Democratic voters of the Fifth Ward, held at
900 Archar-av., Mr. Michael McAuley was unanimously nominated as Alderman. JOHN MINES, Chairman.

M.R. CHARLES WILLYS RILIOTT WILL, DELIV.

MR. CHARLES WILLYS ELLIOTT WILL DELIV-er his fifth lecture this afternoon at the Lydian art Gallery at 3 o'clock.

THE NOON MEETING HELD IN LOWER FARwell hall to-day will be led by the Rev. E. P.
Goodwin.

THERE WILL BE A MEMORIAL SERVICE IN
honor of Dr. James De Koven this evening in
Grace Church at 8 o'clock. All of the Episcopal clergy
of the city will participate in it. The Bishop will preside. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr.
Locke. The music will be rendered by the Cathedral
choir. Seats free.

g, April 7. Several applications for membership were read and acted upon, and a committee was appointed to ascertain whether Col. Ingersoll had left the city, and, if not, to invite him to address the Club. The Committee discovered that "Bob" had gone to Washington, and the apeech had to be given up. The remaining proceedings consisted in the hearing of very favorable reports from the several city wards as to the prospects of a Republican victory at the coming election; in listening to a brief speech by Capt. Story, of the Veteran Club of Philadelphia,—a speech of the mest "stalwart" stripe; and in the transaction of some routine business of no general interest. mencing at 9:30 a. m., as large Boots, Shoes & Slippers

THE CALIFORNIA CONSTITUTION. SAN FRANCISCO, March 24-The usual ersity of theories exists as to the cause of the esent break in stocks, but the weight of opinon attributes it to the uncertain state of feeling prevalent in banking and other business circles occasioned by the approaching election on the question of the adoption of the new Constitution. The proposed document meets with no favor in financial circles, and the general opinion there seems to be that the adoption will cause grave business depression. Another theory accepted by many attributes the panic to a combination the object of which is to affect public opinion on the election. The workingmen have adopted the new Constitution as a party measure, and are urging it strong, and it probably meets with considerable favor in some portions of the State among farmers, but the business classes are arraying themselves against ness classes are arraying themselves agains

One cannot but notice the rich elegance an newness, both as regards fabrics and designs, or

all lovers of sweet scents.

FURNITURE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE:

Michigan-ay.

CHACE—The funeral of Mary Candeld, wife of Henry
T. Chace, will be from St. Paul's Church, Hyde Park,
on Wednesday, 26th Inst., at 10:30 o'clock.

HENNING—Julia, wife of David Henning, March
23, at 2 a. m., in the 49th year of her age.
Funeral services at 1p. m. to-day, at Trinity Episcopal Church.

55 "Michigan papers please copy.

RUSSELL.—On Monday, March 25, at his residence,
No. 507 West Moorce-st., of pneumonia, Benjamin
F. Russell, aged 5: years.

Suneral on Wednesday, March 26, at 10 clock, by
carriages to Gracesand.

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ON OUR MOST DISTANT FRONTIERS.

Art Gallery at 3 o'clock.

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE NEXT ABT SOCIETY
Concert for Friday evening, the 28th inst., at the
Methodist Church Block, can obtain their reserved
seats at Lyon & Healy's, on and after to-day. The manspement have also decided to sell 240 tickets to other
han associate members at \$1|each, including reserved
est.

choir. Seats free.

'HERE WILL BE AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF
the property owners of the Seventh Precinct of
the Tweifth Ward this evening at 8 o'clock, at the corner of Rober-st. and Ogden-av., in reference to taking
further steps for sewerage and engine house.

AUCTION SALES. BY GEO. P. GORE & CO., REGULAR TRADE SALE

DRY GOODS. TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 9:30 A. M. Very Important Specialties. GEO. P. GORK & CO., Auction WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26.

We shall sell at Auction, com-

As has ever been opened in this city, as it includes goods from MEDIUM to the FINEST grades,

Catalogues and goods ready for

Thursday, March 27, at 9:30 a. B.

TRADE SALE

Crockery & Glassware

We shall sell 50 Crates English W. G. Ware, 50 Casks American W. G. amd C.C. Ware, 30 Casks Brown and Yellow Ware, "in original packages," a full line Glassware, Decorated Toilet Sets, Table Catlery, Chandeliers, Tinware, &c.

BY ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

FOR TUESDAY'S SALE

March 25, at 9:30 o'clock.

NEW AND SECOND-HANT

Carpets, Stoves,

ELEGANT

AT PRIVATE BESIDENCE

757 WABASH-AV.,

Wednesday Morning, March 26, at 10 ck.

The entire Household Furniture, nearly nesting of Farlor and Chamber Suits Dinit Kitchen, and Laundry Furniture. Crocker Glassets, Comforters, Brussels and Wool Carp. Also Pier Mirror and Hallet & Davis Grand Plano, Sale peremotory.

PLEBSHEIM, BARKER & CO.,

B4 and 86 Randolph-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Residence No. 925 Wabash-av.,

Tuesday Morning, March 25, at 10 o'clk.

Double Parlor Suit, Marble-Top Chamber Sets, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Beds and Bedding, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture, &c., &c.

FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., Auctiopeers.

At our New Store, 130 & 132 Wahash-av.

Tuesday, March 25, at 10 o'clock,

We will sell a large catalogue of fine quality BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS,

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE!

AT AUCTION

On WEDNESDAY, March 28, at 10 a. m., at store 108 North Clark-st., corner Indiana, for convenience of

Tuesday, March 25, at 10 m.

Corner Van Buren-st. and Third-av. (where they are now stored), a large and elegant stock of

Sale positive. CAPS, AND UMBRELLAS.
T. E. STACY, Deputy Sperif.

THE System is kept in shealthy condition by HUNT'S R. R. H. E.D. V. Dron y. Kidney. Bladder. Urinery and Liver Diseases. Bright's Diseases, Gravel, and Diabetes are cured by HUNT'S REMIEDY. Incontinence or Retention of Urine. Pains in the Side. Back and Loins. Servous Debility and Disturbed Siepare cured by HUNT'S REMEDY. Sold by all WINT'S REMEDY.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ELEVA-

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18, 185

Sealed proposals will be received at this office intil 18

m. on the 21st day of April, 1873, for furnisming delivering, Rating, and putting in place count its four mail elevators to run from basement to princip il floor, two passenger and one freight elevator from bememi to attle story of the United States Custom-He see The Control of the Control of the States Custom-He see The Control of the States Custom He see

NOTICE.

VALUABLE MILL-LOTS, WATER-POWES CITT LOTS, CANAL FRANCHISES, ETC., to sold as Auction.

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The Moline Water-Rises and

Col. Flagler Presents the Un Dispute, and Gives the of the Ma

ROCK-ISLAND

And the Little Bil Through Co

To the Editor of MOLINE, Ill., March 19 .from the editorial remarks the 17th inst. that you have formed as to the merita Water-Power case at Rock the Moline Water-Power with it. In all that has to it, this Company has nother done nothing to be chara trickery, or that will not be ing investigation; and, for recting an apparently pre sion, we propose to state

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tion. Not a dollar was eve by the Company from the or indirectly, for the transi the Water-Power. The on development and mainter Power, and the Company one-fourth part, as before Pending the final execu-between the Company and the plans for developing the very generally discussed a sequent changes in plans auit the purposes and con-rement in relation to the senal-shops, have conside senal-shops, have considered cost of the Water-Power d Commandant of the Arse cost to complete the devitional sum of \$157,350,—

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tions have been continuou the several Secretaries of out avail.

An immense bar of sand allowed to accumulate at "pool." which, for a very of the time, prevents a sup Company's wheels; and, ernment improvement of rapids, a chain of rock, Chain," has been removed, channel of the river, and the head of water in the politic in the water-Power, which the politic in the politic

CHARLES AT J. M. GOULU C. H. DEER S. W. WHEN THE UNITED ST In order to render this

Deader, we make the foll reports of Col. D. W. cer of the Rock-Island Ars of War. The report is d senal, Nov. 26, 1878,—just Congress. After referrin factory correspondence he Water-Power Company as the interests of that Comp the interests of the United the interests of the United
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The Government then welop and construct the w tended, and in doing so liberally to the Water-Po extent of the meaning of were themselves liberal; its contracts with the Wa good faith. That it has report of the Board of E der the resolution of Cot 3, 1877. [See Ex. Doc. gress, first session, H. R. While the work of con gress, first session, H. R. While the work of cont to became clear that e work would be needed to larger flow of water int in times of low water, a the Water-Power Configuration. and strenuously that the Company made a form the Chief of Ordnance or referred to me for repormy report are printed in No. 20, pages 467 to 474.

It was admitted by the that the requirements of the United de power pool should be interest the Water-Po interest the Water-Pow matter, and the estima to Congress for funds to time the Water-Powe plan for the proposed it wing dam should be but the river, and proposed gress would not approp for the work, that the Company, would do the pense, upon condition to bursed therefor, by sor rangement, whereby the rangement, whereby the turn over to them a lar power than the orginal Finally, a meeting watained with the Secret

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ING DER

Dr. Mott. New York: Dr. to buy them, because they ROCK-ISLAND ARSENAL.

And the Little Bill that Slipped Through Congress.

The Moline Water-Power Company Rises and Explains.

col. Flagler Presents the United States Side of the Dispute, and Gives the True Inwardness of the Matter.

To the Editor of The Tribune. MOLINE, Ill., March 19 .- It is plainly evident from the editorial remarks in THE TRIBUNE of he 17th inst. that you have been grossly misinformed as to the merits of the Government Water-Power case at Rock-Island Arsenal, and he Moline Water-Power Company's connection with it In all that has transpired concerning tt, this Company has nothing to conceal, and had one nothing to be characterized as a job or trickers, or that will not bear the most searching investigation; and, for the purpose of corting an apparently prevailing misapprehension, we propose to state briefly the main features of the case,

When the United States Arsenal was located on Rock Island, this Company were the owners the Water-Power. At the suggestion of th Government, in 1876 a contract was entered toto between the United States and this Com by the terms of which the Company trans terred its interest in the Water-Power to the Government (which was taken possession of), in sideration that the Government was to de relop and maintain the entire Water-Power, and grant to the Company the use in perpetuity of one-fourth part of the power developed, free rom all charge for rent or repairs.

The charge that an immense sum of money was paid by the Government to the Combany for the Water-Power is entirely without foundation. Not a dollar was ever paid to or received by the Company from the Government, directly or indirectly, for the transfer of its interest in the Water-Power. The only consideration was development and maintenance of the Water-Power, and the Company to have free use of one-fourth part, as before stated.

one-fourth part, as before stated.

Pending the final execution of the contract
between the Company and the United States,
the plans for developing the Water-Power were
very generally discussed and considered. Subsequent changes in plans of development, to south the purposes and convenience of the Government in relation to the location of the Ar erament in relation to the location of the Ar-senal-shops, have considerably increased the cost of the Water-Power development; and the Commandant of the Arsenal estimates it will cost to complete the development the addi-tional sum of \$157,350;—for which appropriations have been continuously recommended to the several Secretaries of War since 1876, with out ayad.

nense bar of sand and mud has bee An immense bar of sand and mud has been "allowed to accumulate at the mouth of the "pool," which, for a very considerable portion of the time, prevents a supply of water to the Company's wheels; and, turther, in the Government improvement of the navigation of the rapids, a chain of rock, called the "Moline Chain," has been removed,—thus deepening the channel of the river, and "saterially lovening."

Chain." has been removed,—thus deepening the channel of the river, and materially lowering the head of water in the pool.

It is this condition of things that causes the Company to claim, and insist, that, if Congress will not appropriate money to cerry out in good faith its contracts for development and maintenance of the Water-Power, it ought to allow the Company such control as would permit it to complete the development and maintenance of the Water-Power, which the Government thus far has refused and neglected to do; far- has refused and neglected to do and this, we believe, was the view taken by the Conference Committee in inserting the amendment so thoroughly were they convinced that some measure of relief was due to the Company in the absence of appropriations to relieve the embarrassment which the failure of Government to carry out its contracts had brought upon it. This is all the job or trickery there is in the matter; and, in the light of these facts, it is difficult to see wherein any charge of wrong-doing on the part of this Company can be made

CHARLES ATKINSON, President; J. M. GOULD,
C. H. DEERE,
S. W. WHEELOCK,
JOHN DEERE,
J. S. KEATOR,

THE UNITED STATES SIDE. In order to render this whole matter a little clear and more comprehensible to the general beader, we make the following extracts from the cer of the Rock-Island Arsenal, to the Secretary of War. The report is dated Rock-Island Arsensl, Nov. 26, 1878,—just before the meeting of Congress. After referring to various unsatis factory correspondence he had with the Moline Water-Power Company as to what would satisfy the interests of that Company, consistently with the interests of the United States, he says:

When the construction of the arsenal was begun in 1864, the Moine Water-Power Company was occupying the channel of the Mississippi between the island of Rock Island and the Illinois shore for water-power purposes. Their tenure of this water-power was derived from charters granted by the State of Illinois. The Mississippi being a navigabe stream and under the control of the Congress of the United States, the value of the Water-Power Company's tenure was sineerlain.

the value of the Water-Power Company's tenure was succratin.

The Company's constructions and water-power at that time were unimportant, and their property and tenure certainly not were variable. Their occupation of the river continuous to the island was also found to interfere seriously with the filans of the Government. After much controversy the matter came before the Rock-Island Compossion, created by the act of Congress approved April 19, 1864 (Vol. 13, page 50, R. S.), for settlement as provided for in the act. It was the prime object and intention of the Government to settle the matter amicably and to fully satisfy the Water-Power Company. To this end the settlements and the contracts were certainly very liberal to the Water-Power Company. The expression "develop" was indefinite and not explained in the contracts, but its meaning, and what the Water-Power Company had a reasonable right to expect, can be shown and froven.

The fovernment then went on and did decorate the convergence of the company and froven.

The Government then went on and did de-

relow and construct the water-power as was in-tended, and in doing so has acted fairly and liberally to the Water-Power Company to the extent of the meaning of the contracts, which were themselves liberal; and has thus far kept its contracts with the Water-Power Company in

its contracts with the Water-Power Company in good faith. That it has done so is shown by the report of the Board of Engmeers appointed under the resolution of Congress approved March 3, 1877. [See Ex. Doc. 21, Forty-fifth Congress, first session, H. R.]

While the work of construction was going on it became clear that eventually some further work would be needed to provide for a better or larger flow of water into the water-power pool in times of low water, and during the year, 1874 the Water-Power Company urged repeatedly and strenously that the United States should do this work at once. Finally, April 1, 1875, the Company made a formal written complaint to the Chief of Ordnance on the subject. This was referred to me for report, and the complaint and my report are printed in Ordnance Memoranda No. 20, pages 467 to 474.

It was admitted by the Ordnance Department that the requirements of the arsenal and the interests of the United demanded that the water-power pool should be improved, aside from any interest the Water-Power Company had in the

powerpool should be improved, aside from any interest the Water-Power Company had in the matter, and the estimates were afterward sent to Congress for funds to do the work. At that time the Water-Power Company urged as a plan for the proposed improvement that a long wing-dam should be built two or more unless up the river and processed and urged that if Conring dam should be built two or more infles up the giver, and proposed and urged that if Congress would not appropriate the necessary funds for the work, that they, the members of the Company, would do the work at their own expense, upon condition that they should be refindered therefor, by some new contract or arrangement, whereby the United States should urn over to them a larger portion of the water-power than the orginal contracts gave them.

Finally, a meeting was arranged for and obtained with the Secretary of War, in Washington, February, 1876, at which the Water-Power Company urged the above plan and their proposition to do the work. I was firmly of the opinion that the plan of improvement proposed by the Water-Power Company, if carried out, would be imprious to the interests of the United States, and also that it would be unwise for the Government to enter into any rew coutract as proposed.

and also that it would be unwise for the Government to enter into any rew contract as proposed, believing in the light of history that such hew contract was likely to be unfavorable to the interests of the United States.

Instead of this, therefore, a different plan for the improvement of the pool was proposed and adopted. This was practically to deepen the channel whereby water from the main channel of the river is admitted into the pool. This plan was approved by the Secretary of War, and an estimate for the necessary funds for the work was sent to Congress February, 1876.

The President of the Water-Power Company was since stated that this plan was satisfactory

to his Company. Congress did not make the appropriation asked for at that session, and has appropriation asked for at that session, and ha not done so since, although a recommendation for the appropriation has been before it at each

seasion.

I have lately been informed, and I would carnestly invite the attention of the Chief of Ordinance to it, that it is now the intention of the Water-Power Company to apply to Congress, at its next session, to have the whole water-power turned over to, or given sway by, the United States, to that Company, and that they—members of the Company and their friends—intend to make every effort in their power to carry this scheme though.

It is well known that the Water-Power Company has for years been making serious complaints against the United States in regard to matters relative to the water-power and the manner in which the United States has carried

manner in which the United States has carried manner in which the United States has carried out its contracts.

In my opinion, these complaints have not had good foundation; but, on the contrary, I believe that the Government has thus far met its contract obligations to the Water-Power Company in a fair and liberal manner, and that in doing so the Company has derived a material benefit from these contracts.

I am also sure that this opinion is renerally concurred in by the disinterested, well-informed

I am also sure that this opinion is generally concurred in by the disinterested, well-informed portion of this community. The position which the Water-Power Company has now assumed toward the United States makes it appear that these complaints and written protests are now to be used as materials in making a case to influence Congress, and, in my opinion, the late action of the Company in bringing suit against the United States in the Court of Claimsfor damages in the exorbitant sum of \$512,350 is one of the means to be employed in influencing Congress, at its next session, to give this property to the Water-Power Company.

I am informed that members of the Company have clearly stated their intention of making this effort to get possession of the water-power during the next session of Congress, and to that end they did not wish, and would try to prevent. Congress from making any appropriation to improve the water-power pool, inasmuch2as such an appropriation would, by granting what they have hitherto demanded, leave them without a complaint.

they have hitherto demanded, leave them with-out a complaint.

Among the arguments produced to influence public opinion against the arsenal water-power are: Its great cost.

Granting that the water-power has cost too much, it would be very unfair to so wrest or torture this argument as to use it to show that the United States ought therefore to give up this valuable property to the very persons for whose benefit the too great expenditure was made, and who have been thus far the only re-cipients of benefit from it. It seems hardly to admit of discussion or consideration. nit of discussion or consideration.

A second argument used to influence opinion A second argument used to influence opinion against the water-power is, that it has always in the past and will always in the future cause controversy and contention with the Moline Water-Power Company. When fairly considered, the force of this argument is not apparent. It is not the intention of the Government to deal unfairly with the Moline Water-Power Company or anybody else.

The United States has, at a great expense of legislation and money, procured and built this

legislation and money, procured and built this great water-power, and now, when it is nearly completed, and the Government has in its wa-ter-wheels and machinery, and is ready to com-mence using it, and needs, and absolutely re-quires it for its future use, there comes an atempt to induce Congress to give the whole property away to those who have hitherto been the sole beneficiaries from the expenditure

on it.

An important matter in connection with the water-power has been lost sight of during the last eight years. When the United States took possession of the island for arsenal purposes, it was found to be necessary to procure in some way the removal of the Moline Water-Power Company's occupancy of the south channel of the river (see Gen. Rodman's letters and other correspondence, pages 186 to 195, Ordnance Memoranda No. 20, and act of Congress ap-proved April 19, 1864). It was this necessity, and the fact that the Moline Water-Power Company would not relia-quish its hold upon the water-power without the payment of an extravagantly large sum of money, that brought the United States to incur so much trouble and expend so much legislation on the subject, and, finally, to make a contract with provisions so liberal to the Water-Power Company; but reserving what was of vital importance to the United States, viz. the full ownership and control of this channel of the river, and the means of providing a water-power for its

the means of providing a water-power for its shops.

The necessity that the United States should hold this channel of the river and the shore of the island is much greater and stronger now than is was twelve years ago.

In connection with the importance of this feature of the subject, I would invite your attention to the history given in the last half of the first chapter of Ordnance Memoranda No. 20 of the long, hard, and persistent attempts made by brivate parties from 1833 to 1864 to get a foothold on the island, on its shores, or to get hold of the water-power; of the unweared efforts of prominent officers and statesmen to repel these attempts, because the United States would some day want the island for the very purposes for which it is now being used; and of the heavy cost to the United States of the few cases where parties did get hold of the water-power, or get a foothold on the island, as shown cases where parties did get hold of the waterpowen, or get a foothold on the istand, as shown
by the history of the labors of the Rock Island
Commission in 1866, the legislation of Congress, and, finally, the large admounts of money
paid to get back what had been given away.

After all the United States has endured and
paid, it does seem that it has some right to hold
on to its own property. If it does not do this
and lets it go, it is probable that the next generation will buy it back at an chormous advance,
as before, and condemn this generation for letting it go.

ting it go. RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS.

Killed by Orders of a Revolutionary Com mittee-A Remarkable Document-The Assassination of Prince Krapotkine, the

Governor of Kbarkoff. Correspondence New York Berald.

LONDON, March 6.—The cable will have informed you of the strange proclamation which was placarded on the walls of St. Petersborg in reference to the murder of the Governor of Kharkoff. The document conveyed the open declaration that the death of the Prince was the work of an emissary of the Nihilists, and that the blow was inflicted in revenge for the acts of cruelty attributed to him at the time of the dis-turbances among the University students. Prince Krapotkine, as you will remember, attended "the ball of the daughters of the nobility" in Kharkoff. He was returning from the festivity at about 11 o'clock, and had almost reached the Government House in his carriage, when, in rounding a street-corner, he was shot with a revolver by some person who, apparently, had stepped lightly up on the step of the carriage in order to take deliberate aim. The Prince was lying back in the carriage, and received the bullet through his clock and left epaulet, and the further course of the shot splintered the collar-bone and penetrated deepy the unfortunate Governor's breast. On reach ing home the best medical assistance was sent for, but the state of the Prince was critical from

for, but the state of the Prince was critical from the beginning, and he died.

That the Nihillsts were at the bottom of the affair was not doubted from the first; the placard already mentioned, and later a printed proclamation distributed at Moscow, and probably throughout the whole Empire, made it clear that the Governor of Kharkoff was assassinated by orders of a revolutionary committee. The printed proclamation reads as follows:

"The Russian Socialist revolutionary party has disnosed of one of its deadings enemies, one of the most inhuman jailers of its condemned and imprisoned breibred. On the 2th of February Prince Krapotkine, the Governor of Kharkoff, was dangerously, and no doubt mortally, wounded with a revolver. This execution was carried out by the Russian Socialist revolutionary organization, which is also responsible

was carried that by the Aussian control of the Aussian the Institute for all the executions in 1878. As on the last occasion, that organization begs to lay before the public, frankly and sincerely, the reasons that have compelled it to have further recourse

the bublic, frankly and singerely, the reasons that have compelled it to have further recourse to the revolver.

"Krapotkin had committed the following crimes: (1) At the end of last year he sanctioned and ordered the barbarous treatment to which political prisoners we've subjected in the prison of Kharkoff. (2) He falsely reported to the Minister of the Interior, on the subject of the last disturbances at the University of Kharkoff. (that the police had been attacked by the students, whereas in reality it was the latter who, by his own orders, had first been flogged with Cossack whips. (3) He is directly responsible for the ferocious and barbarous treatment of political prisoners at Bortsorlebsk, and his name is intimately connected with the history of the Central prison in that town, where he was guitty of the following acts. (a) After the invalid prisoner Plotnikoff had been put in chains, the other prisoners transmitted to Krapotkin amenorial in which the revolting conduct of the chief jailer was set forth. The jailer, irritated at this step, deprived the prisoners of the privilege of obtaining food from outside, reduced the time aktowed for faking exercise, put chains on sick prisoners, abolished their extra rations, and at last catised the openings over the cell doors to be boarded up to the exclusion of all ventilaat last cause the order of all vertila-tion. In reply to the prisoners' memorial, Prince Krapotkin issued the following order: 'Although the chief jatler was not justified in putting chains on the prisoners who had under-

gone the period of probation, nevertheless, as a punishment for insulting the jailer by making a compilation to the Governor, the refractory prisoners shall be locked up in the black hole of the prison for periods of one to threedays; while those who have aiready passed the required period of probation shall be restored to the list of prisoners undergoing probation, and be put in irons." (b) On the 3d of July six of the political prisoners resolved to put an end to the insupportable existence to which they were condemned unless some relaxation of the prison discipline were granted, and determined to cut short their misery by starving themselves to death. Prince Krapotkin not only rejected their petition, but after they had passed seven days without tasting food, and after several of them were no longerable to rise from their beds, he sent to the prison an officer who deceived them by falsely promising compliance with all their requests, and thus again condemned them to a continuance of the wretched existence which they had previously resolved to terminate. By a series of similar measures Prince Krapotkin reduced the prisoners to a condition which was equivalent to that of being buried alive. Such are the crimes committed by Krapotkin.

Such are the causes and considerations that have compelled the Russian Socialist party to sentence one of its enemies to death. Death for death, execution for execution, terror for terror! This is our answer to the threats, the persecutions, and the oppression of the Government. Should the latter persevere in its old course, the bodies of Heyking and Mesentzoff will not have turned into dust before the Government will hear from us again."

Some days before the attempt was made a letter was written to the Revolutionary Committee by the man who undertook the execution of the sentences. This letter is printed with the manifesto. He-says:

"You can well understand the feelings by which I am agitated when I think of the many martyrs and their tortures. I think of my half-starved, ill-

such barbarities remain unpunished; that noth ing interferes with the quietude of that man's life, and with his enjoyment of all earthly bliss. The Russian public must be informed that a similar incignation and a similar desire stir the feelings of every honest man. It must be told that so long as its lethargy-lasts it can only that so long as its lettargy-lasts it can only participate in the funeral rites of persons in high places." To all supearances the revolutionists are bold, and determined to proceed in the conflict they have commenced. The police has so far been thwarted in its attempts to discover either the murderers of Prince Arapotkin or of Gen. Mesentkoff.

FLORIDA.

How a Democratic Member of Congress Secured His Election.

From Our Own Correspondent. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22 .- The follow ng synopsis of testimony in the case of Bisbee versus Hull is taken from a report in the Jacksonville (Fla.) Sun and Press. It shows Hull's alleged complicity in these frauds, and it is doubtless on account of the statement contained in this vidence that Hull is now under indictment. Yet the Democrats found no trouble in seating him on Monday last: E. S. GAULDEN sworn and testified:

Have been Deputy Clerk of Brevard County, Have been Deputy Clerk of Brevard County, Deputy Collector, and Assessor of Taxes; acted some time as Deputy Sheriff in 1873; had acted as Special Registration Clerk in Brevard County; have no knowledge that any notices, stating that offices or vacancies were to be filled at the election in 1878, were posted in Brevard County; had charge of the Clerk's office, and the books and papers therein, on the 11th and 12th of November, 1878, but never found any registration books there. I gave Mr. Lee, the Clerk, to understand that the election in Brevard County might have to be manipulated, and requested him not to furnish any registration-list to the Inspector of Election. He promised quested him not to furnish any registration-list to the Inspector of Election. He promised that he would not furnish any, and afterward told me at the canvass that he had not furnished any. Was present at the canvass and saw the returns. The number of votes shown by those returns at the canvass was not the same as shown by the returns when they first came into my possession. The difference, I think, was 194 votes. All the certificates except three were changed after they came into my possession. The other furnished certificates were the ones canvassed. The changed certificates were the ones canvassed. The child them to J. A. Allen, at Orlando, on the 15th. Had received them from John M. Lee. I resided at the time at "The Point," in Orange County. Arrived in Lake View from "The Point" on Sanday preceding election-day. I started for Lake View to go there, provided some one was sent from Orlando to Lake View to look after the election. Stopped at Mr. Dawdry's and found that no one had passed going to Lake View; there is a look of the look o waited until the party who was to be sent from Orlande to Lake View came. Didn't know who was to be sent, but some reliable party, bringing the latest news, etc. That party, who was

to help manipulate the canvass of the votes car

ing the latest news, etc. That party, who was to help manifoulate the canvass of the votes cast for Congressmen in Brevard County, was to be sent, I supposed, by Mr. Hull.

Question—Why did you suppose such messenger was to be sent by Mr. Hull, and who do you mean by Mr. Hull? Answer—Because I had received a letter, on Nov. 5, which I had every reason to believe to have been written by Mr. Hull, asking me to wait on the road from Orlando by Cross Prairie for a party who would be sent from Orlando to Lake View. I meant N. A. Hull, one of the candidates for election to Congress from the Second District of Florida. The letter had a private mark, which Mr. Hull old me I'd find in his letters to me. Mr. Hull told me I'd find in his letters to me. Mr. Hull told me I'd show it was from him. He told me this at Orlando, at an interview we had there during the last or September or first of October, 1878. Gov. Hull said the Republicans were going to perpetrate frand in some of the Republican counties, in 'order to have a majority upon the face of the returns in the district, to avail themselves of the advantage of a decision of the Supreme Court that the State Caovassing Board should declare the result from the face of the returns. He said the Democrats must fight fraud with fraud, and asked me if I thought Brevard County could be managed so as to give sufficient majority to meet and offset any majority the Republicans might me if I thought Brevard County could be managed so as to give sufficient majority to meet and offset any majority the Republicans might get in the balance of the district. He told me that money would be furnished if such a majority was needed, and for me to feel of the Canvassing Board and see what could be done, and keep myself in readiness to act when I did receive a letter from him. He told me that, in his letters to me, in order that the letters might not be traced to him, he would write what he wanted me to know and do; that he would not date it, nor address it to me, nor sign his name; but he would make a flourish to the last letter of the last word written in the letter. He took a pencil and wrote his own name, and showed me how he would make the flourish. He told me he must wip, as he was financially and politically rulned if he was not elected. He said if he was elected I should be well remunerated for what I might do. The letter received contained the

elected I should be well remunerated for what I might do. The letter received contained the flourish agreed upon. The letter was, in substance, as follows:

Go on the road leading from Orlando to Lake View by Cross Prairie, and wait for party, who will be sent if necessary. He will have the latest news, etc. Go with him, find out what is necessary from him, and you will know how to act. You must not let any one know of my letter to you, and \$1,000 and a good appointment shall be fours.

I met Maj. Allen when he came to Mr. Dawdry's and asked him about the election: he dry's, and asked him about the election: he showed me a lester addressed to Mr. Nat Poyntz, signed by N. A. Hull. After seeing by the let-ter that Gov. Hull wanted 202 votes, I said it ter that Gov. Hull wanted 202 votes. I said it could be done, and proposed to Maj. Allen that he go and help, and he did. I had a conversation with Gov. Hull as above stated at Orlando; also, one on St. John's River, on the steamer Carrie. I said to Gov. Hull I was sorry he had selected me a member of the Democratic Executive Committee for the Second District. He said I was intelligent, and there might be some heavy work in Brevard to do, and he wanted me to be a member of the Committee to counteract such frauds as might be perperated by the Republicans, and that he would have another talk with me.

I have received two letters from Mr. Hull with the flourish since the election, which I have burned. The substance of the first was:

You lare going to be summoned by the United States Court as a witness against the Brevard Can-

States Court as a witness against the Brevard Can vassing Board. You must keep out of the way They will not be able to prove anything. I will

They will not be able to prove anything. I will remember my promises.

The word "must" in the letter was underscored. The second letter was as follows:

I want you, by all means, to keep out of the way. If you have the moner, don't call on me; but, if not, I will honor your draft for \$250.

P. S.—Draft in name of some reliable friend of yours. Notify me of same, and the draft will be accepted, and I will remember our agreement. Please destroy all correspondence between us.

I was promised by Mr. Nat Poyntz and J. H. Allen at least \$500. If was promised this at Orlando for my services rendered in the Brevard election business. I asked Nat Poyntz about the promise several times. He and Atlen told me Gov. Hull would have to borrow some money until he could raise money out of his office. Poyntz agreed to go and see Hull about

the matter. When he returned, he told me Hull had gone to Jacksonville to borrow the \$500. No promise of immunity from punish ment has been made to me by any one provided I would become a witness in the case of the United States vs. Noble A. Hull et al.

CURRENT OPINION.

The Old Flag, Etc. Dayton Journal (Rep.).
Next we shall have \$20,000,000 appropriati for the Mississippi levees tacked upon an appropriation bill.

An Apt Compari "Stopping the wheels of Government" for the sake of getting one small law repealed, is aptly compared to burning down the house t Utilizing the Usufrue

Memphis (Tenn.) Acciunche (Ind.).
Old Montgomery Blair can now walk out of his tomb again. His man Tilden is utilizing the usufruct in a way that Thurman, Hendricks, and Bayard despise. More Dishonest than Carpet-Baggers.

New Haven Pallactum (Rep.).

Now that a new Constitutional Convention is

to be held, the Democratic papers of Louisian are clamoring for the repudiation of the greater part of the State debt. Home rule is more dis-honest than carpet-bag government. Wants a Nephew. Montgomery (Ala.) Attertiser (Dem.).
Count Joannes is said to be looking around for a nephew who will sit on the front of the stage when he acts, and take all the rotten apples, stale eggs, and cabbages. He thinks of making Mr. Pelton an offer.

Why He Was Eligible. Detroit Post (Rep.).

The list of the chief officers of the new Senate oes contain the name of one man who was no Rebel; but then he belongs to that family of which the most conspicuous representative (Jesse D. Bright) was expelled from the Senate as a traitor; this fact made him eligible.

The True "Ohio Idea." Cincinnati Commercial (Ind. Rep.).

It is the great Democratic principle of Wash fcLean, according to recent advices from Wash ington, to enter into any coalition that will se cure the plunder. Differences can be adjusted after the division of the spoils. It is a lofty view of statesmanship, but it is the true Ohio idea.

An Acknowledgment of Bulldozing. Vicksburg (Miss.) Heraid (Ind. Dem.).

We know that there have been well-grounded reports of bad treatment of the negro, and the white man who has regard for himself and for the country should see to it that the negro laborer is protected in all his rights. Bulldoz-ing should not only be discouraged, but punish-ed, and punished severely, and every planter, if necessary, should be a guardian and a protector to the laborers in his vineyard.

The Rights of Minorities

New York Tribune (Rep.).

If minorities in this Republic are to have no rights, it is not the South which will finally gain by the change. Sooner or later a reaction will follow Democratic violence and incompetence. In the long run the Republican party is the ma In the long run the Republican party is the majority in this country. After another census, it is doubtful whether the South will retain one-third of the members of the House. The rapidly-growing States are nearly all Republican States. It becomes Democrats to consider whether it shall by them be decreed that minorities shall have no rights in this country hereafter.

Questions for Southern Planters. New York Sun (Dem.).
The falsifier who first set afloat among the black plantation-hands of the Lower Mississipp Valley the story that they had only to go to St Louis to secure free tickets to Kansas, a tract of land, a mule, a plow, and a little working of land, a mule, a plow, and a little working capital to boot, may be amused with the success of the hoax. But it is a serious business for some of the poor plantation-hands, and the St. Louis authorities do not appreciate the humor of it. But why are these black laborers so eager to get away from their old homes; and why are those of them who have eached St. Louis so reluctant to go back? These are questions for the white planters of Louisiana and Mississippi.

Stephens' Method of Relief.

New York Tribuns (Rep.).
Business-men who are remarking the complete ontrol of Congress by the South will, no ern men in Congress, thinks this Congress should issue "at least" \$500,000,000 in green-backs, as a method of relief for a suffering coun-North who have toiled along the weary road to resumption would like to see a Southern President at Washington, as well as a Southern Congress; and then, again, it may be that they

Southern "Peace and Order."

Charleston (S. C.) News (Dem.).

There is peace and order in every Souther State, except where the peace is broken and order is disturbed by men and boys shooting at each other, and wounding and killing each other, about some triffe that would have been hought nothing of had they slept on it. But they have pistols in their pockets. One hot word brings on another, the deadly weapons are lugged out, and the quondam frieffit blaze away at each other until one is disabled or the pistols are empty. It is a shame and reproach to each and every one of us.

A Dismal Prospect.

Indianapolis Journal (Rep.).
The action which fostered Slavery, and which attempted to overthrow the Government, is still the section which gives the Democratic party its strength, and enables it to contend for the control of the Government it tried to destroy. The solid South furnishes the great bulk of the Democratic strength in both branches of Congress. It also supplies the animus and spirit of the party, and we predict now that at no distant day the people will be furnished with an exhibition of Confederate Democracy in Conan exhibition of Conference Denoracy in Con-gress which will recall the disgraceful memories of the Buchanan era so vividly as to make them rue the day they ever permitted the friends and followers of Jeff Davis to obtain control of the National Legislature.

Slim Majoritles Good Things.

Philadelphia Ledger (Ind.).
Upon a full vote the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives is about four. This is a wise dispensation, however it came about. It should operate to give check to inde fensible projects of legislation, for nearly always a half-dozen members or so can be found who will step outside of the party line to prevent the will step outside of the party line to prevent the passage of such measures if they are important or the defeat of what is right. But a good incidental result will be that the narrow margin between majority and minority must compel members to be more attentive, the minority in the hope of check-mating the majority, and the majority to maintain its position. There will be less strolling through the lobbies, less going down-stairs for refreshments, less confusion when the roll is being called for the yeas and mays, and a much fuller flouse all the time. In fact, members will have to "stick close to their deaks, and never go to" see—a man in the "Committee Room," unless quite sure no vote "Committee Room," unless quite sure no vote

Democratic Fight in Pennsylvania Washington Dispatch to Pittsburg Commercial Gazette (Rep.).

Notwithstanding the aggressive course of Senator Wallace against Randall in the contest for the Speakership, and Randall's success in securing the office by a decided majority, Senator Wallace does not feel at all disconcerted. He does not consider that the people of Pennsylvania will allow Mr. Randall to bring his fight for Tilden in 1830 into State politics. Mr. Randall's friends say that he will now be compelled to continue this contest, and will exert himself in the City of Philadelphia to prevent the Wallace influence from manipulating the primaries to secure the delegates to the next Democratic National Convention. His success here, backed up by the large number of prominent Democratic politicians from the City of Philadelphia, will enable him to secure the reorganization of the City Committee in the interest of Mr. Tilden, which would give that gentleman a send-off of ten votes. It is intimated that the same movement will be carried into Western Peonsylvania, and that the friends of Mr. Randall at Pittsburg have indicated that the step in this direction which they have taken will be extended. It would now seem that the Tilden movement has taken a firm bold in all parts of the State, and is likely to be very formidable. If it is overprimaries to secure the delegates to the next

thrown at all, it will require all the experience, ability, and foresight of Senator Waliace and the older politicians of the Democratic party to effect its defeat. It is asserted, however, that they have the power to accomplish this end, and entire willingness is expressed by the gentlemen in question to meet their opponents and grapple with them on the question.

The Old Row Between Eastern and Western Democrats.

Louisville (Ky.) News (Dem.).

There has been much discussion lately of ex-

Gov. Tilden's claim to a renomination to the Presidency of the United States. The discussion has developed a strong support of the New York statesman, but an equally decided antagonism to his aspirations. It is, therefore, apparent that an earnest and thoroughly organized struggle is to be made to prevent the nominastruggle is to be made to prevent the nomination of him in 1880. The opposition to him is of a peculiar character, endangering the prospect for that harmony in the Democratic ranks which is essential to success next year. The demand for the nomination of a statesman who is deemed to be more in sympathy with the West and more identified with its great interests, is so potent that it may not be safely ignored by the Democratic National Convention. The Eastern Democrate, led by Tilden, and Bayard, and Eaton, should be content with the repeated concessions that, since 1834, have been made to them, and hence should not enforce their present exactions in anything like an uncompromising spirit. They surely have no right to claim everything! Under their leadership the party has been carried to disaster in every engagement with the enemy, and the time is at hand when they should cheerfully acquiesce in a change of commanders. Civilization and Concealed Weapons.

Nashville (Tenn.) Banner (Dem.).
Perhaps there is no more characteristic inde of the stage of civilization a community has eached than the extent and manner of carrying deadly weapons. Between the savage, with his bow at his back, and the genuine gentleman who would blush at the thought of carrying oncealed upon his person a menace against his eighbor's life, the gap is wide, and just as wide the extremes of man's social condition. There is not so great a difference between the rontiersman who slings his grim Colt to his belt, and the young blood of our Southern towns who bestows his pretty Smith & Wessor nugly at his hip. The young man is a little urther on in the scale; but in his case civilizing further on in the scale; but in his case civilizing influences appear to have spent themselves on externals, for at the bottom the tastes of both are the tastes of barbarians, and the will that adopts the means implies the desire of blood-shedding; and that both share with the savage. The plea of self-protection only proves the low state of civilization where such defense is needed, and the suspicion that one's life is in dauger at the hands of his fellows is suggested by the consciousness of a savage instinct in one's own ciousness of a savage instinct in one's own heart. The creese of the Malay, the stiletto of the Indian assassin, and the knife of the Spanthe management of the Span-ish brave, are not surer proofs of savage in-stincts than the carefully-concealed pistol of the young man of Teonessee. This habit of carry-ing especialed weapons has been called an evi-dence of a cowardly nature; but the fault is a more serious one than physical cowardice. It is the evidence of a low social and moral state in the community which countenances it, and of defective moral training and low conscience in the person who indulges it. The opportunities the person who indulges it. The opportunities for crime are too many that men should willfully keep in easy reach the means for the commission of the deadliest, and escape the moral responsibility for criminal intent. When strong social condemnation makes this practice infamous; when education shall have quickened the public conscience; when the pulpit shall have done its duty against this unchristian habit; when the press shall have fearlessly spoken its powerful reprobation, then this barbarous custom will cease, and public opinion will have accomplished what legislation has been powerless to perform, and the new generation will be further along than we toward the social Millennium.

TENEMENT-HOUSE REFORM.

Practical Scheme for the Improven of the Lodgings of the Poor-A Good Work

on Business Principles.

Sew York Evening Post.

A number of gentlemen of this city have formed an association to build a model tenement-house somewhat on the plan of the Pen-body tenements in London. Mr. James Scott, of Scott Brothers, one of the gentlemen inter-ested in the scheme, said this morning that the grew out of the conversation of a number of gentlemen, most of whom were connected with the dry-goods trade, who have agreed to form a stock company with a capital of \$1,000,000, of doubt, be gratified to learn that Alexander H. | which 10 per centum shall be paid in when the ration is completed. With this sum it is organization is completed. With this sum it is proposed to erect a model tenement building somewhere between Sixtieth and Eightieth streets and Second and Ninth avenues, which, while it will furnish greatly superior accommodations to the wretched abodes in which men of the laboring class are obliged to live, will at the same time return a fair profit on the money in

wasted.

Mr. Scott said that he had recently returned from London, and while in that city had closely examined the Peabody tenements and the working of the plan. He found that these buildings invariably improved property in their neighborhood, that they were always fully tenanted, and that they yleided an annual dividend of 4% per centum. He thought that similar buildings could be erected in this city and made to yield an annual income of more than 6 per centum could be erected in this city and made to yield an annual income of more than 6 per centum per annum on the money invested. It is proposed to secure sixteen lots of ground, situated at the end of a block, so that a frontage of 200 feet on three streets can be obtained, and on this ground to erect the first building, which will be of brick, five stories in hight, with a central courtyard 100 feet square. There will be three entrances to this courtyard, one from each street, and the entrances to the building will be from the courtyard. Although no definite plans have yet been submitted, it is probable that a central hallway eight or nine feet wide will be laid out on each floor, continuing around all parts of the buildeight or nine feet wide will be laid out on ear floor, continuing around all parts of the bull ing. Wide staircases will connect these floor and there will also be one or more elevators the building. The rooms will be arranged either side of this ballway, and will be light and receive air either from the street or the courtyard, except in that part of the building in the centre of the block on the opposite side from the courtyard, which will receive light and air from a well-hole. Every room in the building will receive direct light and air, and there will be no dark or inner rooms. The building will he in charge of a janitor, who will have will be in charge of a janitor, who will have general supervision of the building, and en-force all necessary sanitary measures. The rooms will be lofty, and will be of large dimen-

sions.

All washing and drying of clothes will be done on the roof of the building, which will be surrounded on all sides by a parapet brick wall six feet high. It is thought that the better class of the tenement population will be glad to avail themselves of such an opportunity to secure a pleasant nome. Mr. Scott said that while no offensive system of espionage would be established, yet any tenant who proved himself of a quarrelsome temperament or failed to

while no offensive system or espionage would be established, yet any tenant who proved himself of a quarrelsome temperament or failed to observe the sanitary regulations of the house while, as a further inducement for the tenants to keep their rooms clean and in order, it is proposed that one-third of the profits above 6 per cent shall be divided among those tenants who have their rent promptly and prove themselves honest and industrious, and observe all the sanitary regulations of the building.

It is the intention of the association when the ground is secured to call for 10 per centum of the capital stock, and at once begin the erection of the building. When this building is completed, if it shall prove as profitable an investment as Mr. Scott thinks it undoubtedly will, another 10 per centum will be called for and another building creeted until ultimately the entire capital stock of \$1,000,000 is expended. Of the brofits above 6 per centum one-third will be distributed among the tenants, while the other two-thirds will constitute a reserve fund for the erection of other buildings.

Mr. Scott said that the men connected with the project were all men of means and would out their own money into the scheme, and ex-

the project were all men of means and would put their own money into the scheme, and expected that it would pay a good profit. The rooms will be rented singly or in suits, and the rent will be as low if not lower than that now charged for the filthy, unbealthy accommodations in the ordinary tenement-houses.

The Sale of Monticello. The old home of Thomas Jefferson has passed under the auctioneer's hammer and been bid off by Jefferson M. Levy, the principal heir, for

Si0,050.

The loved country-seat of the third President stands upon a little mountain spur three miles from Charlottesville, and looks down upon the gap through which the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad now runs. It commands a view of rare beauty and variety. In national repute, Monticello now stands next to Mount Vernon, though as the years go by, cooling nolitical passions and giving fitting historical background to the great events of '61-'65, the last resting piace of the martyred Lincoln must take the second rank in universal veneration. It was here in Monticello

where Jefferson practiced that munificent hospitality which made his home known far and wide, but which finally involved him so deeply in debt that he asked the Virginia Legislature to permit him to dispose of the estate by lottery,—a scheme which was never carried put. And here on this estate the great advocate of civil and religious liberty lies buried. The author of our magna charts of freedom gave his own directions for the placing of his mausoleum. "Choose," he wrote, "some unfrequented vale in the park, where is no sound to break the stillness but a brook that bubbling winds among the woods,—no mark of human shape that has been there,—unless the skeleton of some poor wretch who sought that place out in despair to die in. Let it be among ancient and venerable oaks;

unless the skeleton of some poor wretch who sought that place out in despair to die in. Let it be among ancient and venerable oaks; intersperse some gloomy evergreens. Appropriate one-half to the use of my family; the other to strangers, servants, etc. Let the exit look upon a small and distant part of the Blue Mountains." These directions were followed, and his remains rest in very much such a soot as Jefferson indicated. There are thirty graves there now, and the sacred grounds are partly inclosed by a high brick wall, but time and neglect have made sad havoe of a portion of it. The iron gates are locked with rust, while Virginia creepers, grass, and eglantine in their season drape the crumbling walls. The grave of Jefferson is marked by a grante obelisk, nine feet high, and resting on a base three teet square. The obelisk was made from a sketch found among his papers, and on it was placed this inscription,—the date of his death, of course, being left blank,—"Here was buried Thomas Jefferson, autnor of the Deciaration of Independence, of the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom, and Father of the University of Virginia. Born April 2, O. S., 1743; died July 4, 1826.

TILDEN VS. TAMMANY.

Talk with Controller Kelly-Mr. Tilden the Moving Spirit in the Recent Proceedings_Mr. Kelly's Belief that Measures Are

Being Taken to Secure His Own Removal.

New York Tribune. March 22.

A Tribune reporter called on Controller Kelly esterday to obtain his views on the movement instituted by his political opponents to oust his friends from office. When asked what he thought of Mayor Cooper's action about the removal of the Police Commissioners, Mr. Kelly avoided an expression of opinion, but said: "I regard it as a very strange proceeding. The acion of the Mayor can hardly be regarded as ustifiable. It is in pursuance of a policy, no doubt, to remove all of the Democrats that may be reached in that way."

"Do you think Gov. Robinson will be a party to such a movement?"
"I canuot say what he may do, but is certain

that he has done a very wrong and unjustifiable act in removing Mr. Gumbleton from office.
There was not a shadow of ground for the Governor to base his action on in Mr. Gumbleton's case. No law had been violated, and the County Clerk's office was never conducted in a more satisfactory and honorable manner than it was under Mr. Gumbleton's administration. I have known him from a boy, and know that he is a thoroughly known she and the works. known him from a boy, and know that he is a thoroughly knoncable and upright man, and the letter of Gov. Robinson did him great injustice. It seems to me, in justice to himself, that he should carry the matter into the courts, though it would probably not recover him the office before the expiration of his term. It would, however, show how unjustly he was removed."

"Do you think Sherrif Reilly and Register Loew have made any 'deal' to retain their offices?" 'I think neither Mr. Reilly nor Mr. Loew has

done what has been intimated in that respect, I do not believe they would desert their friends and the party which elected them to office. The Sheriff's removal seems to be contemplated, but I do not believe anything can be found against him on which to effect his removal. I do not believe that my responsible man can be found. him on which to effect his removal. I do not believe that any responsible man can be found who will take the office for the remaider of the term. The Sheriff has to give heavy bonds, and he is responsible for all his official acts and those of his Deputies for years after his term of office expires. Bonds accepted by him may be good at the time he passes on them, but afterward the sureties may become valueless, as is often the case, and the Sheriff is held personally responsible. Only last week I paid over \$3.000 on the case, and the Sheriff is held personally responsible. Only last week I paid over \$3,000 on such a case for bonds accepted by me when I was Sheriff, and since I have been in my present office I have paid over \$10,000 under similar circumstances. There is no telling where such a thing may end. I have known of only one Sheriff of this county besides myself that has ever come out of office with anything ahead. All the others have had to draw on their private means or have been financially ruined. That is the great objection to making the office a salaried one. It requires the greatest care and witchfulness on the part of the incumbent, and the salaries proposed are not large enough to pay for the responsibility."

"Is there any truth in the rumor that you will be removed?"

"Yes. I believe that such an attempt will be made. It is part of the general plan to remove

made. It is part of the general plan to remove all Tammany officials. It will be a difficult task, and will recoil with double effect on the heads of those attempting it. The Commissioners of Accounts have been examining my office lately, and I have found them very gentlemanly fellows. I have nothing to conceal, and would be glad to allow any one to examine the records of my department. The Mayor has the power to remove me 'for cause,' but I cannot tell what that will be. I shall be glad to be investigated, however."

remove me 'for cause, but l'eannot ten what that will be. I shall be glad to be investigated, however."

"Would the Governor approve such a course!"

"Gov. Robinson is in fuil accord with Mr. Tiden and Mr. Cooper. They would all be more delighted to remove me than to oust any one else. There is no doubt that Mr. Tiden is directing this movement. In fact, I know that to be the case. There is no chance, however, of our defeat in the Tammany Society. We are sure of 200 votes, and the Tilden party are sure of only about thirty. The full exposure of their plans which they are now developing to capture the Government of this city will only tell with the more terrible effect on them at the next election. Mr. Gumbleton and Tammany Hall will be fully vindicated then. The Republicans who aided Mr. Tilden in this movement will be sick of it before that time."

"If removed, would you turn over your office!"

"I should not imperil the public business by any other course, but I would appeal to the Legislature for redress."

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. Proposed Change in the System Now Pre vailing in This Country-The Cental or New Hundredweight Adopted in England -Objection from Chicago.

New York Herald, March 22.

It is not, perhaps, very generally known out-side of certain business circles that a movement has for some time been on foot having for its object the introduction of certain radical changes in our general system of weights and measures. Both in Great Britain and in the United States, the inconvenience of the old-fashioned standard has been felt and admitted for a long time, and a desire expressed for a new, simpler, and more convenient system. It has not been found easy, however, to bring about the change. The old denominations, with the "coombs, the "windles," the "bolls," the "hobbets," and other names equally incomprehensible, are still in use in England; and here, notwithstanding the fact that we have long since abandoned the old arrangement of pounds, shillings, and pence, we still adhere substan-

and in and in accordance with the requirements of the act of Parliament shove referred to, as order in Council was issued approving of the "cental or new hundredweight" as a new denomination of standard, and directing that the same shall be a Board of Trade standard in like manner as if it had been contained in the second statuse of the "Weights and Measures Act, 1878." The act came into operation at the commencement of the present year, and the order in Council bears date Feb. 4, 1879.

According to the new system all transactions

According to the new system all transactions

year, and the order in Council bears date Feb.
4, 1879.

According to the new system all transactions in grain and dry products shall be by weight only; the unit of weight shall be the imperial sound or pound avoirdupois; the hundred-weight will be the "ceptal" 100 pounds, not 112 pounds, as formerly; and the too, if it continues to be used, will consist of 2,000, not 2,240 pounds, as before. Henceforward, therefore, according to the new arrangement, the hundred-weight will mean 100 pounds, and the old divisions of the hundredweight, 56, 28, 14, 7, will give place to 50, 20, 10, and 5. It is to be borne in mind that while certain portions of the act have absolutely become law and are enforced under penalty the old hundredweight of 112 pounds has not been formally abolished. The order in Council has slimply legalized the "cental or new hundredweight," but there can be no doubt that, as weight has so largely taken the place of measure in general transactions, the new system of counting by hundreds will ultimately prevail, and, the old irregular denominations of standards will fall into disuse.

It is the opinion of a number of merchants whom a Herald reporter consulted that the new system is a grand advance upon the old, and that its adoption in England must be followed by its adoption here. All agree in saying that the new or "cental" system, as it is generally called, will tend greatly to the simplification of business-transactions, and that its introduction here would especially be a great and immediate gain to the grain and flour merchants. New York is taking an active and leading part in the movement. Circulars recommending the change and showing the desire which exists on the part of the Liverpool merchants that we should conform our usage to theirs have been sent to all the different commercial organizations throughout the country. In almost all directions the change commends itself, and from all the Boards but one favorable answers have been received in reply. Chicago alone hesitates. The Chicago Board, h which it presents, but because it deems it unwise to take precipitate action. But now that
the new system is fairly in operation in the
British Isles, and that its merits are being prominently advocated, it is confidently expected that
Chicago will give way, and that without the
necessity of any special legislation the desired
change will be effected. It is the opinion of
Mr. Grant, Superintendent of the Corn Exchange in this city, that the new system will be
in general use, so far, at least, as large transactions are concerned, before the summer is far
advanced.

A HUGE JOKE.

American Reporter.

The party of excursionists who went down to Mexico went to establish trade between the two countries about as much as Noah went up the mountain to take a bath. They went to have a good time, and they had it. Its manager needed money, and he made it out of the excursionists. He had an eye to trade bimself. and he came back Mexican Consul at Chicago. Some of the excursionists wanted business, but a great many more of them wanted a warm climate in cold weatther, a grand time at the expense of the Mexican Government, and plenty of Mexican whisky. They got the warm weather and the whisky, but all they got at the ex-pense of the Mexican Government you could put in your eye. As a business underta the expeditionwas not even a colossal frand it was a very small humbug. To call it "The American Industrial Depu-

tatica" was enough to make an overworked Mexican donkey smile. I have before me a list of the excursionists; of the eighty persons enrolled I can pick out at a moment's notice forty-four persons who had no whatever, ostensibly or otherwise. Of the remaining thirty-six, not six actually went to Mexico to extend their trade; and not four of these actually did anything toward it. If they had, they would not have succeeded. The excursionists were after riches, and they found them in half the old idols and decaying skulls in the Mexican Republic. I might mention one of the party, one who had no business at all, who would not have hesitated to go into a gentleman's house and ask for a sample of his parior carpet. This gentleman brought home a cargo of Aztec Indian skulls, and enough roots and plants to set up a second-handbotanical garden. whatever, ostensibly or otherwise. Of the recarpet. This gentleman brought home a cargo of Aztec Indian skulls, and enough roots and plants to set up a second-handbotanical garden. Nothing could satisfy his rapacity; and be was but little worse than a large majority of the party. The unlucky Mexican who brought samples of his wares to the principal hotels for exhibition soon had to go back to his shop for more samples. The excursionists always met him half way, and always loaded themselves down with his samples. Anything that was free was soon gathered in. Many of the party were from quite rural Western towns, and were getting their first taste of rubbing against the outside world. They scattered their sachels and bundles all over the Republic, leaving one or two in every town they stopped in. The man who did the most flourishing business was a chromo man from Chicago, who sold cheap but gaudy chromos at high prices, just as fast as the Mexicans could make the chause. The exhibition in the College of Mines, if it could be looked upon seriously as an exhibit of American wares, would be a standing disgrace to the cheapest and most ordinary kinds, and there were very few of them. There is a tenfold better display of American goods in any pawn-shop's sale store in the Bowery than, was exhibited in Mexico.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

Ex-Senator Sargent on the President's Vete of the Bill.

of the Bill.

Virginia (Ne.) Enterprise.

The following letter was received yesterday by Gov. Kinkead in response to one mailed by him on Feb. 19 to Senator Sargent, inclosing a copy of Senate concurrent resolution No. 25, thanking the Senator for his efforts in furthering the passage of the ab-called "Anti-Chinese

bill":

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5, 1872.—His Excellency, John H. Kinkead, Governor of the State of Nevada—DEAR SIR: I thank you for your courtesy in transmitting to me a resolution of thanks of the Legislature of Nevada for my efforts to procure relief for our coast from the curse of Chinese occupation. I deeply appreciate the great honor done to me by your Legislature, which far more than repays for what I may have done in this regard for the common good of our Pacific sister States.

done to me by your Legislature, which is more than repays for what I may have done in this regard for the common good of our Pacific sisters. It is a source of deep regret that the Executive saw fit to veto the great measure of relief that passed both Houses by large majorities. To do this act he was compelled, in my indement, to deny some of the most obvious powers of Congress,—powers bereforore recognized in repeated decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. To do it he yielded to senseless and fanatical clamor or this side of the continent. Perhaps it was too much to expect of any man less brave than Grant that he would hear the voice of the Pacific acking for protection and justice over the clamor of pulpit, press, and demayogue of the East; ignorant of the merits of our complaint and to; prejudiced to inquire.

Let it not be thought that the representatives of the Pacific entered into this struggle without assurances of Executive (ympathy and approval. We supposed, we understood, that such a bill would be approved. I for and Mr. Hayes and Mr. Evarts in repeated inter riews, if I could judge from conversations, ex remely anti-Chinese. They hardly needed inter riews, if I could judge from conversations, ex remely anti-Chinese. They hardly needed inter mation, so ready were they to apprehend and sympathize. Was this mere pretence, or did they disown their convictions when the senseless clamor against their came! I confess to a doubt on this point. In either case a pretext was found to veto the bill, and the message contarged scant courtesy for the slaughtered opinions of a few weeks before. But the agitation of the question has done great good. It has demonstrated the unity of sentiment on the subject on the Pacific, it has instructed Congress and the East to a great extent; it has especially arrested the attention of the working classes. It will be easier in the future to get relief, especially if negotiations for a modification of the Burlingare treaty fail. Let the people see that their represen man less brave than Grat that he would he shillings, and pence, we still adhere substantially to the old Angio-Saxon standards of weights and measures. For many years past, it appears, there has been a grewing disposition on the part of those engaged in the flour and grain trade to have a simpler system established for the transaction of business in articles of produce. There has been a desire to substitute weight for measure in the sale of such articles of produce. There has been a desire to substitute weight for measure in the sale of such articles of weight. This desire was intensified by the fact that in Liverpool, on the one hand, and at San Francisco, on the other, such a system as that which was aimed at was already in use. The propriety of taking the necessary steps for introducing the desired change formed a frequent subject of discussion at the different boards of produce and exchange, and was the occasion of not a little correspondence.

The movement has been greatly encouraged by what has récently taken place in Great Britain During the course of last year there was passed by the British Parliament what was called the "Weights and Measures Act,"—an act which largely dispenses with the use of measures in the sale of articles of produce, and which substitutes weights for the same. It was provided by this act that all grain and dry product should be sold by weight only, and that the imperial pound, or pound svoirdupois, should be the unit of all transactions by weight in Great Britain Among other things it was also orovided that it should be left to the Board of Trade to determine what multiples of the pound should be adopted and made use of in the case of large transactions. In conformity with the duties which devolved upon them, the Board of Trade to determine what multiples of the pound should be adopted and made use of in the case of large transactions. In conformity with the duties which devolved upon them, the Board of Trade acted in the melter, and the real country of the South of the South of t

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Government Bonds Down-Foreign Exchange Demoralized.

Chicago Banking Quiet---The Stock Market Depressed.

The Produce Markets Irregular --- Hogs and Provisions

Wheat Stronger ... Rye Lower ... Other Breadstuffs Steady. FINANCIAL.

The condition of affairs in the Governmen od market grows worse. There were yesterday large sales of the 4-per-cepts, and the price was depressed to 994. These sales are believed to be made by heavy subscribers, who are liable to the Government on subscriptions of much larger amounts than they have hitherto been able to dispose of. Meanwhile the popular de-mand has greatly fallen off. In this state of affairs much lower prices are freely predicted for the 4-per-cents. Dealers begin to look on he older issues, even the 6s of 1868 and the 10-40s, as better investments. One of the anomalies of the present market that, as the 4-per-cents go down, senior issues do not recover. If the market ed, that would seem to be the natural for quotations to follow; but it is no servation that the movements of Wall The 5-20s of 1867 declined from 102 to 101%, the 5-20s of 1868 from 1021/4 to 102, the new 56 of 1881 from 103% to 103%, the new 41/48 104 to 10316, the 4-per-cents from 9916 to and the currency 6s from 121% to 120%.

Foreign exchange was weak. The rise of money to 7 per cent demoralized the market, and made exchange at one time nearly unsalable. In Chicago the offerings of bills were er, but were still not heavy. Sterling grain bills were 483, and French bills weak at 5231/4 The actual Chicago rates for sterling were 485% and 487%. In New York the actual rates were 485% and 487%. The posted rates for sterling were 486 and 4881/4. French bankers' bills were 517% and 515.

ols were weaker at 96 13-16. The Bank of England gained \$265,000 in bullion. Silver is now quoted in London at 49@49%d per onnce. The London Times, of March 8, says that some little improvement is reported from some of the iron districts, but as a whole the dullness of business generally is more complained of that ever. The revival of trade and enterprise must of necessity be slower when due solely to natural and legitimate influences unaided by the imulus of large foreign loans. There seems to be no prospect of the markets of the world being affected by large purchases on borrowed oney,-at all events at present. The slower process of the exercise of new purchasing power based upon the exchange of substantial equiva-lents is very trying, no doubt, to traders of small means, but it is a process bringing with it ore solid gains in the long run without the inious elements which always accompany an

The Pall Mall Gazette says of the English finan-

It would be useless to remain silent longer respecting the uneasy feeling that exists in the city. To those who are accustomed to feel the pule of Lombard street and vicinity, the aspect presented during the last week and been such as to femind one of occasions with which we are far from instituting a comparison. Names of institutions of a high standing have been made free with na manner to alarm those who essily lose their heads, and rumors, arising out of very little perhaps, have become more and more serious by repetition. We is not mean to deny last there may be grounds for some ancesances. Trade generally is notoriously depressed. The Eastern trade, in particular, has seen in collapse for years. Bad business, losses, and the lock up of capital were therefore to be expected and prepared for. But we would remind hose who may be discomposed by the rumors now so general to be any longer disregarded, with that facility in the present temper of the public nind a scare can be got up. Only two months ago few people stopping to talk at the door of one of he greatest of the London joint-stock banks totally caused a run mpon it.

Another point that should be borne in mind is not disasters that do happen are scarcely ever reseen. How many persons heard anything to

that disasters that do happen are scarcely ever foreseen. How man persons heard anything to the detriment of the City of Glasgow Bank before it closed its doors? At the Chicago banks there is only a moder-

ate demand for loans, and the drift of the money market is toward greater ease. Rates are 6@7 per cent on call, and 6@10 per cent on time. The currency movement is not heavy, and the receipts are heavier than the shipments. Country orders for exchange are ahead of the local supply. Bank clearings were \$3,100,000.

There were sales of Cook County 7s, long, at

Some months ago the well-known firm of John V. Ayer's Sons, of this city, bought the controlling interest in the large Youngstown mills operated under the firm name of Brown, Bonnell & Co. A portion of the stock thus purchased from Joseph H. Brown was pledged as collateral to George W. Hale. Messrs. Ayer & Higgins (John V. Ayer's Sons) proffered the money, which was not yet due but it was refused, and Mr. Hale undertook to vote the stock in the face of a temporary injunction issued by the Common-Pleas Court. Subsequently, Mr. Hale was found guilty of contempt for this action, and last week the injunction was made permanent. This decision practically places the control of the vast Youngstown interests in the hands of John V. Aver's Sons,—a fact in which Chicago people will take a commendable price

Stocks were depressed by the sharp advance in the money market. This at least was put forward as the reason for marking down prices, although the leading operators are known to have effected time loans with which to tide themselves over the period of monetary activity. New York Central declined from 112% to 112, closing at 112%; Michigan Central from 83% 112, closing at 1123; Michigan Central from 83% to 82%, closing at 82%; Lake Snore from 70 to 88%, closing at 69%; Northwestern preferred from 84% to 83%, closing at 84%; St. Paul common from 88% to 87%, closing at 88; the preferred from 81% to 81%, closing at 81%; Erie from 24% to 23%, closing at 23%; Ohio & Mississipp from 10% to 9%, closing at 9%; Delaware & Hudson from 39% to 39; Lackspane from 46% to 45%, closing at 45%; Jersey wanna from 46% to 45%, closing at 45%; Jersey Central from 37% to 35%, closing at 36%; West-ern Union from 103% to 103%, closing at 103; and St. Louis & San Francisco from 6% to 6. The gains were Northwestern common 1/4, to 551/4; Rock Island 1/4, to 1291/4; Union Pacific to 69%; Wabash 16, to 20%; St. Joe pre

erred ¼, to 42%. Yesterday's quotation for Sutro Tunnel was 4, Home-Stake 31% to 32, and the Ontario Silver

Mining Company 40. Northwestern gold bonds were 103%; St. Paul Sinking Funds, 102%; Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, 73; and Chicago & Alton deben-

rures, 104% bid.
Railroad bonds, in New York on Saturday, were moderately active. Denver & Rio Grande firsts rose from 88% to 90. Morris & Essex 7s of 1871 sold at 104, against 101 at the close vesterday. Kansas Pacific Denver Division with coupon certificates, and do Trust Receipts sold down to 10136, a decline of 2 per cent. Do Incomes No. 16 advanced 11/4 per cent, to 351/4, reacted to 34%, and finally sold at 35. Missouri, Kansas & Texas consolidated assented declined

Atchison & Topeks in the Boston market on Friday opened 1 per cent lower, at 103, fell to Friday opened 1 per cent lower, at 103, fell to 103%, reacted to 163%, and closed at 103%@ 103%. Pueblo sold 103% lower, at 66%. Burnington & Missour Railrond, in Nebraska, dropped 16, to 118%, closing at 118%@119. Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque remained at 45. In railroad bonds, Atchison firsts sold 16 lower, at 111%, and closed at 111%@111%; the seconds dropped 16, to 111% asked.

President Jewett, of the Eric, says that the entire amount of money paid in New York for assessments on Eric shares, amounting to \$1,500,000, is invested in United States bonds, and that the assessments paid in London are on deposit in the Bank of England.

١	The state of the s
	The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy reports in- creased earnings in January of \$59,631. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company makes the following report of opera- tions for the year ending Dec. 31, 1878: Gross earnings
	Net earnings

on mortgage debt in
1878.....\$2,135,730.56
Less interest and exchange received 13,430.67 13, 430.67 2, 122, 299, 89 \$1,537,154.35 Dividend of 3½ per cent on preferred stock, paid Oct. 15, 1878..... 429, 781.90 Ditto to be paid April 15, 1879

429, 781.90 The following gives the fluctual

Balance of undivided prefit for the leading stocks for the day: N. 1. Central ...
Michigan Central.
Lake Shore ...
C. & N. Western.
Do preferred. ...
M. & St. Paul ... C., R. I. & P.... Upion Pacifo

Can. Southern 59%, Kansas & Texas. 8% St. L. K. C. & N. 8 Do preferred 32% Kansas Pacific 19% St. L. & San Fran. 6% Satro Tunnel.... Home Stake..... Ontario Silver Min-40 Bid. 105% 101% 102 101 103% 103% 103%

COMMERCIAL BILLS. LOCAL SECURITIES. *111 *111% *106% *107 *104 *103% *104% *111 *102 Chicago West Park 7s.
Chicago Treasury Warrants (scrip)
Cook County 7s.
Cook County 7s.
City Railway (South Side)
City Railway (West Side)
City Railway (West Side)
City Railway (West Side)

Chamber of Commerce..... *And interest. COIN QUOTATIONS. The following are the Chicago quotations for

Prive francs

Prussian thalers

Adolland guelders

Kronors (Swedish) Mexican and South American Spanish doubloons. BY TELEGRAPH.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Governments were Bar silver 107; snbsidarvisilver %@1 discount. Railroad bonds were active.

NEW YORK.

Stocks were irregular, but in the main weak and lower, until near the close, when a fractional reaction took place, the market closing fairly reaction took place, the market closing lairly steady. Transactions were 125,000 shares; 18,000 Eric, 19,000 Lake Shore, 7,000 Wabash, 9,000 Northwestern common, 10,000 preferred, 7,000 St. Pauls. 44,000 Lackawanna, 9,000 New Jersey Central, 5,000 Michigan Central, 4,000 Ohio, and 7,000 Western Union.

Money active at 2@7 per cent, closing at 4. Prime mercantile paper, 4,4@6.

Sterling exchange, sixty days, weak at 4854; sight, 48754.

Stering exchange, sity days, weakight, 487½.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons of 1881. 105½ New 4s...

Coupons, '67s... 102 10-40s, reg.

Coupons, '68s... 103½ Do coupon

New 5s... 104 Carrency 6s.

New 4½s... 103%

"San Francisco. March 24.—Following the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha. 18 H. & N ... 11

Alta 5½ Justice 3½

Best & Belcher 0% Justice 3½

Best & Belcher 16

Bullion 5 Noerthrn Belle 9½

Caltfornia 2½ Ophtr 223

Caltfornia 4½ Overman 10

Chollar 35½ Raymond & Ely 5½

Consolidat'd Virginia 4½ Savage 10

Crown-Point 4½ Savage 10

Crown-Point 4½ Savage 39½

Eureka Consolidat'd 10½ Union Consolidated 55

Exchequer 4½ Yellow Jacket 14½

Gould & Curry 8½ Bödie 6

Grand Prize 4½

NEW ORLBANS. NEW ORLBANS, March 24.—Sight exchange on New York at par.
Sterling exchange, sixty days, 486.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, March 24.—Consols, money and account, 96 13-16; account, 96 4.

Stocks—Reading, 123; Erie, 24; preferred, 444. United States bonds—673, 103½; 10-40s, 103½; new 5s, 106½; new 4½s, 106½; new 4s, 101½.

Rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 1½; below the Bank of England rate, 3.

Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England in balance today, £73,000.

gland on balance to-day, £53,000.
Paris, March 24.—Rentes, 110f 70c.

REAL ESTATE. The following instruments were nied for

ord Monday, March 24: CITY PROPERTY.

Erie st, 52 ft e of Townsend et, s f, 48x 100 ft, with buildings 61 and 83, with other property, dated March 24 (William F. Duffy to Ella B. Baynes)

Warren av, n w 60r of Fall et, s f, 24x125 ft, dated March 24 (Master in Chancery to Charles Botts).

South Park av, 48 6-10 ft n of Gano st, e f, 24x110 ft. with other property, dated March 15 (Henry Gerbert to Fred Gerbert. CITY PROPERTY.

Beiden av. 225 ft e of Huribut st. n f. 25
x121 ft. dated March 21 (Miner Porter
to George A. Trordicat).

Lot on street between Centre av and
Throop st. and 175 ft s of Sixteenth st.
e f. 25x125½ ft. improved, dated March
18(Gottlieb Mantei to Vincent Hasler).

Arches av. near Jones st. n w f. 25x150 ft, dated March 21 (Edwin R. Willard to John M. White) to John M. White).

Archer av, same as the above, dated March 22 (John M. White to Ann Willard).

Le Moyne av, 195½ ft w of Hoyne av, a f, 26a462 ft, improved dated March 17

(Charles Tolle to Peter Tiedemann)...

West Erie st, 94 8-10 ft w of Hoyne at, e
f, 24x123 ft, improved, dated March 22
(Charles Knoy to F. G. Frank).

West Twentieth st, 200 ft e of Lincoln st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated March 22 (M. Rutinger to Charles Schoolbeck).

Paulina st, 157 ft s of West Van Buren st, w f, 24x125 ft, dated March 24 (Ulman Strong to Emilie M. Strong).

Hewes st, 195 ft n of North av. w f, 50 ft to alloy, improved, dated March 22 (John Thomas to Mary J. Francy).

West Washmarton st, 75 ft w of Ada st, s f, 25x170 ft, with building No. 420, dated March 20 John C. Newcomb to William C. Reynolds).

Brown st, 290 ft n of West Twelfth st, w f, 25x100 ft, dated March 24 (Master in Chancety to P. H. Gaffney).

KOSTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITSIN A RADIUS 03 1,800 15,500 1,172 NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN

COMMERCIAL. Latest quotations for March delivery on the leading articles for the last two business days: Mess pork...... \$

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7

responding date twelve months ago: 1879. | 1878. | 1879. | 1878. 14, 873 7, 020 12, 209 8, 284 65, 390 78, 805 77, 642 45, 145, 165 108, 904 281, 806 90, 464 95, 717, 761 57, 761 56, 546 50, 662 32, 771 9, 337 5, 805 18, 800 3, 276 74, 494 435, 720 205, 701 130, 1675 8, 190 26, 430 181, 800 22, 450 20, 000 24, 600 56, 020 22, 530 637, 050 244, 786 2, 800, 418 2, 677, 659 Fiour, bris...
Wheat, bu...
Corn, bu...
Osts, bu...
Rye, bu...
Barley, bu...
Grass seed, lbs...
F. seed, lbs...
B. corn, lbs...
C. meats, lbs.
Reef, tcs. C means, los.

Recf. oris.

Beef. oris.

Lard. lbs.

Tallow. lbs.

Butter. lbs.

D. bogs. No.

Live hogs. No.

Live hogs. No.

Live hogs. No.

Hides. lbs.

Hides. lbs.

Hides. lbs.

Potatoes, bu.

Coal. tons.

Hay. tons.

Lumber. mft.

Shingles, m.

Salt, bris.

Poultry. lbs.

Eggs. pkgs.

Cheese, bus.

C. apples, bris.

Beans. bu. 314,880 244,810 54,680 103,446 61,799 127,786 144 10,474 7,559 2,563 1,395 296 322 77,986 186,635 17,235 15,245 2,775 3,475 4,064 2,447 88 39 544 29 520 235 512 1,355 5,465 1,550 1,156 1,243 1,618 1,087 2,104 170 416 484 1, 253

Withdrawn from store during Saturday for city consumption: 831 bu rye, 1,802 bu

in this city yesterday morning: 3 cars No. 2 red winter wheat, 3 cars No. 3 do, 1 car rejected, car mixed, 27 cars No. 2 spring, 54 cars No. 3 do, 42 cars rejected, 3 cars no grade (134 wheat); 6 cars high-mixed corn, 17 cars new do, 19 cars ew mixed, 117 cars No. 2 corn, 10 cars rejected 229 corn); 31 cars white oats, 31 cars No. 2 nixed, 5 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (68 oats); cars No. 2 rye; 1 car No. 3 barley, 2 cars extra do. Total, 440 cars, or 190,000 bu. Inspected out: 35,115 bu wheat, 35,726 bu corn, 389 bu oats, 2,863 bu rye, 5,964 bu barley.

Leading operators say there has really been more foreign inquiry here for corn during the past ten days than in any other equal time since the advent of the new crop.

The difference between April and May wheat is 43%c in Milwaukee, and it widened here yes-terday to 4%c under a better demand for the more deferred delivery, while April wheat was not much wanted.

The leading produce markets were irregular

yesterday. Hogs and provisions were tame and easier, under a larger supply of the animal than had been generally expected. Flour was in fair shipping demand for bagged lots, with some sales made to arrive the stocks of shipping grades here being small. Wheat was duli early, out strengthened towards noon, owing to a report that Liverpool closed firmer, and the receipt of some rather large buying orders here from the East. Corn was quiet, but firm in sympathy with wheat, and oats ditto. Barley was steadier at the recent decline, and rye was lower owing to's poor demand. There was a much better shipping movement than might have been exected from the advance in rail freights, but they were not put up to a high point, and it is by no means certain that grain can be carried to the seaboard by water after the opening of navigation at less than present rail rates, which are only 12c per bu on wheat to New York. T weather was dull, but not cold, and fair spring

weather was generally looked for. Dry goods continue in active request, with prices firm. Cotton textiles still show an advancing tendency. Prices of groceries were without quotable change. A good business was in progress at Saturday's figures. The changes in the fish market were unimportant. Trade continues fair, with prices of both lake and saltwater descriptions firmly supported. Dried fruits continue in liberal request, and are firm all around. Prunes, apples, and peaches, especially, are strong. Dealers in butter reported a light supply and steady prices. Cheese was firm for the best grades. Oils, paints, and colors met with a generous demand, and most lines were steady and firm. Carbon declined %c. Coal

was quiet and unchanged.

The lumber market was fairly active. The offerings were large and prices easy, but not quotably lower. The demand for wool was only fair at recent quotations. Hides were steady, the moderate offerings selling readily on arrival. The demand for seeds was rather light, with the exception of timothy, which ruled

of 1,617,400 head, and for the entire country an States.
Illinois.
Ilwa.
Ilwa.
Missouri.
Indiana.
Indiana.
Nebraska.
Minnesota.
Wisconsin.
Michigan
Kentucky.
I Tennessee.
I W. Virginia. 1878. 2,900,000 2,950,000 2,585,600 2,422,500 421,700 255,700 180,000 635,300 556,100 1,950,000 1,950,000 281,500 Totals. .. 20, 915, 800 19, 298, 400 Maine New H'mpsh'r 62, 200
42, 900
43, 900
78, 600
78, 600
18, 100
59, 500
975, 000
47, 500
47, 500
259, 900
1, 180, 000
1, 586, 900
1, 90, 900
1, 716, 700
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1 Stn Carolina 508, 500 Georgia 1, 220, 000 Florida 197, 900 Alabama 1, 995, 100 Mississippi 1, 386, 700 Louisiana 390, 500 Texas 1, 957, 000 Arkansas 1, 123, 500 Oregon 221, 900 Nevada Oregon.... Nevada Colorado Territories... 157, 500 116,500 Gr'nd t't'ls 34, 786, 100 32, 262, 500 28, 077, 100 The number of swine reported for previous years was:

GOODS RECEIVED at the Port of Chicago, March 24: J. W. Wills, 20 cases preserved peas; J. J. McGrath, 4 cases paper hangings; Mrs. E. Brainard, 1 case pictures; F. Gozules, 2 cases olive ofl; Wilson Bros., 1 case dry goods; Stettauer Bros. & Co., 13 cases dry goods; U. R. Ketth & Co., 13 cases artificial flowers; M. Wright & Co., 1 case needles; Bloch & Arnstein, 2 cases bronze powder; Field, Lelter & Co., 8 cases hosiery, M. Burke, one-quarter pipe gin; Enright, Kelly & Colman, one-quarter cask whisky; John Mc-Cann, 45 cases oatmeal; Lyon & Healy, 8 case musical instruments; Vergho, Ruhling & Co., 1 case toys; W. E. Burlock & Co., 2 cases hosiery; Chicago Stamping Company, 129 boxes tin-plate; Libby, McNeil & Libby, 698 boxes tin-plate; Elgin National Watch Company, 1 case watch materials, I case white enamel, I case Vienna lime. Collections, \$7,604.64.

PROVISIONS. HOG PRODUCTS—Were more active than on Satarday, though the market was generally a quiet one, and confined to the local trade. The ten-dency was downwards, in sympathy with hogs, the receipts of which were larger than many operators had expected. Liverpool quoted an advance of 3d per 112 lbs in lard, and a decline of 6d in some cuts of meats. There was not much original de-mand here for any kind of product; the trading seemed to be mostly a lot of changes over from one month to another, at current differences as the

charges for carrying.

Miss Ponk—Declined 12½@15c per brl, and closed 10c below the latest prices of Saturday.

Sales were reported of 6,750 brls seller April at \$10.00@10.0754; 18,250 brls seller May at Sales were reported or 0,750 bris seller May at \$10.002010.07%; 18,250 bris seller May at \$10.12%@10.20; and 6,500 bris seller May at \$10.12%@10.30. Total, 31,500 bris. The market closed steady at \$10.02% for cash or seller March, \$10.02%@10.30. Total, 31,500 bris. The market closed steady at \$10.02% for cash or seller March, \$10.02%@10.05 for April, \$10.15@10.17% for May, and \$10.25@10.27% for June. Old pork was quoted at \$8.25@8.50.

Prime mess pork was quoted at \$9.00@9.25, and extra orime at \$8.25@8.50.

LARD—Declined 5@7%c per 100 lbs, and closed 5c lower than on Saturday. Sales were reported of 3,750 tcs seller April at \$6.37%@6.40; 7,250 tcs seller May at \$0.45@6.50; and 9,750 tcs seller June at \$6.52%@6.50; and 9,750 tcs. The market closed tame at \$6.37% for spot or seller March, \$6.37% @6.40 for April, \$6.45@6.47% for May, and \$6.52%@9.55 for June.

Mants—Were less active and averaged easier. Ribs declined about 5c per 100 lbs, while there was little change in other cuts, though holders must probably lave made concessions to effect sales. The reported transactions included 200 boxes shoulders at \$3.80; 2,450,000 lbs short ribs at \$4.77%@4.80 for April, \$4.90@4.95 for May, and \$5.00@5.05 for June; 175 boxes do at \$5.25. @5.50; and 200 tcs sweet-pickled hams (16 lbs) at 74c. The following were the closing prices per 100 lbs on the leading cuts:

Shoul- Short L. & S. Short ders. ribs. clears. clears. Loose, part cured \$3.72\% \$4.80 \$5.00 \$5.12\% Boxed 3.87\% 4.95 5.15 5.27\% April, boxed 3.90 5.07\% 5.30 5.32\% May, boxed 4.00 5.07\% 5.30 5.42\%

May, boxed..... 4.00 | 5.07% | 5.30 | 5.42% |
Long clears quoted at \$4.85 | loose and \$3.00 |
boxed; Camberlands, \$5.00@5.12% boxed; longcut hams, 74@8%;c; sweet-pickled hams, 76%;c
for 16 to 15 lb average; green hams, 8½@8½c for
same averages; green shoulders, 3%;c.
Bacon quoted at 4½%4½ for shoulders, 5%@5½c for short ribs, 5½@6c for short clears, 8½@9½c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quoted at \$5.00@5.50 for No. 1 |
white, 4½@5c for good yellow, and 4½@4½c for brown.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were firm and quiet at 85.50@8.75 for ness, \$9.50@9.75 for extra mess, and \$17.75@18.00 for hams.

Tallow—Was quiet at 6% 60½c for clty and 6½
60% c for country.

@614c for country. BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR-Was quiet and firm, some operators calling it dull. There was some inquiry by shippers for bagged lots, but few offered, the stocks being small. Some sales were probably made to arrive, and not reported. The home trade was quiet. Sales were noted of 100 brls winters at \$4.25, and 434 brls springs at \$3.75@4.20. Total, 534 brls.

30 tons at \$10.25@10,50 per ton on track, and \$10.50 free on board car. Middlings—Sales were 10 tons at \$11.00. SHORTS—Sale was made of 10 tons at \$10.50. CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at \$12.25

April, closing at 31 %c. Spot sales were reported of 17, 600 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 34%c34%c: 1, 000 bu new high mixed, first storage, at 33%c: 13, 000 bu by sample at 346334%c on track; 400 bu by sample (white) at 37c; 36, 400 bu do at 34%c do. Total, 69, 400 bu.

OATS—Were rather quiet and firmer, in sympathy with other grain. Some business was done to the longer futures, May opening at 25%c, selling at 25%c, and closing at 25%c, and June was quiet at 25%c, and closing at 25%c, and June was quiet at 25%c, and closing at 25%c, and June was quiet at 25%c, and regalar oats were quoted at 21%c and fresh at 24c. The receipts were liberal. Samples were less active and casy, especially white, while mixed lots seemed to sell readily. The falling off in prices was to offset the rise in treights. Cash sales were reported of 10, 800 bu by sample at 25%c. and 15,000 bu do white at 25%c. 25%c free on board. Total 33,000 bu.

RYE—Was dell, and about ½c lower on futures. Regular was nominal at 44%c, and fresh No. 2 at 45%c. May was quoted at 40c, and April at 44%c. Samples were infair request. Cash sales were reported of 3, 600 bu by sample at 47%c/47%c on track; and 1, 200 bu at 48%c/46c free on board. Total, 4.800 bit.

BARLEY—Was more active, opening easier and closing steady. The late break brought in cash orders, chiefly for extra 3, which sold freely at 355, and A. D. & Co.'s receipts were quiet at 40c. Futures were quiet. April No. 2 sold at 66c, and closed at about this figure, though some sellers asked 3%d to more. Extra 3 seller April sold at 33% (334c closing at the outside. No. 3 and feed were nominal. Samples were quiet. Cash sales were reported of 14,800 bu extra 3 at 35c; 1,000 bu do wample at 3%71c on track; and 1,000 bu do at 40 (70c free on board. Total, 18,000 bu.

MORNING CALL.

Mess pork—Sales 10.000 bris at \$10.02% for

MORNING CALL.

MORNING CALL.

Mess pork—Sales 10.000 brls at \$10.02½ for April and \$10.10@10.12½ for May. Lard—1,250 tos at \$6.42½ for April and \$6.47½ for May. Short ribs—800,000 bs at \$4.90½.92½ for May and \$5.00 for June. Shoulders—50,000 bs at \$3.80 seller May. Wheat—60,000 bu at \$19½@89½c for April and \$35½@89½c for May. Corn—10,000 bu at 35½c for May and 35½c for June. TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Two O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat—Sales 185,000 bu at 894@89%c for April and 91%@94%c for May. Corn—20,000 bu at 35%c for May ond 36c for June. Mess pork—4,500 brisat \$10,15@10.17% for May and \$10.27% for June. Lard—750 tes at 94.43@0.47% for May.

LATER.

Wheat was quiet and steady. New York was quoted higher by telegraph, but the fact was scarcely noticed here. Wheat sold at 89%@89%c. and closed at 89%c. 89%c. and closed at 89%c. 89%c. and closed at 89%c. 4pril. Seller May sold at 94%@94%c, and closed at the inside.

Corn was quiet and unchanged. April sold at 31%c. May at 35%c. 35%c, and June at 36c.

Oats sold at 25%c. 25%c for May.

Mess pork was steady, sales being made of 1,000 bris at \$10.15@10.17% for May.

Lard was quiet. Sales 500 tes at \$6.52% for June.

Short ribs—100,000 ibs at \$4.92% seller May. June. Short ribs-100,000 lbs at \$4.92% seller May.

Mess pork was sleady at \$10.02\(\particle 010.05\) for April. \$10.15\(\particle 010.17\) for May, and \$10.27\(\particle 010.30\) for June. Sales 1,000 bris at \$10.15\(\text{ selection}\) May.

Lard closed at \$6,45@6.47% for May and \$6.50
@6.52% for June; 500 tes sold at \$6.62% seller
June.

Short ribs were steady, sales being made of 100,000 ibs at \$4.92% for May.

GENERAL MARKETS. BROOM-CORN—Was in moderate demand at unchanged prices. There are no indications of an advance; in fact, a decline is more likely to occur. advance: in fact, a decline is more likely to occur, especially if the acreage should be large this spring, and some dealers think it will be, We quote:

Fine green carpet brush, PB. 4 @4½
Green har! 3½@4½
Red-tipped har! 3½@4½
Fine green, with hard to work it 3½@4
Red-tipped do. 2½@3½
Inferior 2½@2½
Crooked. 2 @2½

BUTTER-The receipts continue moderate, so that, although the demand is confined to meeting actual current needs, the offerings are no more than adequate, and holders are enabled to maintain prices. Roll butter is but little inquired for, and receivers find it difficult to obtain over 12c for the best. We quote:

no quotable variation in prices. The market is firm, but until there is some improvement in trade there is not likely to be any improvement in prices: | Stark | 22½ Brighton A | 22 | Do, 5 bu | 14 |
| Otter Creek | 19 | Gunnies, single 14a15 |
| Lewiston | 20 | Do, double | 23a24 |
| American | 19 | Wool sacks | 40a45 | CHEESE-Prices of fine mild goods remain firm There was an easy and unsettled market for old sharp cheese. We quote:

Fart skim.
Full skim.
Low grades
COAL—Quotations remain as before. Trade is
quiet at the prices given below:
Lackawanna, large egg \$6.25
Lackawanna, small egg 6.25
Lackawanna, nut 6.0026.25
6.50

receipts were large, and the sales rather light.
FISH—This market presented nothing new. The
movement was fair, and former prices were uniformly well sustained. We repeat our list as fol-| No. 1 whitefish, \$\pi \(\frac{1}{2} \)-bri | \$4.40\tilde{4}, 50 |
Family whitefish, \$\pi \)-bri	\$2.25\tilde{2}, 35
Trout, \$\pi \\ -bri	\$4.50\tilde{3}, 4.25
Mackerel, extra mess, \$\pi \\ -bri	\$1.00\tilde{4}, 4.25
Mackerel, extra mess, \$\pi \\ -bri	\$1.00\tilde{4}, 4.25
Mackerel, extra mess, \$\pi \\ -bri	\$1.00\tilde{4}, 4.25
Mackerel, extra mess, \$\pi \\ -bri	\$1.00\tilde{4}, 6.00
Extra shore, \$\pi \\ -bri	\$1.00\tilde{6}, 7.50
No. 1 bay, \$\pi \\ -bri	\$7.00\tilde{6}, 7.50
No. 1 bay, \$\pi \\ -bri	\$5.50\tilde{6}, 6.00
No. 2 bay, \$\pi \\ -bri	\$5.00
No. 2 bay, \$\pi \\ -bri	\$5.00
Large family	\$5.00
Fat family, new, \$\pi \\ -bri	\$3.00\tilde{3}, 3.25
No. 1 bay, kits	\$1.00\tilde{6}, 1.20
Family kits	\$75\tilde{6}, 1.00
George's codish, extra, per 100 ibs. \$5.00\tilde{6}, 5.25	
Solon	\$1.20
Fat family have the strain of the st	

3.00@ 1.00@ 75@ 5.00@ orge's codfish, extra, per 100 ibs... George's codfish, extra, per 100 ibs. 5.003 5.25
Bank cod, per 100 ibs. 4.003 4.25
Compressed cod. 6.00 6.50
Labrador herring, split. bris. 6.003 6.50
Labrador herring, round, bris. 3.50
Holland herring round, 3-bris. 3.50
Holland herring 1.150 1.20
Smoked haibut 1.150 1.30
California salmon. bris 13.00
California salmon. 5-bris 13.00
California salmon. 5-bris 15.00
FRUTTS AND NUTS—Prunes continue firm, with a tendency to go higher. Raisins show more steadiness than for some time past, though Malagas may still be bought at a concessior. from the quoted prices. Domestic varieties are firm throughout the list. Nuts remain dult:

POREIGN. 5 54 0 64 8 0 10 14 0 16 64 64 7 10 0 175 2.15 02.25 1.80 01.85 74 8 igs, layers. 74@ 8 44@ 44 144@ 15% Alden apples New York and Michigan

head ranged the same as at the case of last wee and, as a rule, were steady. Trade meets gene expectations. Below are the current quotations Mendaling, Java.

O: G. Java.

Costa Rica.

Choice to fancy Rio.

Good to prime.

Common to fair.

Roasting.

were noted at prices ranging all the way from \$2.25@2.50 for scalawags to \$5.25 for extra. Sales to shippers were mostly at \$4.00@4.75 for fair to choice steers, and to the local trade at \$2.00 @3.75. There was only a limited number of stockers on sale, and prices of that class were nominal at \$2.65@3.85. Included in the receipts were life Texas corn-fed cattle. They were consigned to Gregory, Cooley & Co., by whom they were sold at \$3.75@4.30. They obtained the latter figure for two loads averaging 1,055 hs.

Prominent business men at the East have forwarded to Washington a petition calling attention to the late proceedings of the Privy Council of Great Britain, which threaten to seriously cripple the export trade in American cattle. The memorial declares that the order of the Council was founded upon misinformation farnished by firesponsible or interested persons; that the true cause of the order is a desire to crush out this branch of our export trade under the mask of endeavoring to check the spread of disease. It is suggrested that the British Government, acting in concert with this Government. 154@16 12%@14% .12%@11% Patent cut loaf.

New Orleans fully fair to prime.... California sugar-loaf drips ... California silver drips New Orleans melasses, choice True Blue HAY-Was steady and quiet. The receipts were small. Dealers expect a demand from Michigan HOGS-Received during Sunday and 20,500; same time last week, 7,000, that the receipts were considerably larger one in the trade had counted ony led to feeling. The market opened dull at abo one in the trade had counted ony led to a weaker feeling. The market opened dull at about 5c of from Saturday's figures, and soon dropped another 5c, at which decline buyers took hold freily, and the day closed with but few hogs left overs common to prime bacon grades sold at \$3.764.85, and poor to choice heavy grades at \$3.654.25. Skips sold at \$3.00@3.50. The market closed weak.

All sales of hogs were subject to a shrikage at 40 lbs for piggy sows and 80 lbs for stage. hides. Prices are unchanged, and no alteration is anticipated at present:

Light cured hides. \$\mathbb{P}\$ \text{ D}\$.

1.2ght cured hides. \$\mathbb{P}\$ \text{ D}\$.

2.7 Heavy do, \$\mathbb{P}\$ \text{ D}\$.

1.2ght cured hides. \$\mathbb{P}\$ \text{ D}\$.

2.3 Bull hides. \$\mathbb{D}\$ \text{ D}\$.

2.4 Bull hides. \$\mathbb{D}\$ \text{ D}\$.

2.5 Calf. \$\mathbb{P}\$ \text{ D}\$.

2.6 Calf. \$\mathbb{P}\$ \text{ D}\$.

2.7 Deacons. \$\mathbb{P}\$ \text{ D}\$.

2.8 Deacons. \$\mathbb{P}\$ \text{ D}\$.

2.8 Deacons. \$\mathbb{P}\$ \text{ D}\$.

2.8 Sheep pelts. wool estimated, \$\mathbb{P}\$ \text{ D}\$.

2.8 LEAD-Pig, in carloads, is selling by dealers here at 3\(\frac{1}{2}\xi_1 \text{ C}\$ \text{ D}\$ \text{ D}\$.

1.8 ATHER- Jobbers reported a quiet and unchanged market. The following prices firmly supported:

1.8 MEMLOCK.

2.40 2.0 25@ 28 22@ 28 24@ 26

85%1.10 Harness 60% 95 Sole...... 21% 25

too large. Following are the yard quotations:
First and second clear, 14,62 in... \$30.00@32.
Third clear, 14,62 in... \$27.90@32.
Third clear, inch... \$25.
First and clear dressed siding... 15.
First common dressed siding... 13.
Second common siding... 12.
Fiooring, first common, dressed... 25.
Fiooring, first common, dressed... 25.
Fiooring, second common, dressed... 25.
Fiooring, third common, dressed... 16.
Box boards, A, 13 in. and upwards.
Box boards, B, 13 in. and upwards.
Box boards, B, 13 in. and upwards.
Box boards, 10@12 in., rough... 24.00@28.
B stock boards, 10@12 in... 20.00@25.
C stock boards, 10@12 in... 15.00@16.
D or common stock boards... 10.00@10.
Fencing, No. 1... 10.00@10.

POTATOES—Were steadier, under a lair resultinguiry, with the receipts smaller than recently. Peachblows were quoted at 65@75c, and rose at 50@60c per bu.
POULTRY AND GAME—Were in only fair resultinguished the property of t

WHISKY—Was in moderate demand at the stereotyped quotation of \$1.04 for highwines. Sale was reported of 225 brls on that basis. Alcohol for export was nominal at 31c per gallon delivered in New York.

WOOL—Was steady, with light sales to the West-

ern consumers. Other markets are represented a being weak, but the stock here is light, and woo seils readily enough at present prices, and prob-ably most of the stock will be disposed of at th

ably most of the stock will be disposed range:

Washed fleece wool. B b.
Medium unwashed
Fine do, good.
Coarse do.
Tub-washed, choice.
Tub-washed, common to fair.
Colorado, medium to fine
Colorado, common.
Colorado, coarse

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Received during Sunday and Monday,

2,800 head; same time last week, 2,705 head. Trade opened dragging, with a rather cheerless outlook for sellers. Reports from the East were bad, and shippers, though in about the usual attend-ance, evinced little inclination to take hold, and

talked lower prices. Later reports from below, however, seemed to induce a little more confidence.

and toward noon trade picked up, and before the close nearly everything had been closed out at prices only a shade off from last week's closing

prices only a shade off from last week's closing figures. The receipts were moderate and of a fair average quality, medium to prime droves averaging from 1,050 to 1,400 fbs comprising the bulk. Sales were noted at prices ranging all the way from \$2.25@2.50 for scalawags to \$5.25 for extra.

KANSAS CITT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribunz.

KANSAS CITT. Mo., March 24.—CATTER—The Price Current reports receivts, 343; shipments, 255; slow and weak; native shippers, \$3.705. 460; native stockers and feeders, \$3.00@3.75; native cows, \$2.50@3.80.

Hoos—Receipts, 214; shipments, 480; steady; fair to choice heavy, \$3.30@3.80; light, \$3.00@3.30. BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE.
4c higher: very best. \$5. 12\(\frac{1}{2}\)6c. 00; first quality,
4c higher: very best. \$5. 12\(\frac{1}{2}\)6c. 00; first quality,
4c higher: very best. \$5. 12\(\frac{1}{2}\)6c. 00; first quality,
4c higher: very best. \$5. 26\(\frac{1}{2}\)6c. 62\(\frac{1}{2}\)6c. 25. Receipts, 1, 038; sales, 920.

Hoss—Market fairly active, \(\frac{1}{2}\)c higher at \$5.500 SHEEF-Receipts, 847; prices, \$4.00@5.75. CINCINNATI.

for city slaughter, weighing 800 to

stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,050 lbs... nferior—Light and thin cows. heifers.

CATTLE SALES.

CATTLE SALES.

Price. | No.

\$5.25 | 82 | 1,

5.05 | 36 Texas, 1

4.70 | 36 | 1,

4.87 | 18 | 1

4.87 | 18 | 1

4.75 | 19 | 1

4.75 | 20 | 1

4.65 | 20 Texas, 1

4.62 | 18 Texas, 1

4.62 | 18 Texas, 1

4.65 | 21 Texas, 1

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

St. LOUIS. March 24.—CATTLE—Fairly active; easier within the range of the quotations; choice heavy shipping steers, \$5.15.05.25; good 6. \$4.85. (25.00; good light, \$4.4094.75; native bitchers steers, \$3.5094.50; cows and heifers, \$3.004.25; corn-fed Texans, \$3.25.04.37%; receipts, 1,700; shipments, none.

Hoss—Inacuve and lower; Yorkers and Battimores, \$3.70(23.95; rough to best packing, \$3.30.25.80; Bostons to select heavy, \$3.75(24.25; receipts, 7.00; shipments, 1.200.

SHEEF—Firm and unchanged; good to choice, \$4.25.25.00; export mattons, \$5.124.25.37%; receipts, 2,600; shipments, none.

Ceipts, 2,000; shipments, none.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

March 24.—Berves—Receipts,
4,400; market weak; closed heavy; reduction from
last Friday, ½c; some premum steers, 1,685 bs,
11½c; lafew rough oven down to 7½68c;
general sales ordinary to strictly prime steers, 8½
@10½c; exporters used 400 steers at 0½@10½c;
nearly 200 arrived for shipment alive; shipments
for the week, 8, 850 quarters.

Shirer—Receipts, 8, 200; no important change in
prices.

prices.
SWINE—Receipts, 9,700; none for sale alive; market firmer; nominal figures at \$4.40@4.60.

KANSAS CITY.

2.65@3.90

Cincinnati, March 24.—Hoos—Dull; common, \$3.00@3, 70; light, \$3.75@4.10; packing, \$4.00@4.25; butchers, \$4.25@4.40; receipts, 2,638; shipments, 705.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN. The following were received by the Chicago Board

The lord of Trade:

Liverpool, March 24—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 8s 6d@10s. Wheat—Winter, 8s 11d@9s 2d; spring, 7s 8d@8s 2d; white, 8s 11d@9s 3d; cluo, 9s 3d@9s 7d. Corn, 4s 5d@4s 6d. Pork, 53s.

9s 33@9s 7a. Corn. 4s 5d@4s 6d. Pork, 53s.
Lard, 33s 6d.
Liverrool., March 24.—5 p. m.—Lard, 33s 3d.
Rest unchanged.
Liverrool., March 24.—Special cable—Sacon—Cumberlands, 27s; short ribs, 27s 6d; long clear, 27s; short clear, 28s. Beef—Prime mess, 73s; India mess, 76s; extra India mess, 88s.
Cheese—Good to fine, 47s. Shoulders, 23s 6d.
Tallow—Prime city, 35s 9d. Lard, 33s 3d. Pork—Prime-Ress, Eastern, 55s; Western, 32s. Hams.

Tallow—Prime city, 35s 9d. Lard, 33s 3d. Pork—Prime mess. Eastern, 55s; Western, 52a. Hams, long cut, 20-b average, 39s.

London, March 24.—Mark Lane—Wheat rather easier. Corn quiet. Cargoes of coast—Wheat and corn firmer. Cargoes on passage—Wheat quieter. Corn unchanged; fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 21s. Country markets for wheat—English and French quiet. Number of cargoes of wheat off coast on sale less than 5. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, March 24 -11:30 a. m. -FLOUR-NO.

8s 11d; spring. No. 1, 8s 2d; No. 2, 7s 8d; white, No. 1, 9s 3d; No. 2, 8s 11d; club, No. 1, 9s 7d; No. 2, 9s 3d. Corn-New, No. 1, 4s 6d; No. 2, Provisions, Pork-53s. Lard, 33s 6d. Livenrool., March 24.—Corron—Market easier at 5%@5 13-16d; sales, 10,000 bales; succulation and export, 2,000; American, 8,000. CLOVER-SEED-American, 32@38s.

1, 10s; No. 2, 8s 6d. Grain-Whest-Winter, No. 1, 9s 2d; No. 2,

NEW YORK. Special Dispatch to 1.10 Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 24.—GRAIN—Wheat—Quoted

New York, March 24.—Grain—Wheat—Quoted much stronger, in instances %@le higher per but export call more general, but a sharp rise in values tended to impede the outward movement, spring offered with much less urgency; cable advices of somewhat irregular markets; 42,000 bu No. 2 spring at \$1.03\%\text{20}\$1.05. Corn quoted up \(\frac{1}{2}\)\%\text{40}\/\text{40}\) eper bu on lighter offerings, and good demand; mixed Western at 43\%\text{40}\$45\/\text{4c}\$. Somewhat better inquiry for rye; quoted about steady. Oats a shade dearer on a fairly active business; No. 2 Chicago affoat, 8,000 bu at 32c. bu at 32c.

Phovisions—Hog products quoted lower on a moderately active market; meas pork in good demand, closing at \$10.40@10.50 for new and \$9.40@9.50 for old. Cut meats in moderate demand, and quoted steady. Bacon in request, with long clear quoted at 54c. Western steam lard in moderate request for early delivery at lower prices; 600 ate request for early delivery at lower prices; 600 tcs at \$6.52\\@6.57\%, the latter for 250 tcs for export, closing at \$6.52%. TALLow-Moderately active demand; prime at

59-16c.
Sugars—Raw rather quiet; Cuba Muscovado quoted at 64-2654c for fair to good refining asked; refined in fair request.
WHINKY—Very quiet; quoted at \$1.06 regular.

Whisky—Very quiet; quoted at \$1.06 regular.
Freights—Livelier business in grain interest on berth and charter; chartering line chiefly for the Continent at generally steady rates, though a rise in wheat and corn values operated against outward movement; for Liverpool, engagements by ateam included 4,250 brls flour at 2-@23 3d. (mainly of through freight and by outport lines reperted as low as 2s); 8,000 bu grain at 6d asked per bit.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, March 24.—Cotton—Dull at 104@ 104c; futures firm; March. 10.24c; April, 10.27c; May, 10.45c; June, 10.63c; July. 10.77c; August, 10.85c.
Faoux—Steady; receipts, 23,000 brls; such State and Western, \$3.25@3.75; common to good extra. \$3.70@3.00; whitewheat extra, \$3.85@4.50; extra Ohio, 34.55@6.25; \$4. Louis. \$3.80@5.75; Minnessota patent process, \$3.00@8.00.

Grain—Wheat—Demand fair and market firm;

receipts, 40,000 bu; reje . 2 pring, \$1.03@1.05 .08@1.14; No. 3 do, \$1 \$1.14%@1.15; No. 1 do, amber, \$1.11@1.12%; 1.13; ungraded white, \$1. No. 2 do. \$1.11%; No. No. 2 do. 31.15. Rye firm Barley nominally unchange inal. Corn stronger: receip ed. 44465/4c; No. 3, 431/4 44/4c; No. 2, 445/4/5, 54.000 ba; No. 3 white, 31 0333/4c; mixed Western, 3 0334c.

3345.

HAY—Pair demand at 400
Hors—Dull; yearlings, 20
Guccennes—Coffee unter quiet but ateady; fair to get holasses—Demand active; Rice—Demand fair and mar 674c; Louisians, 6%67c.
Perholeum—Dull and und Tallow—Steady at 69-36
Ressis—Quiet and unchan Turrentine—Quiet western, 16 Provisions—Pork market, for old; \$10.400(10.50) for steady. Cut meats dull; o for old; Stot. meats dull; le short clear do. 5 7-16c. Le \$6.524@6.574.
BUTTER—Quiet; Western CHEESE—Heavy; Western WHISKY—\$1.0u. MILWA

MILWAUKEE, March 24 dilwankee at the opening orted by the warehous 1 spring hard. No. 1 regular.
No. 2 regular.
No. 3 regular.
No. 4 Total.

Total . BARLE

Total

Total. To the Western As unchanged.
GRAIN-Wheat firm: firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hare waukee, 98c: No. 2, Mili March, 90c: April, 90c: May kee, 79%c: No. 4, 74c; re with good demana; No. 2 with good demand; No. 2 f with good demand; No. 2 fe No. 1. 45%@46c. Barley e spring, 68c. Phovisions—Quiet, butsie new, \$10.05. Lard—Prime Hoos—Live steady at \$3.7 RECEITES—Flour, \$,000 br Shipments—Flour, 20.000 hr.

BALTIM BALTINORE, Md., March eaker; Western super, 4.00@4.65; do family, \$ GRAIN-Wheat-Western Pennsylvania red, \$1:14%; red. spot and March, \$ \$1. 124@1. 13; May. \$1.13 ern steady; Western mi

ern steady; Western mixe
43%@43%c; April. 43%@
44%c; steamer. 40%@40%
hower; Pennsylvania. 34@3
@35c; do mixed. 32@33c.
HAY—Quiet; choice Per
12. 60.
PROVISIONS—Quiet. Mess
Bulk meas—Loose should
sides. 4%@5c; packed. 4%
ders. 4%c; clear trib sides.
Lard—Refined, in tierces. 7
BUTTEN—Steady; prime
packed. 18@20c; roll. 15@
Begs—Quiet at 15c.
PETROLIUM—Steady; crug
9%c. COFFEE-Very firm; Rio o fon. 4d, flour. 2s 6d; grain Receipts—Flour, 2,825 bu; corp. 95,600 bu; oats, Shippents—Wheat, 40,0

NEW ORL New Onleans, March 24 perfine, \$3.00; XX, \$3.7 5.00; high grades, \$5.256 mand; choice white, 456 frm; choice white, 45%47
CORN-MEAL—SCARCE and
HAY—Market dull; ordin
13.00; prime, \$14.00; ch
PROVISIONS—PORE quiet
new, \$11.00. Lard quies
7½c; keg. 7½67¾c. Bu
ders quoted in first han
packed. 4½64¾c; clear ri
in bulk. 5¼65½c. Be
quoted at 4½c; clear ri
in bulk. 5½65½c. Be
quoted at 4½c; clear ri
in size.
Whisky—Market dull;
@1.10
GROCKRIES—Sugar quiet
good common, 4½65½c;
%ic; yellow clarified,
good demand at full price
common, 226623c; fair, \$2
7635c. Rice dull and lo
BRAN-S5c. frm; choice white, 45@47

PHILADE PHILADELPHIA, March 24 Minnesota extra family, w @4.75; fancy, \$4.90; Ohi fancy, \$5.50@5.60; Min \$7.50. Rye flour unchang Grain-Wheat quiet, ba red, in elevator, \$1.134. track, 40%@41%c; do ster Market dull; mfxed Woster 32@33c.

Provisions—Mess beef, pork, \$10.25@10.50; d Hams, smoked, 8½@9½ Lard—Western thereas, 63 BUTTER—Steady; New ½ County, Pa., extras, 20@3 tras, 16@18c, good to che Edgs—Western, 15c. Chexas—Nominally and Petroleum—Nominal; Weissky—Market dull; Redenres—Flour, 2,500 corn, 54,000 bu; oats, 25,

CINCIN GRAIN-Wheat-Easi 1.05. Corn in good deman Oats steady with a fair de quiet but firm at 56c. 2 fali, 97@98c. Provisions—Pork in 1

Provisions—Pork in g sellers apart; \$10.00 bid duil and nominal; site quiet; shoulders. \$3.65; casb; sales at \$5.00@5. \$4.95. Bacon easy at \$5.62%. Whisky—Demand activanced; \$1.02. Buttern—Demand fair dairy, 18@20c; prime, I Linseed Oil.—Steady a

Toledo, O., March 2 No. 3 white Wabseb held Michigan held at \$1.04% Michigan, \$1.064 asked; igan, March, \$1.064 asked; igan, March, \$1.065 a \$1.08; No. 2 red wind \$1.07; April, \$1.07% as \$1.08 %; Western suber, Illinois, \$1.10%. Corn No. 2, spot, 35% (336c; Abid; May, 37%c. Oats 27c.

unchanged. Grain-Wheat open firm at inside prices; N 1.02% cash; \$1.01% QL. May; \$1.20 June; No. spring, 86%@87%c. C mixed, 32%@32%c cast 34%c June. Oats higho'clock in the Board of Trade committee-room

Detroit vessel-owners will organize this week.
The Detroit and Cleveland steamers will resume their trips about April 1.
The schr H. A. Richmond is to be cut down BLSEWHERE.

The schr H. A. Richmood is to be cut down and converted into a tow-barge.

The lighthouse supply stim Dablia is ready to commence her work of putting down the buoys. Carpenters have begun work on the timber for the cribs of the outer pier at Buffalo. Engineer Mayo has the work in charge.

Yesterilay's Detroit Free Press says Mr. E. G. Merrick has stated that he was not inclined to accept the permanent Presidency of the Inland Vessel-Owners' Association.

The is plenty of ice in Lakes Erie and Huron, and the rivers are free of it, but Lake St. Clair is full. On the east shore of Lake Michigan there are large fields of floating ice.

The smaller of the two new iron excursion steamers now being built at Wyandotte is nearly completed, and will be out in good season for the excursion business.

The prostect for anearly opening of the Straits is not very good. The thermometer has been

The prosticet for an early opening of the Straits is not very good. The thermometer has been ranging from 5 to 18 degrees below zero at points north of the Straits, and the cold northwest winds that have prevailed for some time past have served to strengthen the ice-blockade rather than weaken it. At last accounts the ice was over a foot thick, with a foot of snow on top of it. An opening is not looked for earlier than the 15th of April, and many prophesy that it will not occur before May 1.

A TIGER-HUNT.

Lively Times with Two Tigers which Es-caped from Their Cages.

On Monday, Jan. 6, two tigers belonging to the

ex-King of Oude, whose house is on the left bank

Shortly after landing he knocked down and mauled Mr. Bierman, one of the European as-

ing the tiger, gone into a house, but came out

again to look for the brute, their attention

of the gardens, near the scene of the kill, from the top of which the shikaris might have an op-portunity of potting Stripes, should be return to the scene of his feast the night before. To

to the scene of his feast the night before. To make matters doubly sure an awning was improvised on the roof of a small pucka-house not far from the kill, and a live bullock was securely tied to a tree a few yards distant from the house, within full view of the shikaris on the roof, some plantafa trees being cut away to give better aim. A speculation had arisen as to whether Stripes would prefer dead meat to live; in the

Stripes would prefer dead meat to live; in the course of the night the question was set at rest. Shortly after 6 four gentlemen proceeded from Bishop's College to the scene of the kill, and placed themselves in position for a good shot,—two on the machan, two on the top of the pucka-house. It was then discovered that shooting could not be depended on without something to eat; one of the party immediately went off for materials for fool and drink, and as he was running with a chaukidar distinctly heard Stripes not far off. He hastened on with the food, which was soon dispatched inside the pucka-house, tables and chairs being

ed on with the Tood, which was soon dispatched inside the pucka-house, tables and chairs being dispensed with. Posts were again taken up, and soon after the brute was again heard giving tongue, as he was prowling about in search of food; this went on for about an hour, the bullock near the house showing evident signs of intense alarm, though perfectly silent. For half a hour effect this the stillness of a clear moon.

an hour after this the stillness of a clear mod

an hour after this the stillness of a clear moonlight night remained perfectly unbroken; all eyes
were on the stretch, when suddenly, with a magnificent bound, a fine, full-grown tiger was on
the bullock. Instantly a shot was fired, the brute
doubled up, and the bullock bolted off at full
speed; another shot was now fired, and Stripes
evidently received this, too, for he sprung
aside into the jungle about twenty notes, moaned, and all was still. The shikaris, being uncertain whether Stripes was really dead, determined to spend the rest of the night where they
were, it not being considered safe in the uncer-

were, it not being considered safe in the uncer tain light of the moon to venture in search o

tain light of the moon to venture in search of him, beaters being at a discount. Soon after some chankidars arrived with beaters and passed close to where Stripes was last seen; the men on the machen then came down and spent the rest of the night on the more comfortable roof of the pucks-house, belonging to a cowkeeper. As soon as it was light all hastened down to have a look, and there sure chough was Stripes, a magnificent adimal, lying on his right side; quite dead.

LEWIS EXPLAINS,

To the Editor of The Pribune.
CHICAGO, March 24.—Your report of the

debate on the Chinese question last evening

does me an injustice. It states I have no learn

ing but lots of cheek. Now, I allow I have no

college diploma nor the great learning some men have, but I have the spirit of a man who

Drawn to the Life. .

Capt. J. S. Van Valkenburgh, an experie

MILWAUKEE. MILWAUKEE. March 24. - The stock of grain dilwankee at the opening of business to-day is re WHEAT.

No. 1 regular.... 1,111 . 2,475,252 . 647,741 . 250,954 . 19,650 . 53,275 . . 1,475 No. 2 regular. 3,515,076 547.745 CORN. Total 23, 808 153, 663 3, 788 669 1,961 Total 158, 120 36, 757 320, 229 65, 920 2, 378 9, 799 394, 887 16, 301 2, 266 8, 438 398, 326 421,892 160,681

To the Western Associated Press.
Mil.watkee, March 24.-Flour-Quiet and unchanged.

Ghain-Wheat firm; opened %c lower; closed wankee, 98c: No. 2 Milwankee, fresh, 90%c; March, 90c: April, 90c: May, 94%c; No 3 Milwankee. 70%c: No. 4, 74c; rejected, 65c. Corn steady with good demand; No. 2 fresh, 34c. Oats sleady with good demand; No. 2 fresh, 24c. Rye steadier No. 1, 45%@46c. Barley dull and lower; No.

spring, 68c.

Provisions—Quiet, but steady. Mess pork quiet new. \$10.05. Lard—Prime steam, \$6.50.

Hoos—Live steady at \$3.7024.00.

RECEITS—Flour, \$0.000 bris; wheat, 31,000 but Shipments—Flour, 20.000 bris; wheat, 54,000

BALTIMORE.

DATTLE-Fairly active;

e quotations; choice 55.25; good do, \$4.85

Yorkers and Batti-best packing, \$3.30 \$3.75@4.25; re-

%c higher at \$5,500

Dull; common, sking, \$4.00@

m.-Flour

11d@9s 2d; d@9s 3d; cluo,

Pork, 538

p. m. Lard, 33s 3d.

-Special cable - Bacon

ribs, 27s 6d; long. s. Beef-Prime mess, tra India mess, 88s. t. Shoulders, 23s 6d.

Lard, 33s 3d. Pork-

K LANE-Wheat rather

assage - Wheat quieter. ge quality of American

thipment by sail, 21s. t-English and French of wheat off coast on

30 a. m. FLOUR-No.

No. 1, 9s 2d; No. 2, 1; No. 2, 7s 8d; white; 1; club, No. 1, 9s 7d;

Lard, 33s 6d. Cotton-Market easier, 000 bales; speculation

HAIN-Wheat-Quoted Male higher per bu; il, but a sharp rise

mpede the ontward fered with much dvices of somewhat bu No. 2 spring at

up 16% per bu on smand; mixed Western better inquiry for rye; a shade dearer on a Chicago affoat, 8,000

quoted lower on a

in request, with long

ry at lower prices: 600 atter for 250 tes for ex-

ive demand; prime a

et; Cuba Muscovado to good refining asked;

ss in grain interest on g line chiefly for the y rates, though a rise in

rated against outwar

Cotton-Dull at 10% arch, 10.24c; April,

10.63c; July, 10.776

23, 000 bris; super State

o. 1. 4s 6d; No. 2.

estern, 52s. Hams,

APH.

d to choice,

BALTIMORE, Md., March 24.—Flours—Quiet and weaker; Western super, \$3.25@3.75; do extra, \$4.00@4.65; do family, \$4.95@5.50. Grain-Wheat-Western dull but steady; No. 2 Pennsulvania red, \$1.14%; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and March, \$1.13%@I.13%; April. \$1.12%@I.13; May. \$1.13@I.13%. Corn-West \$1.12% Q1.13; May. \$1.13@1.13%. Corn-Western steady; Western mixed, spot and March, 43%@43%c; April. 43%@43%c; May. 44%c. 44%c.; steamer. 40%@40%c. Oats easier and lower; Tennsylvania, 34@35c; Western white, 34. @35c; Western white, 34. @35c; Western white, 34. @35c; Reg equet at 54@56c. Hay-Quiet; choice Pennsylvania, \$11.00@12.00. Provisions-Quiet. Mess park. \$10.50@10.75.

PROTESIONS—Quiet. Mess park. \$10.50@10.75.
Bulk mess—Loose shoulders, 3%@4c: clear rib
sides, 4%@5c; packed. 4%@5c. Bacon—Shoulders, 4%c: clear rib sides, 6c. Hams, 9@10c.
Lard—Reffeed, in tierces, 7%c.
Butturk—Steady; prime to choice Western,
packed, 18@20c; roll, 15@10c.
Ecos—Carle to 15c. Ecos Quiet at 15c. Permet.sum—Steady; crude, 94@9%c; refined,

Bic.
Correst—Very frm; Ric cargoes, 104@16c.
Whisax—Dail at \$1.07@1.074.
Franchers—To Liverpool per steam steady; cotJon. 3d, flour. 28 6d; grain, 73 d.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,825 orls; wheat, 62,600
bu com 93,600 bu; cats, 9,100 bu.
Shitteens—Wheat, 40,000 bu; corn, 133,500
bu.

NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, March 24. FLOUR-Strong: superine, \$3.00; XX, \$3.75@4.00; XXX, \$4.25@5.00; high grades, \$5.25@6.00. Corn-Pair demand: choice white, 45@46c. Oats quiet, but frm: shotce white, 45@47c.

Cons-MEAL—Scarce and firm at \$2.35@2.40.

Hav-Market dull; ordinary quoted at \$10,00@ 13.00 prime, \$14.00; choice, \$16.00@17.00 Phovisions-Pork quiet and weak; old, \$9.40 new, \$11.00. Lard quiet but firm; tierce, 84.00 7%c; keg. 7%@7%c. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders quoted in first hands, loose, at 4@4%c packed, 446044c; clear rib, 536054c; clear sides in bulk, 53654c. Bacon-Shoulders, new, quoted at 45c; clear rib, 53c; clear, tic; hams, sugar cured, dull and lower; canvased, 8695c, BISEY-Market dall; Western rectified, \$1.05

G1.10 Guerriza—Sugar quiet and weak; common to good common, 44,055,c; fair to fully fair, 51,6 52,c; yellow clarified, 63,07%c. Molasses in good demand at full prices; fermenting, 20,028c; common, 226,23c; fair, 24,026c; prime to choice, 276,35c. Bice dull and lower at 51,08%c.

PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, March 24. - FLOUR-Market dull Minnesota extra family, medium to choice, \$4.50 @4.75; fancy, \$4.90; Qhio do, choice, \$5.30; do fancy, \$5.50@5.60; Minnesota patent process, \$7.50. Rye flour unchanged.
Grain-Wheat quiet, but steady; No. 2 Western

red, in elevator, \$1.13 a. Rye scarce; Western, 57@58%c. Corn inactive; Western rejected, on track, 40%@41%c; do steamer, 41%@42c. Oats rket dull; mixed Western, 30@31%c; white do. PROFISIONS-Mess beef, \$12.50@13.00. Mes

PHOVISIONS—Mess beef, \$12.50@13.00. Mess pork, \$10.25@10.50; do extra. \$8.25@8.30. Hams, smoked, 8½@9½c; pickled, 7½@8½c. Lard—Western tierces, 6½@7c.
BUTTHN—Steady; New York State and Bradford County, Pa., extras, 20@21c; Western reserve extras, 10@18c, good to choice, 12@14c.

EGGS—Western, 15c.
CHEESE—Nominally unchanged.
PTHIGLEUS—Nominal; refined, 9½c; crude, 8½c.—WHISKY—Market dull; Western, \$1.06%.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,500 bris; wheat, 61,000 bu; corn, 54,000 bu; oats, 25,000 bu; rye, 8,500 bu.

CINCINNATI. CINCIENATI. O., March 24. - Corron-Higher at

FLOUR-Quiet but steady; family, \$4.50@5.50. Gran-Wheat-Easier; red and white, \$1.00@ 1.05. Corn in good demand at full prices; 36@37c. Outs steady with a fair demand at 27@30c. Rye quiet but firm at 56c. Barley quiet but firm; No. 2 fall, 97@98c.

I fall, 97@98c.

Provisions—Pork in good demand; buyers and sellers apart; \$10.00 bid; \$10.25 asked. Lard duit and nominal; steam, \$6.40. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, \$3.65; short ribs held at \$4.85 cab; sales at \$5.00@5,02% dune; short clear \$4.95. Bacon easy at \$4.12%, \$5.37%, and \$5.62%.

Wmsky-Demand active and prices have ad-Vanced; \$1.92.
Burren-Demand fair and market firm; choice dairy, 18220c; prime, 15@16c.
Lineed Oil.—Steady at 65c.

Tolepo, O., March 24 .- Grain-Wheat firm No. 3 white Wabash held at \$1,04; No. 1 white Michigan held at \$1.04%; \$1.04 bid; extra white Michigan, \$1.06% asked; \$1.06 bid; amber Michigan, March, \$1.06% asked; \$1.06 bid; May. \$1.08; No. 2 red winter, spot and March, \$1.07; April, \$1.07½ asked; \$1.07½ bid; May, \$1.08½; Western amber, \$1.08½; No. 2 amber 120moss, \$1.10½. Corn quiet; high mixed, 36c; No. 2 spot, 35½@36c; April held at 36½c; 36c bid; May, 37½c. Oats duil; No. 2 or Michigan, 27e.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., March 24. - FLour-Quiet and GRAIN-Wheat opened weak and lower; closed frm at inside prices; No. 2 red fall, \$1.02@ 1.02% cash; \$1.01%@1.02% April; \$1.02@1.02% May; \$1.20 June; No. 3, 98%@99%c; No. 2 spring, 86%@87%c. Corn higher; slow; No. 2 mixed, 32%@324c cash; 33%@33%c May; 34@ June. Oats higher; inactive; No. 2, 254@ cash; no options. Rye higher; 48@48%c;

mostly at inside price. Barley dull and unchanged. WHISKY Steady at \$1.04. Phovisions—Scarcely more than nominal; only a small order trade done.

BREKEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 bris: wheat, 28,000 bn; corn, 48,000 bn; oats, 12,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 12,000 bn.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, none; corn, 58,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bn; rye, none; barley, none.

Boston, Mass., March 24. - FLOUR-Market dull; Western supers, \$3,00@3.25; common extras, \$3.75@4.25; Wisconsin extras, \$4,00@4.50; Minnesota do. \$4.25@5.50; Winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan, \$4.75@5.70; Illinous and Indiana, \$5.00 86.00; St. Louis, \$5.00@6.25; Wisconsin and GRAIN-Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 460 ## 175c. Oats in modernte demand; No. 1 and extra white. 20@30c; No. 2 white. 35@3554c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 34@345c. Rye, 65c. RECRITS—Flour, 5,000 bris; corn, 48,000 bu; Wheat, 37,000 bu. Sairynxys—Flour, 22,000 bris; Corn, 15,000 bu; wheat, 21,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE, March 24.—Corrox—Firm at 10%c. Flour—Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat—Demand fair and market firm; red and amber, \$1.00@1.02. Corn steady; white. 36c; mixed, 35%c. Onts steady, with a fair de-

mand; white, 30c; mixed, 28c. Rye steady. HAY—Quiet at \$8.00@10.00,

Paovistors—Fork dull and lower at \$10.25.
Lard quiet; choice leaf tierce. 7%c; do keg. 8%@
9%c. Bulkmeats—Market easier; shoulders, 3%c; clear rib. \$4.90@5.00; clear, 5%c. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 4%c; clear rib, 5%c; hams, sugar-cured, 846@94cc.

WHISKY-Higher; active at \$1.02. INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 24. Hoss-Firm at 32. 50@4. 10; receipts, 2, 100 head; shipments,

GRAIN-Wheat quiet; No. 2 red. \$1.03@1.03%. Corn firm at 34@34%c. Oats firm at 27@29c. Phovisions—Shoulders, 3%c; clear rib, \$4.90. Lard, 6%c bid; 6%c asked. Hams, 7%@7%c. KANSAS CITY. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

RANSAS CITY, March 23.—GRAIN—The Price Current reports: Wheat-Receipts, 3, 020 bu; ship-ments. 4, 000 bu; firmer; No. 2 cash, 88%c; March,

90%c; No. 3 cash, 87c; March, 87%c; No. 4 cash, 83c. Corn—Receipts, 10, 200 bu; shipments, 31, 730 bu; No. 2 cash, 25%c; March, 25%c, DETROIT. DETROIT, Mich., March 24. -FLOUR-Firm GRAIN-Wheat steady; extra, \$1.05%; No. 1 white, \$1.03%; April, \$1.04%; May, \$1.05%;

Juse, \$1.06. Receipts, 36,092 bu; shipment Osweno, March 24. - Ggain- Wheat steady; No. 1 hard Duluts spring, \$1.10; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.05. Corn nominally unchanged.

BUFFALO. BUFFALO, March 24. -GHAIN-Market inactive, and nominally unchanged.

PEORIA. PROBLA, March 22. - HIGHWINES-Steady; sales 00 bris at \$1.0214.

PETROLEUM.
CLEVELAND, O., March 24. —PETROLEUM—Lower; standard white, 110 test, 8c.
Oil City, Pa., March 24.—Petroleuy—Market opened dull, with 82½c bld; advanced to 83½c; declined and closed at 82c. Shipments, 38,000 bris, averaging 31,000; transactions, 111,000.

COTTON. St. Louis, March 24.-Corron-Firm and nn St. Louis, March 24.—Corrox—Firm and nuchanged, middling, 9%c; sales 800 bales; receipts, 1,200; shipments, 1,800; stock, 24,000.

New Onleans, March 24.—Corrox—Steady, with a fair demand; middling, 10c; low do, 6%6, 9%c; net receipts, 5,230 bales; gross, 6,033; exports to the Continent, 1,200; sales, 5,000; stock, 240,848.

DRY GOODS. NEW YORK, March 24. -Cotton goods market very firm. in sympathy with the late advance in cotton, and a fair business doing by agents and jobbers: prints in steady demand; lawns and ginghams in fair request; woolen goods remain quiet. Wamsutta wide sheetings will be advanced next week. The Bulletin says: "Another large auction sale of silks will be held Wednesday next."

TURPENTINE. Wilmington, March 24.—Spirits of Turpen-tine firmer at 26%c.

MARINE

GRAIN-CARGO INSURANCE. of Lake Underwriters, which had been in session at Detroit for several days of last week, has promulgated the following tariff of rates on grain, per \$100:

The above rates are on B I vessels; 10 per cent off is made in favor of A vessels. cent off is made in favor of A vessels.

It will be seen that the figures are pretty low for the beginning, but it is the policy of the pool managers to press them up as opportunity affords. By placing the rates low at the outset, any companies outside of the combination are not given the chance to come in as competitors that they would have if the figures were higher. There are now twenty-two companies in the pool. The Committee decided to pool the commissions of agents at Chicago, Miwaukèe, Detroit, and Toledo. No action was taken on the subject of hull insurance.

NEW YORK CANAL TOLLS. The New York Canal Board has issued its transported on the Erie, Champlain, Oswego, and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, to take effect on the opening of navigation. Boats, fur and peltry, the product of animals, flour, corn-meal and dread forms corten numerous petured to become dried fruit, cotton, upmanufactured tobacco, hemp, clover, and grass-seed, flax-seed, hops, and various articles of manufacture and merchanhemp, clover, and grass-seed, har-seed, hops, and various articles of manufacture and merchandisc are free towards tide and from tide. The rate on wheat, rye, corp, barlet, and oats is 5-10 of a mill, the toll being computed upon the weight,—1,000 pounds per mile.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. MILWAUKEE, March 24.-The schr Save and, which sailed last evening, returned to-day. having been compelled to run back by heavy weather. She is at present anchored in the

bar.
The tugs Hagerman and Starke Erothers today succeeded in towing the schr Barnes
off the bottom, and getting her to the elevator
to discharge part of her cargo.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna
Milwaurer, Wis., March 24.—The prop
Barnes bent carvas this afternoon, and at a late
hour to-night safled for Grand Haven. The
schr Pfister has also been shifted from her winter moorings, preparatory to bending carvas ter moorings, preparatory to bending canvas and leaving for Grand Haven.

ILLINOIS & MICHIGAN CANAL. The following official notice of the opening of the canal was received yestorday:
Lockport, Ill., March 24.—The Illinois & Michigan Canal will be opened for navigation from Bridgeport to LaSalle March 29. Boats allowed to draw four feet and eight inches.
William Thomas. General Superintendent.
By order of the Board of Canal Commissioners.

Last season the canal was opened on the 20th f March, and remained open 257 days.

SUNK. KELLY's ISLAND, O., March 24 .- The steam Golden Eagle in trying to work her way through the ice got stuck, and sprung aleak about a mile from here, and is sinking directly in the steamboat passage between here and San dusky, in about twenty-tour feet of water. The

> PORT NOTES. CHICAGO.

The tug Van Schaick, of the V. O. T. Line. rent into commission yesterday. Capt. Bob Teed commands her. Capt. John Farrow will commence the collection of the tax on vessel property May 1. The schr A. Rust bent her sais yesterday, pre-

paratory to sailing for Jacksonport for a cargo of cedar ties.

The schr D. S. Filer was towed to dry-dock yesterday by the tug O. B. Green, and will receive new deck-trames aft, and other repairs.

The tug Hackley will tow the schr Thomas W. Ferry from her winter moorings, between Harrison and Polk streets, to elevator this morning to load grain.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP. WINTER LIFE IN RUSSIA.

Compact.

Capt. J. S. Van Valkenburgh, an experienced lake and ocean navigator, returned to the city yesterday from New Orleans. He has been sailing a schooner during the winter in the frait trade between that city and the West Indies.

A steam canalboat ran into the new railrond bridge at Kinzie street yesterday, and broke one of the steel beams. Keres, the bridge-tender, was knocked into the river, but got out safely.

The Goodrich stmr Albena leaves for Grand Haven this evening at 7 o'clock on her first trip of the season. Ice has been plentiful on the east shore, but it cleared away Sunday, and Grand Haven harbor is free of is.

The schr Charles Hubbard arrived in last evening with a cargo of tanbark, and was towed up to the Lumber Market by the tug Hackley. She is the only vessel that has arrived since Saturday, when the schrs William Smith and Early Bird came in from South Haven with wood, empty barrels, and apples, and the prop Oconto from Manitowoc.

The stmr Grace Grummoud, formerly the United States stmr Search, has been purchased by the Stanley Brothers, of this city, from Capt. S. B. Grummond, of Detroit, it is reported, for \$15,000. Capt. C. J. Vogel will command her, and will leave for Detroit soon for the purpose of fitting her out and bringing her to this port. She will run between Chicago and South Haven in the fruit trade, commencing with the strawberry season, which will open about May 1. Her trips from this port will be on Sundays, Mondays, and Wednesdays, and she will make excursions Suudays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. St. Peressundence Boson Arbertser.
St. Peressung, Feb. 15.—This is the season for trolks parties. I had the pleasure of being invited to a party which was given for one of the distinguished foreign visitors at the Winter Palace. There are, by the way, 6,000 people, including servatas, now staying at the palace. This party was a few nights ago. There was no moon, but bright starlight, and the mercury was about at zero. A troka is a vehicle which I do not suppose is ever seen out of Russia. It has two seats opposite each other, each wide enough to hold three persons. There is a tiny box into which the driver squeezes by climbing over the horses. These latter are harnessed in a very peculiar way. One in the middle is fastened to a pair of shafts, and he trots, while on each side is a kind of independent horse on each side is a kind of independent horse who gallops. There are bells on the harness, and one is supposed to spin along at the rate of something like twenty miles an hour. Once outside the city, with a clear road ahead of him, the coachman emits a series of war-whoops and starts the horses off at a swinging

of him, the coachman emits a series of warwhoops and starts the horses off at a swinging
pace, while the occupants of the sleigh keep him
up to his work by yelling at him at intervals.
I supposed they were calling him some very
bad names, and was quite surprised when it was
translated to find the following endearing epithets had been used: "Go on, my dove!"
"Go on, my beauty!" and so on.

The trolka parties generally go about half an
hour's ride from the city, and there they all
take a turn at the ice hills. When I stood at the
top of the hill and looked down that smooth
preciplee of ice my heart lailed me, but I was
not allowed to back out, and with many misgivings I got on the sled and pitched off the Incline. There was a man went behind on skates
and guided us. I remember to have dreamed
once that I was falling down a bottomics abyss,
and certainly I thought the dream was being
realized in the few seconds it took me to
descend that hill. Such a horrible feeling of
gonesies as came over me I hope never
to feel again. Yet people do this for
pleasure! It is like reading accounts of murders; there is a horrible sort of fascination
about it. In any case, it is the proper thing togo down the lec-hills when one goes on a trolka
party; so, of course, we did it. Then we all
went into a sort of restaurant, and, after taking some hot tea, we listened to the songs of
the Bohemians and watched them dance, wondering how they all happened to be so ugly.
We had supper about I o'clock, and danced
until daylight would have appeared if we had
been in any other latitude. For supper we
had many national dishes. One was a
soup made of beets, which rejoiced in
the name of "batchuk," or something like that,
and afterwards we had bear-steaks and asparagus. The coming home was the most delightful part of the excursion. Rushing through
the air with only the sleigh-bells and gay voices
to break the utter stillness around us, the snowfields stretching away on either side, the stars
shining brightly above us, and fi

deserted streets, and then home and a distant clock striking 5. We ought to have had a runaway. Every one should on a troika party, but we escaped it.

The bride, the Grand-Duchess of Mecklenberg-Schwerin, has left Petersburg and gone to her distant home. Last might ended the festivities at the palace. It was the most beautiful ball which was ever given here, although a very small one, only 600 invitations being given out. It is called the Palm-Tree ball, for a reason which I will give later. The palace balls are always very early, so we were all assembled at 9 o'clock, and waited nearly an hour for the Imperial fally to appear. The Cesarevon was the only one of the young Grand-Duchesses who was present, and she danced with energy all the evening. She wore a very simple dress and few jewels. Her dress was corn-colored tulle trimmed with satin, and yellow and red flowers. The supper was the great feature of the ball. The immense hall in which we danced last week was all converted into a garden. After the mazurka was over the doors were thrown open, and we walked into the supper-room. It was like fairy-land. All down the room as far as the eve could reach were immense palmtrees. lifting their broad leaves nearly to the ceiling. The boughs all interlaced with each other, and formed vistas of green arches in every direction. Under this green roof were set hundreds of small, round tables for the guests, each table was a bed of bright flowers, and out of these beds roos palm and myrle trees. The pillars in the room were wound with greens and endreled with candles. The immense chandeliers shed a softened light through the green roofs on the tables. The walls were lined with orange and magnolia trees in full bloom. It was like being transported into some Southern clime with tropical plants all about us. At the unper end of the room was a raised dals, on which the table was set for the Imperial family. The Emperor, as usual at his balls, did not sup, but walked through the room with a kind word for every one. At 2 o'clo of the Hooghly, escaped from their cage, a keeper having incautiously left the door open when cleaning it. One was shortly after killed n the King's grounds by a Superintendent of Police. The other swam across the river, and landed near the ghat in the Botanical Gardens. being momentarily disturbed by the chat-tering of a monkey,—an unusual sound in the Botanical Gardens. The brute in the Botanical Gardens. The brute seized his opportunity, and, springing past a native, who was in front of the two gentlemen, knocked down one of them; he then immediately returned to his lair, and remained in the gardens all day. Owing to the presence of Stripes in the gardens, various picnic parties had to return without landing. Toward nightfall the brute was heard near the banyan tree, and shortly before daybreak it killed two bullocks in a small clearing a short distance to the north of the tree. The bullocks were tied up in a shed; one it dragged outside and ate one hind-quarter, the other it left dead inside. Early on Thresday morning some native shikaris were in the garden trying to stalk Stripes; one, of them, while peering into a small brake, was severely handled, and is not expected to recover. During the day these shikaris were reinforced by some gentlemen from Calcutta; but their efforts to get near Stripes were unavailing, and they retired about Stripes were unavailing, and they retired about 4 o'clock and left the grounds. In the afternoon a machan was erected in the jungle to the north

tion to thousands of workmen, and feeds hundreds of families. Last year there was a wast amount of grumbling among a certain set because there was no galety at Court. Some people are never satisfied.

The gentleman who led the dances at the palace last night was a Count Stroukoff, about whom a curious story is related. At all the parties here there is some gentleman who directs the dances, calls out the different figures, and has the control of things generally. Count Stroukoff is called the King of Adrianople. It seems that last year, when Gourfka's army was lying all around Adrianople after the tedious passage of the Balkans, there was a certain officer, low in rank, a Captain or something like that, who demanded permission of Gen. Gourka to go into Adrianople with his company. The Turks were just evacuating the city, and the Russians intended to enter the next morning; but Stroukoff said he was tired of sleeping out in the wet, and he wished to enter the city and make himself comfortable that night. The General gave the desired permission in a half-contemptuous way, laughing at the idea of 100 men driving out 8,000 or 10,000 Turks. After night had fallen, the last detachment of the Turkish army was at the railway-station, making preparations to embark of a train which was going to Constantinople. Two or three Pachas rurkish army was at the ranway-station, making preparations to embark off a train which was going to Constantinople. Two or three Pachas and several officers were taking a hot supper before starting, in the restaurant at the station. Suddenly, when all was in confusion, soldiers and officially, when all was in confusion, soldiers and officially was all was in confusion, soldiers and officially was at the station. denly, when all was in confusion, soldiers and offi-cers all engaged in looking after their own effects, there came a tremendous rattle of mus-ketry-fire on all sides of the railway-station, with yells and cries and various screams. The Pachas supposed the whole Russian army was upon them, left their tea and their smoking supper, skurried the troops on to the train, and skedaddled. Whereupon Stroukoff entered the station with his hundred or two hundred men, who had made noise enough for as many thou-sands, ate up the Pachas' supper, and slept in the railway station. What a contrast to last night, when he was directing the dances at the palace!

TOMFOOLERY IN FRANCE. London World.

The age of tomfoolery is not yet extinct in would not sit tamely down and hear a Chinaman run down his country and his people. Wong Chin Foo has lectured before; I never did, and it takes considerable nerve to face and speak to an audience, and I suppose this is what your re-porter calls cheek. Yours very respectfully, WILLIAM E. LEWIS. France. Under the name of the Carnival it still survives; and though the variegated rowdyism ommon-place reign of Louis Philippe, is miserably reduced, there are still enough of jackpuddings, costumiers, coiffeurs, and "property-makers" left to give it a feeble appearance of The New Fork correspondent of the Springfield Republican draws an admirable pen-picture of Mr. Tilden. "Take no notice," says the writer, "of the stories of Tilden's infirm condition. I saw him lately, and he seems older but oute as well as he did two years ago. He walks with a little less firmness, and wears a rather more nervous and anxious look, and when at rest his face has a strangely sad expression. His head is not a bad one, the phrenologists would say, though deficent in force and firmness and the regions which denote moral sensibility; it is intellectual and calculating. But his face is utterly deficient in strength. It shows cunning and weakness, subtlety and secreey, life. The first Republic in France did its best to stifle this combination of May day and Bartlemy Fair; but the present Republic-probably wiser in its generation-merely stands on one side and watches this national folly as it dies a natural death. The masked balls in the over-decorated Opera-House, in which M. Halanzier has been allowed to amass a princely fortune and bring the principle of Government subventions into contempt, have no more to do with the Carnival proper than the Argyll Rooms had to do with Mr. Tooth's ritualistic observances. They are simply periodical orgies, organized on a system for the purpose of making money. Nearly all the dancers on the floor of the theatre are paid servants of the Opera, and the low-roofed ill-ventilated lobbies are filled with a bowling mob, in which the sweepings of the demi-monde and the rift-raff of Paris predominate. Harry and Bill from England, of course, are there, regardless of expense, engaged in what they fondly believe is the task of "seeing life"; and wherever the noise is the loudest and most idiotic, and the jokes and gestures are the coarsest, the two representative Cockney cads will be found. In the streets of Paris the mildest sacrifice is now made to do hower to the Carnival; and on Mardi-Gras a few red-nosed, shivering Watteau shepherds and shepherdesses, and an occasional Pierrot and Polichneile, who seems afraid of with the Carnival proper than the Argyll Rooms terly deficient in strength. It shows cunuing and weaknesss, subtlety and secrecy, without manliness. His whisper is unique. He stands a little one side from opposite the man he talks with, bowing his whole body slightly toward him as he talks in confidential tones, a suppressed smile lighting up his face; presently he carries his face forward opposite the other's ear and discharges a total volume of concentrated confidence into that organ, and then drops back to the perpendicular. It is perfectly unique. While in the delirium of discharging his confidence, the fingers of his left hand, which he keeps behind him, play rapidly back and forth with nervous excitement, like the tail of a snake just on the point of making a strike. To look at him for ten minutes fairly in the face is fatal to all enthusiasm for him, and all confidence in him, for that matter. He looks like a played-out loke."

his voice, and not on good terms with his costume or character, are all that relieve the dull monotony of every-day life.

The Carnival is held in a little more respect as you approach the borders of Italy; and a quiet town like Nice—a favorite winter resort of invalids—is made drunk with masquerading excitement for several days. The Carnival here is only a parody of the Carnival at Rome, but still the town strives to do its best; and it is not its fault if French sadness and English lumpiness together produce a not very satisfactory result. The well-advertised attractions of the Carnival at Nice produce their usual effect on the Parlsian mind, and thousands rush to be made happy by what is called a train of pleasure. Nothing apparently pleases a Frenchman so much, as being allowed to travel for forty or fifty hours uninterruptedly in a railway carriage, enduring any amount of dirt and discomfort, and being allowed to fight for a cup of coffee at a station in the middle of the night, like a half-starved casual at a work-house. This and more a train of pleasure gives him, of course at a reduced charge. A train of pleasure always goes an enormous distance for 50 or 60 tranes, there and back; always starts either at daybreak or in the middle of the night; always stops at inconvenient stations, at inconvenient hours; and always arrives at a terminus when every one has gone to bed. This is why it is called a train of bleasure to distinguish it from a train of business.

When the excursionist arrives at Nice dur-

gone to bed. This is why it is called a train of bleasure to distinguish it from a train of business.

When the excursionist arrives at Nice during Carnival time of the present year, he finds much rain, more mud, and half the population in gaudy bed-gowns. On Lundi-Gras, as be drives through the town, he gets an occasional flower thrown to him, and on Mardi-Gras he gets pelted with showers of pilules, called conjetti. The police of Nice, having issued an order, are under the impression that these pilules are made of flour; but those who have been pelted with them are equally, and perhaps more, certain that they are made of plaster. The excursionist who neglects to provide himself with a gauzemask to protect his face and ears will be irritated, if not hurt, and will begin to think that the Carnival is a mistake and an anachronism. He will be amused, if he glances upward at some of the hotel balconies, to see middle-aged English fathers of families engaged in feebly pelting some of the roisterers in the streets. He will pass carriages full of English boarding-school misses, who are allowed to snatch a brief preasure at this Carnival time; and he may possibly see an unlicked English cub in the streets, whose assaults are not strictly regulated by the rules laid down by the suthorities. At night he will go down a very unromantic street—dignified for the time being with the name of the Corso—where his nose will detect, even before his eyes, a few flaring olilams that would not create a sensation even at with the name of the Corso—where his nose will detect, even before his eyes, a few flaring olilamps that would not create a sensation even at that workman's Mabille, the Elysee Montmartre. Winding up with the terrible dissipation of a 5-franc masked ball at the municipal theatre, he will take his return ride of thirty or forty hours to Paris, more firmly convinced than ever that the age of tomfoolery has not ceased in France, and that the greatest tomfools are the traveling English.

ENGLISH SOCIETY. Jennings London Letter to New York World.

If there is a little prospect at present of any excitement in public life, it is only reasonable to look forward to a change for the better in social affairs, -I mean so far as liveliness is concerned. for in other respects I will not venture to make any predictions. Some people will have it that the morals of the community are at a very low ebb, but, although the barometer may show kept up, one year taken with the other. A good friend of mine declared the other night that he did not believe the state of morals in fashionable life was ever so low as it is to-day; but I fancy his recollection of Evelyn's and Pepys' stories of Whitehall and Court circles cannot have been very fresh in his mind; and

cannot have been very iresh in mis mind; and he doubtless forgot the interesting anecdotes of the immaculate William Prince of Orange, and of all the Georges, except George the Third. Greville's "Memoirs" even bring the strange, eventful history down to a later date. There never was so moral a Court in England as we have to-day; and, as to the tone of "society," before pronouncing an opinion upon it, a careful distinction ought to be drawn between those who are really at the head of social life and those who are merely impudent pretenders. London abounds with the latter class, and in these free and easy days they have a simpler game to play than of old, when class-distinctions were marked out between hard and fast lines. These lines are almost obliterated now. We have now entered upon the "pretty-woman" era, money itself being less sought after than beauty. If a man chances to have a pretty wife, all doors are open to him, he can go anywhere, although, to be sure, he does not count for much when he does go. There are about halfadozen "beauties" now in London already to begin the season,—married beauties, mind you, for bread-and-butter misses are no longer in fashion. The pretty married women are ever so much more piquant. The knowing people who want to form a "set" of acquaintance in the exclusive circle get these pretty ladies to their houses, and all the men soon follow. Of who want to form a "set" of acquaintance in the exclusive circle get these pretty ladies to their houses, and all the men soon follow. Of course stories get about,—how can one help that? People will talk, and a page of your paper would not contain all the scandalous tittletattle that goes from one house to another. A pretty-woman manis in a community is sure to be attended with disadvantages of that kind. But who cares? Not the pretty women, apparently. Not their husbands. The key-note of the season has been struck, and it is a popular one: Ask all the good-looking young married women whom you can scrape acquaintance with

one: Ask all the good-looking young married women whom you can scrape acquaintance with to your house. Get six of them to dinner on one evening. Let them be dressed in the hight of the mode, which is rather low. Ask a few of your male friends (all of the best ton, be it well remembered) to drop in after dinner. They will drop in fast enough, never fear. The word will soon reach far and wide that your parties are the best in London, and half the aristocracy will be begging for your invitations. Such is the prescription, and it is not an unpleasant one to take. For my part, I would rather bow the neck sny day to a pretty woman than to a rich broker, usurer, or speculator, who for many years together went where he liked and did what he liked in English society. EUGENIE AND HER SON. A letter from Oiive Logan to the Cincinnat Enquirer gives the following glimpse of the Em press Eugenie and the Prince: "I went to Warerloo Station to see the last of young Louis Napoleon, who is off to the Cape to have a looi at the Zulus. He was accompanied, as you know, by Eugenie as far as Southampton. It

really gave me a pang to behold this once pee less beauty, to whom I was presented in the days of her utmost splendor, both of fortune and of fame. Her appearance was so pathetic that it made the tears spring to my eyes. She was attired in a style which we ladies understand as half-mourn-ing, and carried in her beautifully-modeled hand a large bouquet of early spring violets, the chosen emblem of the Napoleonie dynasty, and the odorous harbinger for us all of lovely days to come anon. Her hair is still the beautiful blonde so inseparably connected with her name, and this is something that puzzles me, unless I accept the explanation which has been given by some observers,—that she wears a wig. Certainly there is not a thread of gray visible. Otherwise she has aged indeed. She looked positively haggard, pale as a ghost, her drooping, intigued eyes encircled with the blue rings of care and anxiety. Her faded appearance formed a great contrast with that of her son, a rosebud of a young fellow, in the first blush of joyish youth, up to anything you like, you know; and evidently just bubbling over with pleasurable excitement at the thought of going out to the seat of war with members of the greatest, 'swells' in the British army. One has only to see these two relies of the Imperial shipwreck to fully understand what a fearful sacrifice it must be to Eugenie to give up her boy, even for the short period of four months, which is supposed to be the length of his stay in Africa. She is the French mother to the very letter, quite a different being from an English or an American maternal parent. She a large bouquet of early spring violets, the his stay in Africa. She is the French mother to the very letter, quite a different being from an English or an American maternal parent. She has no sangfroid with him; her eyes are inces-santly upon him; idolatry is legible in every glance. Since his departure her condition, I hear, has been really alarming. Tears, sobs, and fainting fits have succeeded each other almost uninterruptedly, while cries of 'Omon fits! mon fits, cheri!' have wrung the hearts of her listening attendants."

A Drünkard's Revenge.

During an exhibition of some wild beasts, a few weeks ago, at the theatre of a small town in Thuringia, Germany, a frightful scene occurred. A leopard was not nearly so submissive to the tamer as usual, and dashed wildly about the cage. Suddenly two of the bars gave way, and the animal strang with a tremendous bound among the spectators in the pit. The terrified people rushed bell-mell to the door, but the beast attacked the hindermost of them ruriously with teeth and claws, and in four minutes had killed a woman and a child, and fearfully lacerated four other persons about the face and neck. The moment the leopard escaped from his cage, the beast-tamer and his assistants hurried after it, armed with spears, but were unable to overcome it until it dropped dead from its wounds. On examining the broken bars of the cage it was

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There was a time, and not many years are, when buyers in the Chicago market did not carefully discriminate as to the goods they purchased. Now, however, quality, design, and worth are fully as essential to the intelligent merchant as price, and it is a most gratifying change. Take it, for example, in the matter of corester—a most essential element of modern commerce. Instead of huying these esthetic articles haphasiard, purchasers have found that such exclusive novelities and styles, for example, as Messrs, Gage Bros. & Co. keep are not only the best and what their patrons demand, but also the cheapest. A recent inspection of their large and attractive store has revealed the fact that their stock of corsets comprises over seventy different designs, making the ligrest and most complete collection in America. They are all cut from metal patterns of French designs, while their perfect conformity to the contour of the form shows their anique quality. Among this vast quantity we find the following names: "Chicago," "Pamela," "Conquest," "Autocrat," and "Alista." These goods sell from \$2.25 to \$24 per dozen, are obtainable only from Messrs. Gage Bros. & Co., corner of Waossh avenue and Madison street, and are a most decided bargain for any merchant. There was a time, and not many yes

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Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and
the depots.

| Leave. | Ar rive Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a.m. and the train leaving Chicago No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

—Depot corner of Wells and Kinxis-sts.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RATLROAD, pepots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 50 Clark-st, and st depots. Leave. | Arrive.

maha Night Express 9:30 p m 6:35 a 1 maha Night Express 9:06 p m 6:35 a 1 9:06 p m 6:35 a 2 9:06 p m 6:35 a 2 9:06 p m 6:35 a 2 9:06 p m 6:35 a 2

HICAGO, BOCK ISLAND & PACIFIC BAILBOAD.

... + 1:15 p m +10:05 A *Saturdays and Thursdays only. † Sund

CRICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIR, AND CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY & DERVER SHORT LINES. Union Depot, West Side, mear Madigueset, bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Ciffice, 123 Randolph-se. Leave, | Arrive.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticke Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, Leave. | Arrive.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Pass and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie in Chien, or via Watertown LaCrosse, and Winona. ILLINOIS CENTRAL RATEROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second
Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark. | Leave. | Arrive.

g On Saturday night runs to Centralia only. b On Saturday night runs to Peurla only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL BAILBOAD. | Colph. Grand Patine notes, and at raimer rouse. | Color | Co

PITTSBURG, PI. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
Depot. corner Canal and Madison-sts. Tickes Offices,
60 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. | Leave. | Arrive. BALTIMORE & ORIO.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroest. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Paimor House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. Arrive.

* 8:50 a m † 5:40 a m

† 8:40 p m:* 7:05 p m | Leave. | Arrive.

PITTSBUBG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

KANKAKEE LINE.

pelmesti, Indianapo'is à Louis-rille Day Express. \$ 9:40 a m \$ 5:00 p m \$ 5:00 p m \$ 7:00 a m CHICAGO & EASTERN HALLNOIS RAILROAD.

common to good extra. tra. \$3.95@4.50; extra

1. \$3.80@5.75; Minne 68.00.

May he no longer think God a tyrant because a creed says so.

ARMINIAN.

zen of Kentucky, is therefore not legally eligi-ble to be Mayor of Louisville, this statement is

true enough; but in the sense that Mr. Storrs

intends it to be understood by his hearers it is unqualifiedly and absurdly false, and Mr. Storrs might by proper inquiry have known, if he did not in reality know, when he uttered it, that it

State of Kentucky where the right of suffrage is abridged, or any citizen, white or black, unduly influenced in the exercise of his rights, any more, or to any greater extent, than in your own city, and I defy Mr. Storrs or any one else to show the contrary.

In fact, for absolute peace and quiet at elections of all kinds, I doubt if any State can show its equal, and yet no Republican editor or politician of Kentucky will claim that the full Republican vote of the State is not polled.

I think such a reckless and senseless assertion

I think such a reckless and senseless asserting that of Mr. Storrs should be "sat down upon."

A KENTUCKIAN IN CHICAGO.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, March 24.—In your paper of March

23 Messrs. Paul & Mason, the Company's agents.

of the Ætna Company, both fire and life. I

different acts of a friendly Legislature patching

up the concern until it made a medley which it

is curious to examine. Now you have a fire

did not get mixed. I have before me the nin

up the concern until it made a medley which it is curious to examine. Now you have a fire-insurance company; then you have an annuity fund, with \$150,000, which is pledged as a fund for annuities which the Company may grant; then you have a life-insurance company; then you have a life-insurance company; then you have a "non-participating department"; then you have a "non-participating department"; then you have a "non-participating department"; all in one room, one set of stockholders, and one set of managers, and one set of agents, and probably one set of books. But what has all this to do with the point at issue? I charge the Company with withholding from the policy-holders four and a quarter millions of dollars, which it says it has in its hands, and which it says belongs to an a quarter millions of dollars, which it says that in its hands, and which it says belongs to answer. I put it to you again, and you must either answer it or admit that you are a set of rapacious secundrels, guilty of gross dishonesty in withholding it from us.

In their efforts to evade answering the real question, Messrs. Paul & Mason, I am sorry to say, resort to downight falsehood. I say I am sorry, for I had regarded them personally as gentlemen, and that in trying to cover up the rascality of the Company they were only obeying the commands of their master. They say, "He [that is myself] has been loaned money from time to time toward paying his premiums, and at the rate of oreminm of 6 per cent." Now, to use plain Saxon language, I say this is false, absolutely false, and they knew it was false when they stated it. When I took my policy I took it with an agreement that I should pay \$159 annually, one-half in cash and one-half in note. I did not give them my note because I had borrowed money of them, and no one-half in note. I did not give them my note because I had borrowed money of them, and no one-half in note. I did not give them and no one-half in note. I did not give them my note because I had borrowed money of them, and no o

of them, and no one but an idiot can construe it into anything like borrowing money.

I will call the attention of Messrs. Paul & Mason to another—well—call it a mistake. They say, "He [that is myself] has received in dividends \$670.35." In their former letter they said the dividends this last year had been considerably greater than ever before. That is true. Yet assuming that my dividend had been as great for thirteen years as the last year, the aggregate amount of my dividend received would have been but \$582, instead of \$670; but the truth is, my whole dividends do not amount to \$200. These agents must have some chronic disease that prevents them from speaking the

sease that prevents them from speaking the utb. EVERETT VAN BUREN.

A HELLISH MURDER.

The Killing at Marshall, Texas, of B. C. Por

ter, the Well-Known Actor-Reflection upon Texas Justice.
To the Editor of The Tribune

GALVESTON, Tex., March 22.-The press gen

erally have, doubtless, at this moment been in

Mr. B. C. Porter at Marshall, in this State, at the hands of Currie, one of the grizzled hell-

hounds who lost around and do naught but soak up the mean whisky of Texas villages. Mr.

Porter was well and widely known in the South,

and had many friends among theatre men, and among the admirers generally of polite and

refined stage-acting. He was a gentleman of

fine personal appearance, and, with the Fifth Avenue Furbish Combination in a Southern tour some years since, made a decided and lasting impression. His cruel and damnable taking off for simply remonstrating against the insults of a monster to a defenseless woman of his troups, and with his arms "theorem or" (the Tayas size.

and with his arms "thrown up" (the Texas sig-

nal for helplessness, which even the blackes-hearted murderer regards), has created an in-tense indignation all over Texas. The common expression is that the stake could alone do clean and complete justice to the ogrewho killed poor

It is not simply to detail this atrocity, Mr.

Editor, that we seek your columns. The blood of innocence is shed nearly every day in the great State of Texas. It has become the grateful refuge of fled monsters from every locality where justice does its duty, and is allowed to

formed of the brutal and atrocious murder of

ruth.

say I got considerably mixed in the organization

RELIGIOUS.

Dr. Gibsen Makes Many Statements, Some of Them Quite Incorrect.

The Baptist and Presbyterian Ministers Hold Their Meetings.

THE METHODISTS.

The Methodists held their regular weekly

meeting yesterday morning in the conference-room at No. 57 Washington street, Presiding Elder Willing in the chair.

The Committee to whom was referred the question of building a new church near the corer of Milwaukee and Western avenues made report that they were prepared to give the en-terprise their unqualified indorsement. The re-port included a couple of resolutions, declaring eed of a church in the locality named, ble lot, and promising, on the part of the nisters, every encouragement to this new eninfluence" idea of encouraging the building of the church was fully dwelt upon, the re-

THE CHINESE QUESTION. The Rev. Dr. Brush, of Texas, the Rev. Otis Sibson, of California, and the Rev. Mr. Roe, of Omaha, were the prominent visitors present. Mr. Gibson was called upon for a "speech," and appeared to be perfectly willing. After speaking generally of Methodism in California, he declared that he knew of only one Methodist church in San Francisco that wasn't in debt, and that was the Chinese Mission. But then it never bought anything that it couldn't pay cash for. This brought him down to the Chinese ion, where he was at home. The poli t, and so they pitched into the Chinese, who a sort of foot-fall between the two parties bout, and so they breched into the Childese, we were a sort of foot-fall between the two parties. He did not fear any enormous emigration, and so for the assertion that there were many Chingmen these now, he dited the fact that there were not cited the fact that there were not sufficient laborers to gather the harvests. As to Chinese cheap labor, the fact was that employers there outd Chinamen even higher wages than laborers were baid here, and Congress itself recognized this general fact when it fixed a higher rate of compensation for the censustakers in California than it did for the East. Mr. Gibson had a good deal to say about hoodlums and "red-mouthed Irishmen," and told several stories, the point of which was to show that Chinese labor did not degrade white labor, and that if white servant-girls did marry Chinese husbands it would be better for them in many cases. Of course, this warm friend of the Chinahusbands it would be better for them in many cases. Of course, this warm friend of the Chinaman had to charge the newspapers and the politicians with agitating this question for selfish and party purposes. He did, however, graciously admit that the Chinamen were not all pure and virtuous, but in the next breath claimed that they would compare very favorably with any other class of laborers that ever came to this country, no matter where they came from. He had received a letter from his family lately, saying they had gotten out his guns and oiled them. He felt a little anxious, he added, and feared he might need them sooner or later. bed them sooner or later.

Dr. Edwards asked how it was that they need-Dr. Gibson said they had bought guns, and

they never bought snything they didn't need. [Laughter.] They had to protect themselves against the roughs, the respectable element, of course, not molesting anybody.

In answer to another question, the friend of the Chinamen said that BLAINE'S STATISTICS ling the number of Chinese converted in regarding the humber of Chinese converted in this country were quite fair,—so fair, indeed, that he had nothing to complain of on that score. The fact was that the proportion of converts among the Chinese coming to this country was greater than that among any other nationality. The speaker, to allustrate one of their peculwas greater than that among any other nationality. The speaker, to allustrate one of their peculivrities, said he was known among the Chinese as the "angel-maker,"—a term they had applied to him in consequence of their still materialistic spirit, and which stuck to him on all occasions. [Laughter.] He then went on to speak of the work among women and girls who were rescued from the deus of presitution, sent to the mission, and kept there and educated, being retained—ghrough—the medium of guardianship papers obtained through the Probate Court. After that, they were the wards of the mission, and nobody could take them away. The Chinese traders who neted as procurers for these houses of prostitution were only a small part of the Chinese population, and were frowned down by the respectable portion. Several of these saved girls had lived and died in the Christian faith, and quite a number excelled as teachers, Bible-readers, etc. Several had married white husbands and were living happy, pleasant, godly lives. There were similar religious societies among the Japanese, and the speaker often lectured to them on some of the books of the Bible. At the last quarterly meeting of the mission there were some fifty communicants. About three years ago, the heatlant. Chinese tried to run an opposition meeting on the other side of the street by employing a reader of Confucius and pears ago, the heating on the other side of the atreet by employing a reader of Confucius and adding a fire-cracker; and cymbal exhibition as an additional attraction. But the attempt to interfere with the mission resulted in nothing, for the converted Chinamen went on with their devotions despite the hoise.

lostered by a certain class of small illustrated papers in California, whose sentiments regarding him and Dr. Loomis were sufficiently blood-intraty. He was accused by the newspapers of being employed by the Six Companies. [Laughter, In fact, they had hung him in effigy. Very few workingmen, he said, attended the anti-Chinese meetings. The growds were generally composed of the worst sort of roughs,—such as those who in 1877 threatened to burn down the mission and hang the speaker before morning. A young man among them, however, gave the plan away, and the speaker was on his guard. The crowd came muttering along the streets, but they had heard that he was "a bad man," and would defend himself, and they went away. The next day he brought the guns, and they were loaded, but there was no need to use them, for the Mayor listened to him when he declared that, if not protected, he would protect himself, and was the State the expense of trying. for the Mayor listened to him when he declared that, if not protected, he would protect himself, and save the State the expense of trying these incendiaries and would-be murderers. A very good policeman was sent to him—a man from Maine, who for a wonder, spoke English. [Laughtor,] Yet they were in constant dread of attack from the roughs, and it was with thankful hearts that they looked up now and then to the little mission and saw that it had not been burned up.

Several of the preachers had questions to ask, the apparent idea being to leave nothing that might tend against the Chinese to co unexplained and uncontradicted. Mr. Gibson stated that

were opposed to having immoral Chinese women come here. Merchants and leading men among them had tried to stop this infamous traffic, and on one occasion sent forty or fifty of these women on their way back to China. Then some American lawyers interested themselves in the matter, got out writs for them, brought them back, and the courts decided that these women had a right to stay if they wished to; and now these very fawyers were howling about the Chinese women. One leading Chinaman had said that this evil of prostitution could be cared if he only law were American laws, and it couldn't be done. It was noticeable that bobody asked whether there were prostitutes in China and whether the Chinese law heiped the matter any.

nutter any.
In regard to the allegation that Chinamer

were brought here under compulsion, Mr. Gibson said there was no such thing as Chinese slavery, and never had been except as the Chinese were imported into Cuba and other outside countries by the Spanish and Portuguese. laborers came over here, they cam

remarked that it seemed that the Methodist ministers in San Francisco were not united. One Dr. Cox. It appeared, had /made a speech which was directly in the teeth of what Mr. Gibson bad said. What he wanted to know was whether this Dr. Cox was a pastor in San Francisco.

Mr. Gibson-replied that the said Cox was not a pastor. His hame was the Rev. H. Cox. D. D., and his shingle disclosed the fact that he was an insurance agent. Great laughter.] He was a member of the California Conference, and had held a quasi appointment for some time as Librarian of the Y. M. C. A.

Mr. Parkhurst asked Mr. Gibson what truth there was in a late Associated Press dispatch room 'Frisco to the effect that

ad his speeches written for him by some ournalists out that way.

Mr. Gibson said he had once met a man

named Hall, or Hull, and afterwards learned that he was connected with a newspaper. The story was all false, however. Pak Kwai had been with the Chinese Methodist Mission ten years, began by scrubbing the floors, and had been a good Christian ever since. He was now a local preacher, and had never had anything to do with any newspaper wag in regard to the Chinese question. The story was a mere fabrication of the contemptible anti-Chinese herd.

Mr. Parknurst followed up his former question by asking Mr. Gibson it it was not true that the Chicago papers had been furnished

A DENIAL OF THE STORY.

A DENIAL OF THE STORY.

that the Chicago papers had been furnished

A DENIAL OF THE STORY.

Mr. Gibson said they had, but only one of
them had published it. He then went on to
say that THE TRIBUNE published the story, and,
when spoken to about the denial, the editor
had said he would consider it, and afterwards
promised to give "us" a hearing, and to publish what "we" had to say. "And they utterly
and constantly neglected to give us a chance,"
and constantly neglected to give us a chance,
continued Mr. Gibson, "to be heard. They
publish a lie on us before the whole community,
and refuse to correct the lie."

Before Mr. Gibson engages in an attack on
THE TRIBUNE it will be just as well for him to
study upon the facts, which are briefly these.
The day after the appearance of this Associated
Press dispatch in THE TRIBUNE, the agent of
Chan Pak Kwai, one Hansbro, sent a very impertinent and libelous letter to the editor of
this paper, which he very properly refused to
pupit. The day following, Mr. Parkhurst himself called at this office, made a statement in regard to his knowledge of Mr. Gibson and this
Chioaman, and was told that a reporter would
be sent to interview Mr. Gibson in regard to the
matter for the purpose of giving him an opportunity to state his case. Mr. Parkhurst remarked that Mr. Gibson and Chan Pak Kwai
had been invited to go to Evaneton that afternoon, that they would go by the 4o'clock train, and that they would
not be back until Monday. Consequently,
THE TRIBUNE had no opportunity to interview
him on the subject. Mr. Gibson never came to
the office at all. Mr. Parkhurst will no doubt
admit that he was treated like a gentleman.
The above is a olain statement of the facts, and
if Mr. Gibson makes any other statement he
simply lies.]

TEMPERANCE. The Chinese question was dropped temporarily, and Mrs. Decker, of the W. C. T. U., presented one of Miss Wilard's petitions for woman suffrage on the temperance question, expressing the hope that the ministers would Dr. Thomas said he had heard it questioned

Dr. Thomas said he had heard it questioned whether the Legislature had the power under the Constitution to grant what the petition asked. It would be proper, perhaps, to ask to have the Constitution amended.

Mrs. Decker said it simply asked for "suita-Dr. Edwards said had the petition not been a part of the movement against the whisky interest, the papers would never have raised the

uestion in the world.
It was decided that the meeting ought to encourage the ladies, and the paper was cir-culated for signatures. White this was going on, Dr. Brush was pre-vailed upon to say something in regard to:

METHODISM IN TEXAS, methodism in texas, giving an extended account of church extension there. There was a good deal of gush up here about fraternization, he said, but in Texas there was no gush about it; the Church had to command a situation before it could take it. The South, as Bishop Haven said, was to be conquered through Texas. The Methodist Church needed to be educated to grapple with the problem of loyalty as it affected the South. It was the only aggressive and progressive religious system in the South, the only true representative of the North, and it should mass its best forces in Texas, ready to mold the incoming thousands Texas, ready to mold the incoming thousands for God and the future.

But the Chinese question had to come up

wasn't satisfied with Mr. Gibson's altogether rosy picture, and asked him how it was that 2,000 people sent a dispatch to President Hayes asking him to sign the Anti-Chinese bill.

Mr. Gibson was ready with a reply, and, like a good many of his statements, it was an attack on somebody,—this time the Rev. J. S. Kalloch. That gentleman, he said, used to be in Boston, but went his way for cause. [Laughter.] He was in Kansas awhile, and then moved West. [Renewed laughter.] In the afternoon, at San Francisco, the crowds went to hear Dennis Kearney on the sand-lots. In the evening they went to hear Kalloch on politics, Kalloch desiring a nomination to office. It was this crowd, with Kalloch, that sent that message to the Presi-THE REV. MR. CALDWELL nomination to office. It was this crowd, with Kalloch, that sent that message to the President. Mr. Gibson said he believed that, if a vote could be taken in California as to whether Kalloch or Kearney was the better man, the majority would vote for Dennis Kearney. At any

to the mis-ated, being edium of through that, they and nobeless the speaker would.

The applause which followed this announce-ment showed what the meeting thought of Kal-loch. There appeared to be no further ques-tions for Mr. Gibson, and the meeting adjourn-deductions of the speaker would. enediction.

· THE OTHERS

THE BAPTISTS. The Baptist ministers met yesterday mernin at No. 71 Randolph street, the Rev. C. E. Hewitt in the chair. The Rev. Mr. Patterson sketched the sermon which he preached Sunday at the Michigan Avenue Church, and the Rev. R. P. Allison sketched his sermon of Sunday. The Rev. W. M. Barker, of Watseka, the Rev. Mr. Pierce, of Oneida, who preached at Evans ton Sunday, and the Rev. Mr. Griffin, of Lake

Forest, were introduced to the Conference.

Miss Baker and Miss Hewitt, delegates from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, were present in the interest of the "Home Pro tection Petition" now before the House of Representatives of the State Legislature. The resentatives of the State Legislature. The Union had received telegraphic communication to the effect that the temperance cause was in danger, the friends of the liquor traffic having swarmed to the State Capital to defeat the passage of the measure. Now the ladies of the Union desired the pastors of the city to sign the petition in a body. Anything that the pastors might do in their churches in behalf of the petition would be thankfully remembered.

The Rev. Dr. Owen, of the University Place Church, then read a paper in explanation of the

The Rev. Dr. Owen, of the University Place Church, then read a paper in explanation of the passages of Scripture contained in the tenth chapter of Hebrews, from the fifth to the tenth verses, inclusive. The disquisition was, a collection of opinions of Biblical students, and suggestions by Dr. Owen, together with translations of the original and comparisons of the different constructions used us the translations. lifferent constructions used in the translations

from the original.

After a short discussion of the paper, the "Home Protection Petition" was again pre-

ented.
Dr. Owen said that he believed that the average man was as good as the average woman, and that if rum was to pe put down by vote the men were capable and willing to do it. He did not believe in weighing down the consciences of women with the responsibility entailed by the exercise of the right of suffrage, not even on the rum question. The Rev. Lewis F. Raymond said that Dr.

Owen was at least fifty years behind the age. He (the speaker) did not believe that the average than was as good as the average woman. A large majority of the church members were women, and they were clitzens as well as were the men. They were chiefly affected by intemperance, and overties to be the second over the men. the men. They were chiefly affected by intemperance, and ought in common justice to be allowed to have a voice in the management of that which cursed so many of their homes. He did believe in weighing down the women's conscience with this measure.

The petition was, upon vote, circulated, and those who chose—a majority of the resident pastors—signed it.

The Conference then adjourned with prayer.

THE PRESBYTERIANS. THE PRESENTERIANS.

The Presbyterian ministers held their regular weekly session yesterday morning. The Rev. H. H. Kellogg presided. The Rev. Drs. Gibson and Worrall led off in the discussion of "How to Make Sermons." Nearly all of those present gave their method of preparing discourses. A committee of ladies appeared with the "Home-Protection" petition, but, the brethren present thinking the granting of the petition unconstitutional, refused to append their signatures, and instructed the Secretary to send to the W. C. T. U. their reasons for so doing.

It was stated in the reports of the burning of the Presoyterian Church at Riverside that the insurance would cover the loss. The Rev. J. H. Trowbridge, the pastor, wishes to announce that such is not the case, and that at leas \$1,500 besides the insurance will be needed to

American Woodwork-Exports to Englan and Other Countries.

Ame Other Countries.

New York Evening Post.

Within the last few years an export trade in American woodwork has been developing in consequence of the superiority of our woodworking machinery. The oldest branch of the trade is with Australia, to which large quantities of doors and sashes are sent, both from this city and Boston. There is also a considerable trade in these articles with Airica. During the last year one firm in this city has been shipping doors, newels, and wooden mantelpieces to London, where it has established a branch house. A member of this firm said to-day that the pine of which these doors were made was better than the knotty Norway pine employed for that purpose in England, but that the English did

terial. The American doors were no cheaper in England than those which were manufactured there, and the only advantage the former had is the market was their superiority of workmanship. He believed, therefore, that this export trade to England would be

fore, that this export trade to England would be only temporary, as the manufacturers in that country would introduce improved machinery as sook as they discovered that American competition was seriously injuring the business.

A representative of another large woodworking establishment said to-day that his firm intended to begin the export to England of blackwainut stair-rails, balusters and newels. The American machinery for making them was better than the English, and the cost of shipping the manufactured black-wainut was no greater than that of exporting the wood in the rough. Any extra expense for greater care in transporting the worked wood would be offset by that resulting from the greater bulk of the unshaped timber. He also said that a considerable quantity of cheap furniture was now exported to England in parts, for the sake of compactness in packing. These were all numbered, and were easily put together after they were landed. Mr. Wright Could Be Mayor of Louisville. To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 24.—Don't you think it about time for Republican leader-writers and orators to "let up" on Kentucky as a frightful example of Democratic depravity and bull-In your account of the Republican ratification meeting in yesterday's TRIBUNE, I notice this sentence in the speech of Mr. Emery A. Storrs:
"It would be impossible for Mr. Wright to go down into Kentucky and run for Mayor of In the sense that Mr. Wright, not being a citi-

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

A Song of the Slums. boys, to the rescue, Our Carter's come back With a promise and bone for the whole hungry

There's shelter for all 'neath the wings of his eagle gie, The lean, hungry bound of the National breed.

And the bummer and bilk of the Democrat c Political buzzards and base birds of prev.

Who work in the darkness, and hide in the day. Come, sneak-thieves and burglars, come, gamb and crooks, We have banded for spoils, and agree to "go snooks";
And "Killgubbin" joins hands with its blarney

and honey, Arrah Carthur, avochel, we're afthur your money. Then come from the sewer, come forth from One grand fusion of filth, one great union of stum, We'll show the 'silk stockings' they can's rule our town, We'll hang them to lamp-poets, or trample them We'll make them pay taxes, and foot all the bils, Or give them red riot, with hot Commune pills.

Then rally, boys, rally, come up to the box, .
With ballot, and bullet, come bloodhound and fox, Come wolves of the Commune, bring on your red pack,
Come Socialist beggles, bark loud on the track;
Come lean, hungry National hounds on the trail;
There's a bone for the picking, hold fast to the tail

Come, Democrats, rally, Our Carter is here, He taps his big "bar'l" and our Seipp taps his beer.
For reform and retrenchment, the national weal,
There are taxes to gather, and millions to steal,
Then hurrah for Our Carter, hurrah for reform,
We'll capture the city and "take things" to CHICAGO, March 24.

Wants Further Information.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, March 24.—I should like very much o have a more extended explanation from the Citizens' League for the polite invitation it gave Mr. J. W. Goodspeed to resign. If it is criminal in the eyes of that body for any member of the League to interfere, directly or otherwise, in politics, then, as a temperance man, I want to be informed of the fact. I know Mr. Goodspeed only as a temperance man, and my knowledge of him as such makes the action of this body in its ungestiennally or convertien only convertien and the second of of him assured makes are action of this covery in its ungentlemanly or cowardly conduct towards nim mysterious. If this body desires the respect of the community it will have to restrain its overzealous Executive Committee.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 24.—I notice your recen omments on Senator Whiting's bill, now pendng before the Legislature of this State, for the

axation of mortgages. The Senator has doubtless overlooked the fact that in most of the Eastern States, from which money is sent to be loaned in Illinois, all which money is sent to be loaned in Illinois, all holders of mortgages are taxed for the amount of the credits which they hold.

In New Hampshire, from which many millions of dollars have been sent to this State for loaning on real estate, the new "iron clad" tax law takes effect this year.

This statute provides, among other things, that every property-owner shall, under oath, schedule his property of every description, including all mortgages, bonds, etc., and that on all of these—save Governments—the tax shall be assessed.

pay taxes at home upon his mortgages made in llinois, and a'so compelled to pay them again here, the result will inevitably be that the citi-zens of that State will seek investments outside of Illinois.

The present time seems inoportune in which to make this experiment.

Very many of the Eastern lenders are people of but moderate means, who send funds here solely for the purpose of receiving the extra 2 per cent which is here obtainable. Many of

hem have lost heavily by the general shrinkage, and are now exceedingly timid about investing heir funds at the West. Unless it is really the wish of our Legislators to repress the flow of loanable capital to this State, the bill should not be enacted. K.

This Lays Over Eli Perkins' Best Effort. To the Editor of The Tribune.
EL DORADO, Kus., March 22.-Immense dges of gold quartz-rock have been dis covered at Little Dutch, thirty miles south of this place. The rock is twenty-two feet beneath the surface of the soil. The assays show it to be immensely rich,—one assay showing \$236,000 to the ton of rock; the lowest assay showing \$2,000 to the ton. It is likely to prove the greatest bonanza on the continent. The land for four square miles, two miles on every side of the discovery, was quietly bonded by Chicago and New York capitalists before the discovery was allowed to be made known. The discovery

was made by a farmer in digging a well. He has sold his farm for \$150,000 which he had been offering for \$1,000. Rich placer diggings also exist in Walnut Rich placer diggings also exist in Walnat River and tributary streams. Thousands are flocking to the scene of action, in stages, wagons, on horses, and on foot. It is thirty miles from here, and thirty miles from Wichita, south over a level prairie. The scene is one of wild confusion. Claims and land are changing hands at fabulous prices. Chicago and New York capitalists are sinking two large shafts and boring two others. They have contracted to have shipped at once stamp-mills and other heavy mining machinery. The whole country has organized itself into a prospecting army, and is looking for new placer claims. "The Goldore Mining Company of Kansas" has been organized, with a capital of \$16,000,000 to begin with. A town called Goldore has been laid out, and buildings are being contracted for at a rapid rate. To-morrow I pay a second visit to the mines, and will write again. Yours truly, CLARANCE KING.

Ingersoll vs. Calvinism.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, March 24.—Col. Ingersoll is aken. He thinks he hates God, but it is cal Calvinism; or at least his hatred is toward such God as Calvinism represents our Heavenly Father to be.

if the Colonel could only realize his own free moral agency, he would at once fully under-stand God's mercy extended toward man in the tonement upon Calvary, and would then say as much for God as he is now saying agains Calvinism. Calvinism.

Let Ingersoll fully comprehend that the sou

ereignty of God consists in His unbounded right and unlimited power to bestow upon man the power of choice, and therefore the reason ableness of man's accountability for the exercise ableness of man's accountability for the exercise of that God-given gift, his anger would transform into admiration of such justice and mercy. He then sould clearly see "that God can be just and the justifier of every one that believeth in Jesus."

Let this modern Saul stop in his mad tirade against the God who furnishes him the pure air he vitiates.

Can't he see that Caivinism has been busy the ages through, trying to convince mankind

the ages through, trying to convince manking that God can be just in creating a soul to dame

it?
No wonder that he writhes at Calvinistic pro destination.

No wonder he repudiates a dogma whose God is the author of myriads lost because bereft of power to accept salvation, or whose destiny was unalterably fixed from the foundation of the

world.

His sympathy is with the lost soul incapacitated by a foreordaned predestination; and what candid mind can blame him?

Let the great thinker look upon the other side and behold sovereign justice extending mercy in Christ to every son and daughter of Adam without money and price. Let him bend his ear to God's Word, and catch the sweet

"Ho! every one that thirsteth"; "Whosoever will," "come," "take"; "If any man." Let him discover that while Calvanistic elec-tion may be predestination, yet God's election is Christ to every one that believeth on the CURRENT GOSSIP.

VERSICLES. She wrung her hands and tore her hair With feeling not benign; And, when up-braided by her friends, Exclaimed, "This hair is mine!"

SINGING AT SPRING.

'Tis an easy thing to sing of Spring When the air is calm and breezy: 'Tis sneezy thing of Spring to sing When your own head is wheezy

HOW HE CLIMBED THE GOLDEN STAIR. There was an old man in Montana At one gulp tried to gorge a banana; It stuck in his throat, And he straightway did float To the beautiful land of Hosanns Yew York Star.

THE LATIN TEACHER AND STUDENT There was once a young student of Latin
Who stuck pins in the cashion of satin
On the chair that his kind teacher sat in.
The teacher sprang high;
But way up to the sky
Went the yells from that student of Latin.

not in reality know, when he uttered it, that it was false.

Very many of the most respected citizens and most prominent business-men of Louisville—merchants, bank presidents, physicians, and lawyers—are Republicans, and are thought no less of in a city with an overwhelming Democratic majority than the same class of citizens are in New York. Nor is there any more curtailment of their right to vote how and for whom they please than in Chicago or any other Northern city. MATRIMONY.

Marriage is like a flaming candlelight
Placed in a window on a Summer's night,
Inviting alighe thesets of the air
To come and singe their pretty winglets there.
Those that are out but heads against the pane;
Phose that are in but heads to get out again.

Old Poet. whom they please than in Chicago or any other Northern city.
Such citizens of Louisville as John G. Barret. President Citizens' National Bank; Morris Belknap, Esq., iron merchant; the Hon. Martin Bijur, the head of the legal profession in the Southwest; the Rev. Mr. Heywood, of the Unitarian Church; and Dr. George W. Griffiths, a leading physician and member of the Board of Aldermen,—all Republicans and all popular and respocted citizens,—would, I am sure, repel with the indignation it deserves such slurs upon Kentucky and Kentuckians as are contained in the report of Mr. Storrs' speech.

There is not a county or a precinct in the state of Kentucky where the right of suffrage is abridged, or any citizen, white or black, un-

AT TOLEDO And now the gay and festive frog
Within the marsh is seen;
The loafer seeks a sunny spot
Upon the village green;
The trade in patent liver-pills
Becomes a steady thing;
The rhymer with a pensive air
Indices an ode to Spring.

-Tolede Commerciat.

THE SEASONS. Spring is come— Oho! Winter is gone—
Aha!
Next comes Sum—
Mer, then Autumn,
And seasons come

And go. Seish! Thus they have always done.
By gum! New York Mail.

ENGLISH NAMES. Cornhill Magazine.

It is only after the Norman Conquest that the names which we now regard as distinctively English first made their appearance. And, when we come to examine their forms, we find apparently a curious contradiction. The English as we have been told so often of late years, are a Low Dutch nation; but these so-called English names, John, Thomas, James, Henry, either Scriptural or else High German in origin. How can we account for this peculiarity? Not only were the English themselves a Low Dutch race, but the Normans who introduced these names among them were of Scandinavian de-scent, and therefore even lower Teutons, so to speak, than the English themselves. The answer to the puzzle is to be found in a universa tendency of mankind everywhere to choose for themselves or their children what seem to them

themselves or their children what seem to them fine or fashionable names. Accordingly, wherever a Royal family belongs to a different race from that which they govern, the Royal names rapidly scread downward, through the nobility, to the people at large.

We have an instance of this in the sudden outburst of German nomenclature which followed the advent to Eagland of the House of Hanover. The loyalty of our great grandfathers flooded the country at once with Georges, Fredericks, Charlottes, and Sophias. Every young man of quality was an Ernest, an Augustus, an Adolphus, or a Lewis; every girl was an Augustus, a Louisa, a Caroline, or a Matilda. The doubtful personages whom the young squire palmed off on the family of the Vicary of Wakefield as a lady of distinction from Lordon had assumed the fashionable designation of Miss Carolina Wilhelmina Amelia Skeggs. So common did these Hanoverian importations become that a testy old gentleman in one of Miss Austen's novels, protesting against newfangled fingry, wishes all the girls were plain Sophies,—that being evidently his notion of a good old-fashioned English name. So, too, in our own time, a perfect crop of Alberts, Victorias, Alexandras, Alfreds, Mands, Albertas, and Victors, has blossomed forth through Great Britain and the colonies from the seed

good old-fashioned English name. So, too, in our own time, a perfect crop of Alberts, Victorias, Alexandras, Alfreds, Mauds, Albertas, and Victors, has blossomed forth through Great Britain and the colonies, from the seed sown by our present reigning family.

Now, all our familiar English Christian names are due to an exactly similar process. William, Richard. Robert, Henry, and the rest were originally High German designations. The Frankish conquerors of Gaul took them in their train to Laon, Soissons, and Paris. Before long the Romanized Celts imposed their language on their masters; so that French is now a Latin, not a Teutonic tongue. But the people, in return, took their names from the Frankish nobles, and to this day the Komato-Celtic inhabitants of France call themselves Charles are Louis, after the Karls and Hludwigs of their Teutonic lords. When the Northmen settled in turn among the downs and dales of Neustria, they, too, adopted the high German designations of their feudal superiors at Paris; and the Hrolfs, Grims, Biorns, Thors, and Hacos, whose memory still survives in Grimonville, Borneville, Tourville, and Haconville, gave way to the Roberts, Walters, Williams, Henrys, and Johns, with whom we are so familiar in the story of the Conquest. As soon as the Norman dynasty was firmly settled on the English throne, our own ancestors again borrowed these names from the new nobility, and the Godrics and Godgifus of our early history yield place at once in the chronicles to the intrusive prepomens of Normandy, Anjou, and vield place at once in the chronicles to the in-trusive prenomens of Normandy, Anjou, and Aquitaine. Thus the High Germans gave these words to the Celtic Bomance people of Gaul, the Celts gave them to the Scandinavian Nor-mans, and the Normans handed them on to the

ow German English. AN ELABORATE ITEM,

"Now, then," said an amateur reporter, as he rushed into our sanctum yesterday, "here is an item as is an item. Shall I read it?" We nodded and waited expectantly. "Listen," said the amateur, and proceeded to read, as follows: "Shortly after 7 o'clock this morning the most

exciting scenes were seen-" "Did you say scenes were seen?" gasped the

istenar. "I did," replied the amateur.

"Go on," said the Chronicle man, and the mateur proceeded: "-On Broad street, at Washington. A wagon coming at a most tremendous rate of speed; coming down Broad street, a freight rain was coming, and was nearing the crossing, when the wagon, with lightning speed, cam rolling on amid the shouts of the driver, the puffing of steam, and the yelling of the people

puffing of steam, and the yeiling of the people made things look exciting, and it cleared the track in the twinkling of an eye."

"What did?" demanded the Chronicle man.

"The wagon," said the amateur.

"And what happened to the wagon?"

"Nothing happened to that one."

With his thumb and finger the Chronicle man plucked several hairs out of his head, and after regarding them absent-mindedly for some time placed them in his vest pocket and told the amateur man to proceed.

placed them in his vest pocket and told the amateur man to proceed.

"—A few seconds after this," read the new reporter, "another wagon was in sight, which seemed to come with lightning speed. On it came. People jumped on their heads, and tumbling in the most imaginable ways until the wagon came in contact with the hind part of the freight train—"

Here the Chronic's man heaved a sigh of remorse and kexed an inkstand off the table, and the amateur man continued:

"—Ripping and crashing sounds are heard, and horses neigh, and all is over."

and horses neigh, and all is over."
"How many were killed?" asked and Chron

"How many hurt?"
"Nooody hurt."
"Damnstion!" and he buried his face in hands, while the amateur man read:
"—No one is injured except the wagon."—
The amateur went The amateur went on:

"—As these exciting scenes were transpiring every minute, a buggy drawn by two flery, untamed steeds hove in sight. Down it came with the rapidity of a cannon-ball; the driver sticks to his post; he sees his danger; he tries to check the horses; it is useless. See! Good God! they stop within a few feet of the broken warron!"

great State of Texas. It has become the grateful refuge of fled monsters from every locality
where justice does its duty, and is allowed to
take its due course. The criminal Benches of
Texas have so uniformly embalmed themselves in
infamy by their reversals of the just convictions
of indignant juries that murder has caught, the
cue and knows just how to kill, escape, and kill
again. This is why men of gentle manners are
shot down in Texas. They dare not lift their
eves in argument with a Texas bully. Assassination, too, is secure and warmly nourished
by the chief criminal Bench of Texas. Grissom
knew what he was doing when he killed Dr.
Brown at the hotel breakfast-table in Houston.
Does any one say that we "fully asperse" the
Ermine of Texas? Let him take the Texas reports and read how Butler, but a few years since,
was called to his door in Galveston County and
shot dead, in the presence of his wife, by Black
and another. The flends were recognized, tried,
convicted, and twice condemned in Galveston
County. Reversals, the technical reasons for
which were mere triflings with justice,
instantly followed, and a change
of venue to an unbiased county was ordered
by the tender-hearted Court of last resort. The
cool-headed farmers of the new venire said
the assassins of Butler must dangle in
the air. Did they dangle? No, sir! The judgment was reversed upon technicalities so exquisite in fineness that lawyers laughed. The
murderers laughed too, but the peace-loving
people shuddered, as well they may.

The sharp clack of the pistol commenced with
new vigor after Butler's trial, and to-day nearly
every hamlet sends up its weekly murder report. The murderer of Bu'ler can never hang
now. He lies for a little longer in jail, awaiting
his fourth trial. But since the first trial the
wan woman who saw her husband killed in the
doorway has joined him in the land of shadows.
She was the main witness for God and the State,
and her former oath, in life, cannot be used
again to hurt the assassin of her husband.
Other

What the devil was the matter with the vehi-

"What the devil was the matter with the vehicles, anyhow?"

"Hold on," said the man. "Listen to this."

"A street-car comes down the track as fast as the morning light. There is a wagon on the track with five men in it and a boy. The driver is down with the brakes—"

! Which driver?" hissed the Chronicle man.

"The car-driver."

"Where were he and the brakes down at?"

"Shut up, please," said the new man, "and let me finish."

"—He is now trying to hold the horse back, but on it comes. "Get off the track!" 'Hay! Hay!' the driver of the wagon is struck deaf and dumb; they don't know what to make of it; the yells of the crowd wore deafening; a loud report was heard; men were seen flying through the air, but the boy! oh, where was the boy!"

"Well," said the Chron'c'e man, as he mopped the perspiration from his brow, "Where was the boy!"

The man laid his copy on the table, got up, placed his hat over one eye, and stated regretully:

"Blamed if I could find that out, but it's a

rattling item, ain't it?"
"Look here," said the Chronicle man, kindly but firmly, "go home and take something,—seitzer would be good,—and I'li put a committee of experts on this item and try and find out what it means."

"COWARDS IN THE DARK." English Magazine.

A medical friends of ours, who, many years

since, visited Paris under circumstances most favorable to an entree to a most interesting circle,—that of the survivors and ci-devant porters of the "Empire,"-tells a capital story as he heard it related by the celebrated Gen.

Excelmans, one of Napoleon's paladins. It was
at a dinner-party, composed of some of the survivors of Waterlo, a few of their younger relatives, and the scion of an ex-King on a visit from his home in America, and to whom our friend owed his introduction to the circle. Some ques-tions arose about bravery, when the younger members of the company were electrified to hear the venerable and heroic Excelmans gravely and seriously declare that men were all cowards in the dark! The General smiled at their expressions of dissent, remarked that it was very like youth, and proceeded to tell the following anecdote in support of his strange deciaration: "There was a young hot-head in the Emperor's service, who, burning for action, and his duties for the time affording no opportunity, at last resolved to fight a duel, and accordingly, obscipt to consider some remark or other to choosing to consider some remark or other of an old and superior officer into an insult, chal-lenged him. The old soldier, walving all con-siderations of rank, agreed to meet the young man, but on the following unusual terms: the time should be night, the place a room, in opposite corners of which they were to stand; the seconds, having placed their men, were to withdraw outside of the room, taking the candles with them; the word should be given from without, when he who had the first fire should without, when he who had the first fire should discharge his weapon, and the seconds, bearing the lights, should immediately rush in. These strange conditions were accepted, the time arrived, and the seconds placed the parties as agreed upon, withdrawing immediately, and leaving their men in the dark. The word was given, the fire was heard, the door was reopened, and there stood the elder of the two upright in the carear his advarance, but advarance had advarance and the second se en, the fire was heard, the door was reopened, and there stood the elder of the two upright in the corner, his adversary's ball having entered the wall so close to his head that the escape seemed little less than mingulous. It was now the old soldier's turn to fire. They were again left in the dark, the word was again given from the outside, and, instantaneously with the discharge, the seconds rushed in and found the challenger prostrate upon the floor, not having yet recovered himself from his trick to avoid the ball, which, on examination, it was found must have killed him. The young man was covered with contusion, and the seconds were overwhelming him with the expression of their scorn, when the veteran stopped them. 'Not so fast, my young friends,' said he; 'you will grow wiser. Where do you suppose I was at the first fire? On my hands and knees in the corner; but, ma fol! I was up quicker than he! Par dien, messieurs, we are all cowards in the dark!'" It was afterwards whispered to our friend that the story was an actual fact, and the elder of the parties was no other than the brave Excelmans himself.

STEPHENS' GOLOID DOLLAR.

Philodelphia Times.

The proposed goloid metric dollar about which so much was heard last winter, and upon which Alexander Stephens' Committee of Coinage reported a favorable bill, has met an ignoble end. While the bill authorizing its coinage was being considered in the Committee, Dr. W. H. Hubbell, a great theorist in fluances, had struck off fifty goloid coins. The first was made up of 864 parts silver, 36 parts gold, and 100 parts copper, and weighed 258 grains. Of these twentyage Committee and the heads of Departments. The piece was certainly a very ugly one, and another batch of twenty-five was struck off. The piece was certainly a very ugly one, and another batch of twenty-five was struck off. They were each made up of 99.8 parts copper, 52.5 parts gold, and 847.7 parts sliver, and weighed 14.25 grammes. They were disposed of as before, and presently the bill fell through, and Dr. Hubbell's theories were heard of no more, for it had been shown that under the Constitution the Government could not pay a royalty on its comage,—Hubbell had a patent on the composition,—and further, that it would be folly to coin such a metal, because silver would be exactly of the same weight, and counterfelters could earn the gold by making the coin in silver. The goloid metric dollar was the name given to the second twenty-five, coined at the expense of Mr. Hubbell, and now a few of them have passed into numismatic circles, and are heid among the most valuable pieces of American coinage. This is so because of the rarity. One of the metric goloids sold last week in this city for \$100, and S. K. Harzfeld, the coin-dealer in this city, has one on his catalogue for the New York sale here next Friday, which he holds at even a higher figure. Truly, the dollars that Dr. Hubbell planned have become more valuable than he could have hoped. It is now an interesting question in numismatic circles who of the Committee of Coinage put their goloid dollars into the market.

A QUESTION OF DAMAGES. Some lawyers take very practical views of

cases in which they are retained. In a certain town in Missouri 'Squire G-was defending a charge of malpractice. A colored man was suing for damages, his wife having died shortly after an operation for the removal of cancer When it came 'Squire G—'s turn to cross-ex-amine the plaintiff he asked:
"Mr. Wilson, how old was your wife when she died?"
"About 45, sir."
"Been in feeble bealth a long time, had sh

not, Mr. Wilson, and cost you a great deal for medicine and help?" You have married again, have you not?"
Yes, sir."
How old is your present wife?"

About 85, sir.

"About 35, sir."
"Is she stout and healthy, Mr. Wilson?"
"Yes, sir."
"Then, Mr. Wilson, will you please state to this jury how you are damaged in this case!"
Mr. Wilson had evidently never taken this view of the matter, and could make no answer. The good and true men though he had made rather a good thing by his bereavement, and brought in a verdict for defendant.

QUIPS. Murder, like the knees of a boy's pents, will papers.

Your professional pedestrian may be said to be a man who profits by his extremities. The Boston Transcript has discovered that a en with clipped wings has a defective flew. On leaving a room make your best salaam to persons present, and retire without salaming the

Why is a corner peanut-seller like an apothecary? Because he does business on a small scale, Puck says. A writer says Lord Beaconsfield is the chief lever in English politics. Of course; isn't he the pry-minister?

Which is the most wonderful animal in a farmyard? A pig, because he is killed first and cured afterward.

A visitor observed to Messonier that he seemed to have none of his own pictures. "Too dear, my dear madam," said the great artist; "I can't afford them."

A sparkling young debater, in a flight of eloquence, exclaimed: "Mr. President, the world is divided into two great classes, the learned and the unlearned, one of whom I am which."

— University Missourian.

"Well. my little boy," said a Somerville clergyman, patting a little fellow on the head, "what do you expect to be when you grow un?"

"Dunno," answered the boy, bashfully. "What would you like to be, then?" continued the pastor, expecting the youngster to say he would

like to be President of the United States. But the boy's ambition soared higher than that, for he blurted out, "I'd like to be a walker, an' war O'Leary."—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

They are going to erect a monument over the grave of Pocahontas at Gravesend, England, Courage, George; patience, Wash, Datience; the monument period is working down danger, busly close to your time.—Burdette.

Professor, lecturing on psychology—"All phenomena are sensations. For instance, that leaf appears green to me. In other words, I have a sensation of greenness within me." Of course no harm was meant, but still the class would

To show that ballad-snatching has not be altogether extinct in the Solid South, we called upon to observe that

When the English troops get away oVer yonder in the Zulu land,
There they'll find old Catewayo,
And hear the music of his pand;

and with these few remarks we surrender the subject to the next man.—Atlanta (Ga.) Countitution.

ELI PERKINS.

Busy Times on the New York Central-A-

ful Misery in England.

New York Letter so Cincianati Enquirer.

It is a hard thing to find out just what the New York Central is doing. A few years ago it used to be a brag story when Commodore vanderbilt talked about having eighty-three trains day .. Yesterday I talked with patcher, who keeps his eye on 125 trains passing daily between New York and Buffalo.

"How many trains a day pass a given point or "How many trains a day pass a day p the Central nowadays?" was the first ques "Yesterday," he said, "was an average day on the Central, and there passed over the road at Utica, an average station, fifty-three trains east and sixty-seven trains west, count

"What is a double-header?"

"A double-header is a train with two engines,
-a double train. So yesterday there really
passed over the New York Central 110 trains. Last Sunday we had 129 trains to look after, but Sunday is always a big day. On that day every engine and every car on the road is busy."
"How many cars will the freight trains ay-

erage!"
"The double-headers draw seventy cars and
"The double-headers draw forty-five cars. The the single engines draw forty-five cars. The freight trains average fifty-seven cars."

"Then you draw about 6,000 cars over the road every day?"

"Yes, from 5,000 to 6,000 freight cars. The

"Yes, from 5,000 to 6,000 freight cars. The cars constantly running on the Central, if gataered into one train, would be forty miles long. They carry 100,000,000 pounds of freight daily, if loaded."

"Are they all loaded?"

"No; a good many stock and grain cars go west empty. However, they try to fill them with coal and merchandise."

"Could the Central do its business on two tracks now?"

"No. It would be impossible to do the business on two tracks. Four tracks are an absolute necessity now."

The Eric also has all the business it can do. The freights are low—16 cents per 100 bounds from Chicago, but the great roads make it up by drawing more of it. I suppose sixty large freight trains pass over the Eric daily. I learn officially that 150 trains go through the Bergen Tunnel every day, or a train every three minutes. TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS A WEEK IN

Mr. Thurstone, a son of William Thurstone, the Secretary of the Buffalo Board of Trade, arrived from England yesterday with his bride, a blooming English girl. He reports "awful" times there among the poor.

"A good farm laborer," he says, "can earn only \$2.50 a week, and out of this he has to pay house rent and support a family."

"What can he feed his family on!" I inquired.

"Oh, they eat American cheese, coarse bread, a very little American bacon (once a day), turnips, and mangel wurzels, a vegetable like a beet, formerly fed to horses."

"What do the farmers raise!" I asked.

"They have stopped raising wheat. They can't raise wheat and compete with American wheat, which is put down in Liverpool at \$1.10 per pushel. They can't raise bacon and compete with American wheat, which is put down in Liverpool at \$1.10 per pushel. They can't raise bacon and compete with American wheat, which is put down in Liverpool at \$1.10 per pushel. They can't raise bacon and compete with American wheat, which is put down in Liverpool at \$1.10 per pushel. They can't raise bacon and compete with American wheat, which is put down in Liverpool at \$1.10 per pushel. They can't raise bacon and compete with American bacon, and they can't raise whees."

"Then what do they raise?"

cheese."
"Then what do they raise?"
"Well, they can raise coarse, bulky vegetables like beets, carrots, and cabbages,—things which cannot be transported across the ocean, and which do not come in competition with the American concentrated food. Then they make fine cheese, worth 15 cents per pound, and fine butter, worth 35 cents. Pork and wheat, the two staples, cannot be profitably raised now by the English farmer. And if the Americans go to making fine cream cheese and sending it to

to making five cream cheese and sending it to England, they will stop the English farmer from making that article. The fact is, with freights 25 cents per hundred from Chicago to Liverpool, the English farmer will be ruined. They cannot farm on their lands, worth from \$200 to \$500 per acre, and compete with the Western farmer, whose land is worth from \$10 to \$50 per acre."

"Do the people see anything ahead?"

"No. Their only hope is to emigrate to America. America is ruining England. Now, take the question of straw. The farmers stopped raising wheat. This cut off the straw supply, and now there is a straw famine there, and compressed straw and hay are actually being shipped from the Continent. Everything coming from America is cheap. American oysters are cheaper than English oysters."

"Did you see American beef there?"

"Yes, everywhere. It is a common joke for an Englishman to say:

"This is some of our best English beef, sirfrom Illinois," and "How do you like our good old Irish bacon—from Cincinnati?"

AMERICAN OIL.

Opinions About the Disastisfaction Europe—Statements of Official Ins of Petroleum.

New York Tribune. March 22.

A Washington dispatch pupilshed it yesterday's Tribune stated that a report from the United States Consul at Antwerp had been received, calling attention to the growing dissatisfaction felt in Europe with regard to the quality of refined petroleum imported of late from this country, and expressing fears that unless some satisfactory explanation was given the Government of Belgium would be called upon to restrict the importation of refined oil by the imposition of a heavy duty, or prohibit it altogether, inless it comes up to a high fixed standard. A Tribune reporter yesterday called upon the firm

Tribune reporter yesterday called upon the firm of Lockwood Bros. & Holly, of No. 63 Beaver street, official inspectors of petroleum.

Mr. Holly explained that the principal cause of the trouble was the growing inclination on the part of both refiners and lamp manufacturers to turn out their products as cheaply as possible. The market was flooded with inferior lamp-burners, while oil refiners have supplied an oil which burns refluctantly. The oil complained of, he said, was obtained from Bradford County, Pa., and needed more careful refining than that obtained from more southern districts. In this the refiners had been somewhat remiss, but the difficulty could be in a great degree obvinted by the use of thicker wicks apd wider wick-tubes. Some time ago the situation was very grave, and Mr. F. W. Lockwood was appointed by American refiners to investigate the matter fully. He made many experiments with different sized burners and wicks, and then went to Europe and met the men who complained of the oil. He found the lamps defective, and on substituting heavier wicks the source of complaint was largely removed. He met the fetroleum Association of London, and when he pointed out that the great trouble was in the style of wick used, and that when it was removed the consuming public had nothing to complain of, a resolution was adopted declaring that the burning of petroleum oils

London, and when he pointed out that the great trouble was in the style of wick used, and that when it was removed the consuming public had nothing to complain of, a resolution was adopted declaring that the burning of petroleum office and thicker wicks of good material, but impressing upon American producers the absolute necessity of maintaining the highest possible quality both or ordinary and water-white oil shipped to the United Kingdom.

There can be no gainsaying the fact, continued Mr. Holly, that the oil from the new districts is not as satisfactory as that from the old. The refiners at first treated it in the same way as other oil, and the result obtained was not good. It takes more time to work it up, and it cross a little more to make it perfect. The refiners rail it too "close," under the impression that they could get the same amount of refined oil from the oil from the oil districts. This missake has now been corrected, and the resuit is that they are turning out a first-class article.

"What about the Consul's statement that the oil now produced is more liable to explosion than the earlier quality!" asked the inquirer. "That is all nonsense," was the reply." If it is properly refined it will not be more apt to explode than any other oil of a similar fre-test, and they can have it just at what test they desire."

New Orleans has strawberries, but the Picay-une says that only a millionaire can afford to make himself sick eating them.

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